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Consumer Reports

1947

BUYING GUIDE

ISSUE

PUBLISHED DECEMBER 1946

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The purposes of Consumers Union, as stated in its charter, are "to obtain and provide for consumers information and counsel on consumer goods and services . . . to give information and assistance on all matters relating to the expenditure of earnings and the family income . . . to initiate and to cooperate with individual and group efforts seeking to create and maintain decent living standards."

CONSUMERS UNION OF UNITED STATES, INC. 17 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

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The 1947 Buying Guide

Ratings of new models of radios, vacuum cleaners, automobiles, and other electrical and mechanical products, which have been absent from the *Buying Guide* since the War swept these products out of the market, appear again in this issue. In many cases the products are practically identical with the prewar products of the same brands. When they are different, only rarely are they better—which means that unless your prewar car or radio or vacuum cleaner is no longer serviceable, you should postpone buying a new one.

CU is continuing to purchase, test and report on the new products as they appear on the market. As the *Buying Guide* goes to press, tests are under way on AM and FM radios, television receivers, phonograph combinations, electric refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, kitchen mixers, electric toasters, electric clocks and many other products. Be sure, therefore, to check the monthly *Reports* before making an important purchase, to see whether ratings more recent than those contained in the *Buying Guide* have been published.

How to Use the Buying Guide

This *Buying Guide* contains, in condensed form, the reports on products which have appeared in the regular monthly issues of *Consumer Reports* during the past year, including practically all of the ratings published in the *Reports* in that period, and also material published in previous years which the CU technical staff considers still to be useful. The *Buying Guide* also contains a great deal of buying advice on various types of consumer goods which has not previously appeared in the monthly *Reports*. Also included is a special section on health, medicine, nutrition, etc., prepared under the direction of Dr. Harold Aaron, CU's Medical Adviser.

Before you go out to make an important purchase, see what the *Buying Guide* says about the product you are planning to buy. If brand ratings are given, make a list of a number of brands that are "Best Buys" or are high on

the quality list. (But first check to see whether later ratings have appeared in the monthly *Reports*; the cumulative index in the back of each issue of the monthly *Reports* for 1947 will list all ratings which will have appeared after publication of this *Buying Guide*.) If convenient, take the *Guide* with you. Since you can't be sure, with many types of products, to find the brand you are looking for, make a note of points of design and construction which will help you judge quality for yourself when you buy. (Sometimes it has been necessary, for reasons of space, to cut useful portions of articles in preparing them for the *Buying Guide*. If your purchase is to be a major one, it may well be worth your while to refer back to the issue of the *Reports* in which the article originally appeared. For your convenience, the date of the *Reports* in which the product was originally rated and discussed is given at the end of the text—just before the ratings—in each condensation.)

If a "Best Buy" or top quality brand is nationally distributed, you may be able to decide in advance to buy it, and, even in these days of shortages, go out and get it. With some products, you can be pretty sure of getting the product you want if you are willing to wait long enough. But with many types of products, the "Best Buy" or top quality brand may not be available in your community. It would be nice if the leading "Best Buys" and the brands at the very top of the quality lists were all available everywhere in the United States. CU can't control the distribution of the products, however, and if a brand sold only in Los Angeles or Chicago turns out to be best, there's nothing CU can do to make it available to members in Seattle or New York. You should try, therefore, with the aid of CU's ratings and buying advice, to *get the best or most economical of the brands available to you*.

If you're planning to buy something not rated by CU or if you can't find a brand with a good rating where you shop, then try to form some judgment of quality yourself. You can't do what the technician working with his instruments in the laboratory can do, but in many cases, especially with clothing and other textile products, you can form some judgment as to probable over-all quality. In a garment, for example, if you did nothing more than compare the quality of workmanship and type of construction of the buttonholes in two similar garments and found that one was definitely superior to the other, you would be justified in concluding that the manufacturer of the gar-

ment with the better buttonholes probably did a better job on other points of construction, too; and in the absence of other information you would be well advised to buy that garment.

If you have to make an important purchase on which you have no information, it's a good practice to shop in a few stores before you make your selection. Ask questions, examine materials and constructions, and compare. Listen to sales claims critically, don't just accept them at face value. Study labels, and ask for explanations of unfamiliar terms. You'll be a better buyer in the third store than you were in the first. Stores have comparison shoppers to do their looking (without buying). They're not losing money by it. You won't either.

To get the most out of your *Buying Guide*, you should leaf through the whole book every once in a while, in addition to looking up specific references. The *Guide* contains a great deal of useful information on the care and repair of household items, advice on matters of health and nutrition, and a wide range of other material that can save you money and help make you a better all-round consumer.

• WATCH FOR CHANGES

Before you use ratings in the *Buying Guide*, check to see whether later ratings have appeared in the monthly *Reports*. While CU will retest, during the year, as many products as possible, there will be many changes which CU will not be able to check. Wherever possible, supplement the ratings with careful examination of a product you are considering, looking for special points of materials and construction described in the *Guide* and the *Reports*. In the absence of other information, even when the products are changed, you are more likely to get a good buy from a manufacturer who previously made good products than from one whose products previously ranked low.

• THE RATINGS

Endless care has been expended to insure the accuracy of the ratings. Ratings of products represent the best judgment of staff technicians, consultants, or both. Samples for test are obtained on the open market by CU's shoppers. Ratings are based on laboratory tests, carefully controlled use tests, the opinion of qualified consultants or the experience of a large number of persons, or on a combination of these factors. It is not unlikely, however, that new

investigations or data will bring to light some errors of fact or judgment. Any such will be corrected promptly in the *Reports*.

Most ratings of necessity reflect opinion as well as scientific data. Even with rigorous tests, interpretation of findings is often a matter on which expert opinion differs. It is Consumers Union's pledge that such opinions as enter into its evaluations shall be as competent, honest, and free from bias as possible.

"Best Buys" should give greater return per dollar although some products rated "Acceptable" may be of higher quality. Except where otherwise noted, a product rated "Not Acceptable" was judged to be of very poor quality or potentially harmful.

• HOW HONEST ARE CU'S RATINGS?

(Reprinted from the May 1940 Reports)

Almost every member of Consumers Union has encountered a storekeeper or a clerk who *knew* as incontrovertible fact that CU's "Best Buy" ratings are paid for or that some manufacturer got a "Not Acceptable" rating because he refused to pay.

By now we are familiar enough with this sort of cynicism to know that most of the people who say such things say them not out of malice. They say them partly because the whole concept of consumer testing organizations is still so new as to be unfamiliar to them, partly because the excesses and deceptions of much advertising have made them suspicious of almost any product information, and partly because, in this racket-ridden age, it seems to them incredible that good ratings would go to the good products and not to the highest bidders.

These people generally mean no harm, but serious harm to Consumers Union can often result from their irresponsibility. Let us state the facts for the record, and enlist the help of CU members in keeping the record straight.

Consumers Union has never received any remuneration of any nature for rating or for not rating any product or for giving it a good rating or a bad one.

Every rating that has ever been made by Consumers Union has been determined by tests, examination or use, or by the unbiased opinion of qualified authorities, and in no other ways.

Consumers Union accepts no gifts of samples from manufacturers (it returns them when they are sent) and it will

not sell copies of its Reports to manufacturers or distributors for promotion use.

Such are the facts. And now a request to CU members: if you ever hear anyone say that he knows that some CU rating has been bought or improperly influenced in any way, please ask him to write down what he says and sign his name and address to it; then send us the document.

Consumers Union takes full responsibility for the integrity of its work.

We think it is fair to ask anyone who impugns that integrity to assume responsibility for doing so, and the consequences thereof.

• **PRODUCTS NOT LISTED**

Many hundreds of thousands of brands of consumer goods are found in the nation's market place, and these are grouped into thousands of types and kinds. This *Buying Guide* issue does not, of course, offer complete coverage of all these products.

It would require the resources of the United States Government itself to test and report on even a majority of the brands to be found. And the testing and reporting of Consumers Union—whose resources are a good deal less than those of the Government—are necessarily confined to the most widely available brands and types.

• **PRICES**

With few exceptions (which are noted) the prices given in the following pages are those at which the samples tested were purchased. The price should, therefore, be considered only as a rough guide. In most cases, ratings are in order of quality, and price changes will not affect the position of a brand in the quality list. Where all brands of a product have been affected more or less similarly by price changes, the "Best Buy" ratings will not be materially affected.

• **MAIL-ORDER BUYING**

Numerous mail-order products are listed in CU's ratings because they are available everywhere and are frequently good buys. They are not always worth buying; in a number of cases, they have been among the poorest tested. But with large purchases particularly, it is often worth while to take the trouble to order by mail.

In a number of cities telephone orders are accepted by both Sears' and Ward's.

In many cases products listed in the catalogs are not

sold in the retail stores of the mail-order companies. Unless the salesman can prove to your satisfaction that the product sold in the store is the same as the product you are looking for, order it through the catalog desk located in the store. Even where the products are the same, it is usually cheaper to order through the catalog.

Before accepting shipments sent by freight from mail-order houses, the buyer should make sure that the goods are not damaged. If the goods are damaged, and you accept them, you will have to pay for repairs yourself, unless the mail-order company can collect damages from the railroad or freight company. But you are entitled to refuse to accept a damaged shipment.

• **AVAILABILITY OF PRODUCTS**

Statements of availability appear with the product ratings in this Guide wherever it has been possible to determine extent of availability. If you can't find a brand you want in the stores where you shop, a post card to the manufacturer may bring you the local distributor's name.

There are a number of listings of products distributed by the Associated Merchandising Corp. The following retail stores are AMC members:

Hutzler's, Baltimore; Filene's, Boston; R. H. White, Boston; Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn; John Shillito, Cincinnati; Wm. Taylor, Cleveland; Lazarus Co., Columbus, Ohio; Rike-Kumler, Dayton, Ohio; Hudson's, Detroit; L. S. Ayres, Indianapolis; Bullock's, Los Angeles; Burdine's, Miami; Boston Store, Milwaukee; Dayton Co., Minneapolis; Bloomingdale's, NYC; Capwell's, Oakland, Calif.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia; Joseph Horne, Pittsburgh; Thalheimer's, Richmond, Va.; Forman's, Rochester, N. Y.; The Emporium, San Francisco; Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis.

• **GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS**

Government publications which are free can be obtained from the department issuing them. Publications for which there is a charge are obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Remittance may be made by check, money order, document coupons, or currency (at sender's risk), but *not* by postage stamps. The most convenient method is to keep on hand a supply of 5-cent document coupons, which may be bought from the Sup't of Documents, 20 for \$1.

Food Products

BAKING POWDER

The three types of baking powder (phosphate-alum [double acting], phosphate, and tartrate) differ mainly in their acid-reacting ingredient, which determines relative speed.

Tartrate baking powders liberate all their carbon dioxide at room temperature if the unbaked dough is allowed to stand. Straight phosphate powders are slower in action; only two-thirds of their available carbon dioxide is evolved at room temperature, the rest being freed when the dough is in the oven.

"Double-acting" phosphate-alum combinations are the cheapest and most widely used today. They are preferred because they liberate only one-fifth to one-third of their available carbon dioxide in the unbaked dough, oven temperatures being required to complete the rising process.

Any baking powder will deteriorate if it is allowed to become moist. Containers should be closed tightly and stored in a dry place when not in use.

A minimum of 12% available carbon dioxide is required by Food & Drug Administration standards for all baking powders. Brands found to contain less than this amount were rated "Not Acceptable." No significant amounts of lead, arsenic or other metallic impurities were found in any of the powders.

Ratings are in order of cost and amount of carbon dioxide released. Figures in parentheses represent cost of baking powder required to release a given amount of carbon dioxide.

From the *Reports*, May 1945.

PHOSPHATE-ALUM TYPE

BEST BUYS

Clabber Girl Double Acting (Hulman & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.). 8¢ for 10 oz. (.6¢).

Ann Page Double Acting (A&P). 11¢ for 12 oz. (.7¢).
Av. A&P Stores.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE

- Clabber Girl Double Acting** (see "Best Buys").
Ann Page Double Acting (see "Best Buys").
Davis Double Acting (R. B. Davis Co.). 12¢ for 12 oz. (.8¢). National.
Calumet Double Acting (General Foods Corp.). 19¢ for 1 lb. (.9¢). National.
Co-op Double Acting (National Co-operatives). 17¢ for 1 lb. (.9¢). Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.
K C Double Action (Jaques Mfg. Co.). 10¢ for 8 oz. (.9¢). Av. South and West.
Hearth Club Double Acting (Rumford Chemical Works). 15¢ for 10 oz. (1.1¢).
Larkin Cat. No.—530 (Larkin Co.). 18¢ for 12 oz. (1.3¢). Av. mail order.
Watkins (J. R. Watkins Co.). 35¢ for 1 lb. (2¢).

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following had available carbon dioxide below the minimum allowed:

- IGA Double Action** (Independent Grocers' Alliance). 15¢ for 1 lb. (1.2¢).
Ehlers Grade "A" (Albert Ehlers). 19¢ for 8 oz. (2.8¢).

PHOSPHATE TYPE

BEST BUY

- Asco** (American Stores Co., Phila.). 9¢ for 8 oz. (1¢).
 Av. American Stores.

ACCEPTABLE

- Asco** (see "Best Buy").
Dr. Price's (Standard Brands). 19¢ for 12 oz. (1.2¢).
Rumford (Rumford Chemical Works). 22¢ for 12 oz. (1.5¢). Av. nationally except in Northwest.
Jewel T (Jewel Tea Co.). 50¢ for 1 lb. (2.6¢). Av. Jewel Tea Stores.

TARTRATE TYPE

ACCEPTABLE

- Schilling** (A. Schilling & Co.). 45¢ for 12 oz. (3.2¢).
 Av. west of the Mississippi.
Royal (Standard Brands). 56¢ for 12 oz. (4.1¢). National.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Available carbon dioxide below minimum allowed:

Swansdown (S. S. Pierce Co.). 32¢ for 8 oz. (4.1¢).

BEER

Laboratory tests and expert taste judgment of 35 brands of beer showed a wide range of quality in them, quite aside from the matter of personal flavor preference. But the brands were relatively uniform from sample to sample, CU found as a result of tests of twelve samples of each brand, purchased in four different places. This is largely the result of modern manufacturing practices, which involve careful temperature and humidity control during the fermentation process, and quality control of the ingredients.

Beer contains about 100 calories to an 8-ounce glass (about two-thirds as much as the same amount of milk); it is when substantial amounts are consumed that beer is fattening. Alcohol content of beer generally runs around 4%— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ the amount generally found in wine.

From the *Reports*, March 1946.

Ratings, based on chemical tests and on expert opinion as to flavor, are in alphabetical order within each group. Prices given are the average paid for a 12 fl. oz. bottle unless otherwise noted.

ACCEPTABLE

EXCELLENT

Barbarossa (Red Top Brewing Co., Cincinnati). 17¢.

Very good, bitter flavor; good bouquet; excellent head.

Falstaff (Falstaff Brewing Corp., Omaha). 11¢. Excellent, moderately bitter flavor; excellent head.

High Life (Miller Brewing Co., Milwaukee). 20¢. Very good, sweet flavor; excellent head.

Piel's Extra Premium Pilsner Beer (Piel Bros., NYC). 11¢. Excellent flavor, mild, dry and brisk; excellent head.

Rheingold Extra Dry Lager Beer (Liebmann Breweries, Inc., NYC). 11¢. Very good, mildly bitter flavor; excellent head. Not the same as **Rheingold**, brewed by U. S. Brewing Co., below.

Stroh's Bohemian Style Beer (Stroh Brewery Co., Detroit). 11¢. Excellent, bitter flavor; excellent head.

(continued next page)

GOOD

- Acme** (Acme Breweries). 12¢ for 11 fl. oz. Good, sweet flavor; very good head.
- Ballantine's Export Light Beer** (P. Ballantine & Sons). 14¢; 36¢ for 1 qt. Very good, draught-type flavor; good head.
- Blatz Pilsener Beer**, blue label (Blatz Brewing Co.). 25¢. Fair, very sweet flavor; good head.
- Blatz Pilsener Beer**, white label (Blatz Brewing Co.). 22¢. Good, sweet flavor; good frothy head.
- Budweiser Lager Beer** (Anheuser Busch, Inc.). 15¢. Very good, dry flavor; good head.
- Carling's Black Label** (Brewing Corp. of America). 14¢. Very good, mild, brisk flavor; good head.
- Duquesne Pilsener** (Duquesne Brewing Co.). 14¢. Fairly good, sweet, mild flavor; fair body; very good head.
- Eastside Lager** (Los Angeles Brewing Co.). 13¢ for 11 fl. oz. Fairly good, mild, dry flavor; good head.
- Goebel Gold Label** (Goebel Brewing Co.). 11¢. Fair, mildly sweet flavor; very good head.
- Hamm's Preferred Stock** (Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.). 14¢. Good, slightly bitter, draught-type flavor; good head.
- Hudepohl Pure Lager** (Hudepohl Brewing Co.). 11¢. Fair, mildly sweet, gassy flavor; good head.
- Iron City Lager** (Pittsburgh Brewing Co.). 14¢. Very good, sweet, brisk flavor; good body; very good head.
- Lucky Lager** (General Brewing Corp.). 12¢ for 11 fl. oz. Good, mild flavor; good head.
- Pabst Blue Ribbon** (Pabst Brewing Co.). 17¢; 31¢ for 1 qt. Good, sweet flavor; good head.
- Rainier Club Extra Pale** (Rainier Brewing Co.). 12¢ for 11 fl. oz. Labeled "not over 4% by weight" alcohol. Good, average flavor; good head. Not same as Rainier with no alcohol content stated, below.
- Rheingold** (United States Brewing Co.). 23¢. Very good, sweet flavor; very good head. Not the same as Rheingold, brewed by Liebmann Breweries, above.
- Ruppert Knickerbocker Beer** (Jacob Ruppert). 11¢. Very good, sweet flavor; fair head.
- Schaefer Light Beer** (F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.). 11¢. Good, bitter (hops) flavor; very good head.

GOOD—CONT'D

Schlitz (Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.). 14¢. Very good, dry, bitter flavor; very good head.

Schmidt's City Club (Jacob Schmidt Brewing Co.). 15¢. Fairly good flavor; fair head. Not the same as **Schmidt's City Club Select**, below.

Trommer's White Label (John F. Trommer, Inc.). 13¢. Very good, sweet, brisk flavor; good aroma; very good head.

FAIR

Hoffman (Hoffman Beverage Co.). 11¢; 27¢ per 1 qt. Good, sweet, malty flavor; fair head.

Krueger Finest Beer (G. Krueger Brewing Co.). 11¢. Fair, bitter-sweet flavor; excellent head.

Rainier Club Extra Pale (Rainier Brewing Co.). 12¢ for 11 fl. oz. No label statement of alcohol content. Fair, average flavor; poor head. Not the same as **Rainier** labeled "not over 4% alcohol," above.

Schmidt's Light Beer (C. Schmidt & Sons, Inc.). 29¢ for 1 qt. Fairly good, average flavor; fair head. Not the same as **Schmidt's City Club**.

Trommer's Light Malt Beer, Yellow Label (John F. Trommer, Inc.). 11¢. Good, but rather weak, dry flavor; fair head.

R & H Light Beer (Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Co.). 11¢. Flavor "young" and highly variable; head variable from good to poor. Slight sediment.

POOR

Schmidt's City Club Select (Jacob Schmidt Brewing Co.). 9¢. Fair but weak, malty, sweetish flavor; very good head. Less than 1% alcohol. May be satisfactory as a "near-beer," but both flavor and body flat.

Silver Fox Deluxe (Peter Fox Brewing Co.). 16¢. Sweetish, watery flavor; good head.

SOLUBLE COFFEE

Two types of soluble coffee are sold: those made of coffee alone, and those made of coffee in combination with carbohydrate "fillers" such as dextrose, dextrans and maltose. The latter are generally labeled "cafe." The added carbohydrates are not simply adulterants; some maintain that they "lock in" flavor and aroma, and make measurement more convenient.

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14 SOLUBLE COFFEE, CRACKERS

A taste panel of heavy coffee drinkers judged almost all the coffees too weak when made according to label directions. Taste judgments were based on coffee made to this optimum strength for each brand and taster.

Caffeine content of the soluble coffees varied from 0.8 grains to 2.6 grains per cup, as compared with about 1.5 grains for the average cup of ordinary coffee.

Cost per cup of the soluble coffees ranged from 0.9¢ to 1.8¢ a cup when made to average optimum strength, as opposed to about 1¢ a cup for ordinary coffee.

From the *Reports*, October 1945.

Brands are listed in order of taste score, based on the individual optimum strength for each taster. Prices and caffeine contents are based on the strength considered most satisfactory by the majority of tasters. Brands near the top of the list closely resembled ordinary coffee; those rated low were unanimously rejected. For tabular ratings, see page 15.

CRACKERS AND PRETZELS

Twenty brands of crackers (*Ritz*-type, cheese, whole wheat and butter) and 11 of pretzels (three-ring and sticks) were submitted to blindfold taste tests. Most of the tasters found the butter crackers "Good," cheese crackers "Fair" and whole-wheat crackers "Poor." All but one of the pretzels rated "Good" or "Fair."

Packing is important in these baked goods; the cardboard box should be supplemented with inner and outer wrappings of glassine or cellophane. If the contents become soggy after the box has been opened, they can generally be restored to original crispness by crisping in the oven for a few minutes.

Ratings are based on taste scores. They are not intended to tell you what you will like, but rather which brands are worth trying.

From the *Reports*, October 1945.

Brands are listed in order of decreasing taste score within each group.

CRACKERS

GOOD

Ritz (National Biscuit Co., NYC). 14¢ for 8 oz. National.

(continued on page 16)

Brand and Manufacturer	Cost	Teaspoons per Cup According to Directions	At Optimum Strength	
			Level Teaspoons per Cup	Grains Caffeine per Cup
Instant Maxwell House* (General Foods Corp., NYC)	30¢ for 4 oz.	1 Rounded	1½	2.6
Instant All-Coffee (John L. Kellogg & Co., South Elgin, Ill.)	\$1.59 for 8 oz.	½	1	1.7
Barrington Hall Coffee (Baker Importing Co., Minneapolis)	\$1.26 for 5 oz.	½	1	1.5
Forbes Pure Instant Coffee (Jas. H. Forbes Tea & Coffee Co., St. Louis)	67¢ for 4 oz.	½ to ¾	1	1.7
Borden's Instantly Prepared Coffee (Borden Co., NYC)	39¢ for 2.5 oz.	1	1	1.1
Nescafe* (Nestle's Milk Products, Inc., NYC)	34¢ for 4 oz.	1	1¼	0.8
Caffe B₁* (Caffe B₁ Vitamin Corp., NYC)	44¢ for 3 oz.	1	1¼	0.9
G. Washington's Instant Coffee (G. Washington Coffee Refining Co., Morris Plains, N. J.)	33¢ for 2 oz.	½	¾	1.2
Harrison's Pure Soluble Coffee (Harrison Co., NYC)	67¢ for 4 oz.	½	¾	0.9
Sol Caffe Coffee Extract* (Great Star Soluble Coffee Co., NYC)	29¢ for 4 oz.	1	2	1.2

* Contained carbohydrate "fillers."

16 CRACKERS, PRETZELS

GOOD—CONT'D

Crax (Megowen Educator Food Co., Lowell, Mass.).
19¢ for 16 oz.

Hi Ho (Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., NYC). 25¢ for 16 oz.
National.

FAIR

Ivins Butter-Flavored Thins (J. S. Ivins' Son, Inc.).
20¢ for 12 oz.

Nabisco Cheese Squares (National Biscuit Co.). 17¢
for 7 oz.

Burphy's Cris-Bix (Burphy Biscuit Corp.). 15¢ for 10 oz.

Nabisco Cheese Pix (National Biscuit Co.). 17¢ for 8
oz.

Frank Burns Toasted Elks (Frank Burns, Inc.). 26¢
for 21 oz.

Champion Flake (National Biscuit Co.). 19¢ for 16 oz.

Koeppen's Snappies (Ernst Koeppen). 57¢ for 16 oz.

Sunshine Cheese-It (Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.). 15¢ for
6 oz.

Elmer's Chee-Wees (Elmer Candy Co.). 31¢ for 7 oz.

Burns Cracked Wheat (Frank Burns, Inc.). 14¢ for
7 oz.

Ivins Buffet Wafers (J. S. Ivins' Son, Int.). 23¢ for
12 oz.

Ivins Cracked Wheat Thins (J. S. Ivins' Son, Inc.).
12¢ for 6 oz.

POOR

Burns Thins (Frank Burns, Inc.). 16¢ for 7 oz.

Burphy's Snifties (Burphy Biscuit Corp.). 40¢ for 10 oz.

Burns Trenton (Frank Burns, Inc.). 22¢ for 16 oz.

Macy's Wheat Crisps (R. H. Macy & Co.). 16¢ for 8 oz.

Venus Wheat Wafers (Venus Baking Co.). 25¢ for 13
oz.

PRETZELS

GOOD

Nabisco Very Thin Pretzel Sticks (National Biscuit
Co.). 16¢ for 7¾ oz. National.

Tritzels (Perfect Foods, Inc.). 17¢ for 8 oz.

Dutch Treat Butter Pretzel Sticks (Vitality Foods,
B'klyn). 8¢ for 5 oz. National.

Nabisco 3 Ring (National Biscuit Co.). 16¢ for 9 oz.
National.

GOOD—CONT'D

Crispa Salty Thins (Blaney Bakeries, Inc., Phila.). 13¢ for 6 oz.

FAIR

Burrry's Celery Pretz-Stix (Burrry Biscuit Corp.). 13¢ for 10 oz.

Nabisco Slim Jane Pretzel Sticks (National Biscuit Co.). 11¢ for 5¾ oz.

Burrry's Better Pretz-Stix (Burrry Biscuit Corp.). 17¢ for 10 oz.

Sunshine Teeny Twist (Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.). 11¢ for 6 oz.

De Luxe Pretzies (Pioneer Specialty Co.). 26¢ for 16 oz.

POOR

Cocktail Sticks (A&C Packing Co.). 10¢ for 3½ oz.

CANNED ASPARAGUS

Fifty-nine brands of canned asparagus—from two to four cans of each brand—were graded for CU by Government graders.

Asparagus is packed green or white in five cuts: *Spears*, 3¾ inches or longer and generally packed in No. 2 cans; *tips*, 2¾ to 3¾ inches long and generally packed in square 1-lb. cans; *points*, tips less than 2¾ inches long and often packed in No. 2 cans; *cut spears*, short sections containing tips and the lower parts of the stalk; and *center cuts*, sliced sections from which the tips have been removed. The center cuts and cut spears are generally the most economical, and are useful in soups, omelettes and casserole dishes, where appearance is not important.

Canned green asparagus contains some vitamin A. Both green and white are sources of vitamin B₁ (thiamine) and C, and some minerals.

Asparagus was graded on the basis of examination for tenderness, absence of defects, color and clearness of the packing liquor.

Ratings are in order of quality within each group. Prices are for a No. 2 can (1 lb., 3 oz.) unless otherwise stated. Figures in parentheses represent cost per pound of drained weight.

From the Reports, May 1945.

(continued next page)

 BLEACHED SPEARS AND TIPS

BEST BUYS

Rialto Mammoth-Large-Medium Blend (Western California Cannery, Antioch, Calif.). 33¢ (36¢). Grade A.
E and A (Ensher, Alexander & Barsom, Inc., Sacramento, Calif.). 33¢ (38¢). Grade A.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

Prattlow (Pratt-Low Preserving Co.). 41¢ (52¢). National.

Rialto (see "Best Buys").

Del Monte Early Garden (Calif. Packing Corp.). Tips, 49¢ for 1 lb. (56¢); spears, 33¢ for 1 lb. 3 oz. (40¢). National.

Sweet Home (Goddard Grocer Co.). 41¢ (49¢). Av. Mo. and Ill.

Topmost Mammoth Natural Spears (General Grocer Co.). 42¢ (45¢).

Monarch Colossal (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 59¢ (68¢). National.

Shurfine Colossal (National Retailer-Owned Grocers). 37¢ (43¢). National.

Premier Large (Francis H. Leggett). Tips, 50¢ for 1 lb. (63¢); spears, 49¢ for 1 lb. 3 oz. (54¢). Av. east of the Mississippi and in Texas.

White Rose Mammoth, Large and Medium (Seeman Bros.). 45¢ (50¢). National.

E and A (see "Best Buys").

Val Vita Large Ungraded (Val Vita Food Co.). 39¢ (46¢).

Libby's California (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 41¢ (49¢). National.

S. S. Pierce Co. Red Label Blended (S. S. Pierce Co.). 45¢ (51¢). Av. New England.

Del Monte Salad Asparagus Points, Mixed Sizes (Calif. Packing Corp.). 39¢ for 1 lb.; 53¢ for 1 lb. 3 oz. (65¢). National.

Sunny Skies Grade A (Sutter Canfood Co.). 31¢ (33¢).

A&P Grade A (A&P). 31¢ (35¢). Av. A&P Stores.

IGA (Independent Grocers' Alliance). 39¢ (44¢). Av. IGA Stores.

S and W Mammoth-Large-Medium Blend (S and W Fine Foods). 47¢ (52¢). National.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D**GRADE C**

Nation Wide Mammoth (Nation-Wide Service Grocers). 43¢ (46¢).

Air Mail Medium (Richmond-Chase Co.). 31¢ (35¢).

Krasdale Medium and Mammoth (Krasdale Foods, Inc.). 38¢ (43¢). Variable; one of eight cans tested offgrade for tenderness.

ALL-GREEN SPEARS AND TIPS**BEST BUY**

Libby's California (Libby, McNeill & Libby, San Francisco). 33¢ (41¢). Grade A. National.

ACCEPTABLE**GRADE A**

Del Monte Mary Washington Asparagus Tips (Calif. Packing Corp.). 52¢ for 1 lb. (71¢). National.

Niblets (Minnesota Valley Canning Co.). 40¢ (50¢). National.

Palmdale Fancy Quality Medium and Blended Mammoth and Large (S and W Fine Foods). 47¢ (59¢). National.

Sun-Kist Fancy Mary Washington (Calif. Packing Corp.). 53¢ (70¢). National.

Libby's (see "Best Buy").

Hunt's Fancy Blended Calif. (Hunt Bros.). 43¢ (53¢).

Hurff Jersey Mammoth Size (Edgar F. Hurff Co.). 45¢ (53¢). National.

Sweet Life (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 45¢ (53¢). Av. N. Y., Pittsburgh, Detroit and Springfield, Mass.

Del Monte Mary Washington Spears (Calif. Packing Corp.). 39¢ (48¢). National.

Premier Mammoth (Francis H. Leggett). 55¢ (75¢). Av. east of the Mississippi and in Texas.

PRICES

The prices given in the ratings are, with few exceptions, the prices at which the brands tested were purchased in the stores by CU shoppers. The date of the original report, which appears just before the ratings, indicates roughly when the purchases were made.

(continued next page)

20 CANNED ASPARAGUS

GRADE A—CONT'D

Ritter (P. J. Ritter Co.). 47¢ (54¢).

Val Vita California (Val Vita Food Co.). 36¢ (44¢).

Flotill Large and Small (Flotill Products). 41¢ (51¢).
National.

ALL-GREEN CUT SPEARS

BEST BUYS

Cherry Valley (Jewel Tea Co., Barrington, Ill.). 29¢ (36¢). Grade A. Av. Jewel Tea Stores.

Ritter (P. J. Ritter Co.). 31¢ (38¢). Grade A.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

Yellowstone (Paxton and Gallagher Co.). 35¢ (43¢).
Av. Omaha and vicinity.

Flotta (Flotill Products). 49¢ (65¢). National.

Ritter (see "Best Buys").

Cherry Valley (see "Best Buys").

Del Monte (Calif. Packing Corp.). 39¢ (47¢).

Premier, Points Included (Francis H. Leggett & Co.).
45¢ (54½¢).

Nation Wide (Nation-Wide Service Grocers). 40¢ (49¢). Av. Northeast, St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo and Washington, D. C.

Farmdale U. S. Grade A (American Stores Co.). 32¢ (46¢). Av. American Stores.

Clover Farm (Clover Farm Stores Corp.). 42¢ (54¢).
Av. east of Rockies at Clover Farm Stores.

Krasdale (A. Krasne). 39¢ (47¢). Av. Northeast.

Kounty Kist (Minnesota Valley Canning Co.). 39¢ (47¢). National.

White Rose (Seeman Bros.). 39¢ (49¢). National.

Sacramento, U. S. Grade A (Bercut Richards Packing Co.). 33¢ (41¢).

Rose-Dale (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 39¢ (46¢). National.

GRADE C

Grisdale (Gristede Bros., Inc.). 32¢ (40¢).

Co-op Grade A (National Co-operatives). 35¢ (44¢).

Min-ot (Minot Food Packers). 55¢ (65¢).

CENTER CUTS, TIPS REMOVED

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

Hurff All Green Jersey Cuts—Tips Removed (Edgar F. Hurff Co.). 32¢ (39¢). National.

Min-ot Center Cuts (Minot Food Packers). 37¢ (44¢).

Farm House All Green Centercut Spears—Tips Removed (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 27¢ (30¢). National.

Nation Wide Center Cuts—Tips Removed (Nation-Wide Service Grocers). Bleached. 12¢ (13¢). Av. Northeast, St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo and Washington, D. C.

Jes-so All Green Cuts—Tips Removed (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 29¢ (33¢). Av. N. Y., Pittsburgh, Detroit and Springfield, Mass.

Pritchard's Pride of the Farm Jersey All Green Cuts—Tips Removed (E. Pritchard, Inc.). 39¢ (46¢). Av. Northeast, Del. and Md.

Checker All-Green Cut Spears—Tips Removed (See-man Bros.). 29¢ (34¢). National.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Sampan All Green Cuts—Tips Removed (Pratt-Low Preserving Co.). 29¢ (37¢). Variable, Grade C. to Substandard.

CANNED BABY FOODS

CU tests have shown no one brand of baby foods to be superior to others. Prices of standard brands—*Heinz, Gerber, Clapp, Beech-Nut*—vary slightly from store to store. Tests showed no consistent difference in vitamin B₁ content among brands for any given food. No off-flavors were found in tests of 110 samples.

Canned infant foods provide, in a form digestible to baby and convenient to mother, the variety of food textures and flavors needed to train an infant to good food habits. They are prepared with a minimum loss of important vitamins and minerals, and are either strained through fine screens, or "homogenized." Homogenized foods are more finely divided than the strained.

When fresh fruits and vegetables are in season, however, or when the prices of regular canned foods are low, you

22 CANNED BABY FOODS, BAKED BEANS

may find it more economical to prepare your baby's foods at home by straining the foods which are to be served to the rest of the family. The nutritive value of the foods can be preserved by cooking vegetables in as little water as possible, and usually for not longer than 15 or 20 minutes, and by the addition to the strained food of the water in which the fruit or vegetables were cooked. Add no seasoning other than a little salt on vegetables, or a little sugar on fruit.

From the *Reports*, April 1943.

BAKED BEANS

Tests by Government graders of 57 brands of baked beans and 24 brands of kidney beans showed more than half of them to be consistently of Grade A quality with regard to tenderness, absence of defects, flavor and consistency. The others were Grade C (there is no Grade B for dried bean products), or were rated "Variable" where cans of the same brand differed in quality.

Cans of many sizes are used for packing baked beans, and the larger size is not always the better buy. Most kidney beans are packed in No. 2 (1 lb. 4 oz.) cans.

Baked beans are packed in tomato sauce, with or without pork; in molasses sauce, with or without pork (New England or Boston style). Kidney beans are packed in a plain sauce of water, salt, sugar or dextrose (or both) and spices.

Grade A baked or kidney beans should be practically whole, and firm yet tender; they should be free from such defects as loose skins and split, broken, mashed or discolored beans; they should possess the flavor characteristics of the style.

Ratings are in order of decreasing quality within each group. Quality differences between adjacent brands are very small. Figures in parentheses represent cost per pound.

From the *Reports*, March 1945.

WITH TOMATO SAUCE & PORK

BEST BUYS

Asco Grade A (American Stores Co., Phila.). 8¢ for 1 lb. Av. American Stores.

Fame (Fame Canning Co., Indianapolis). 19¢ for 1 lb., 14 oz. (10¢). National.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

Fame (see "Best Buys").

Otoe (Otoe Food Products Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 4 oz. (11½¢).

White Rose (Seeman Bros.). 13¢ for 1 lb., 1 oz. jar (12¢). National.

Ann Page (A&P). 11¢ for 1 lb., 2 oz. (10¢). 13¢ for 1 lb., 1 oz. jar (12¢). Av. A&P Stores.

Asco (see "Best Buys").

Nebia Beans with Bacon (Grainger Bros. Co.). 11¢ for 15½ oz. (11½¢). Av. Neb., Kan. and Colo.

Ritter White Label U. S. Grade A (P. J. Ritter Co.). 13¢ for 1 lb., 1½ oz. jar; 21¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. can (12¢).

Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 19¢ for 1 lb., 1 oz. jar (18¢); 13¢ for 1 lb. can. Av. east of Mississippi and in Texas.

Jackson (Morgan Packing Co.). 14¢ for 1 lb., 4 oz. (11¢). National.

Co-op Grade A (National Co-operatives, Inc.). 10¢ for 1 lb. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

IGA (Independent Grocers' Alliance). 12¢ for 14 oz. (13¢). Av. IGA Stores.

Scott Co. (Morgan Packing Co.). 12¢ for 1 lb., 4 oz. (9½¢). National.

Swift's (Swift & Co.). 19¢ for 1 lb., 7 oz. (13¢); 19¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (11¢). National.

Sweet Home (Krenning-Schlapp Grocer Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 3 oz. (12½¢). Av. Mo. and Ill.

Topmost (General Grocer Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 6 oz. (11¢).

Hurff (Edgar F. Hurff Co.). 9¢ for 1 lb.; 15¢ for 1 lb., 4 oz. (12¢); 23¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (13¢). National.

The following varied from Grade A to Grade C:

Monarch (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 5 oz. (11½¢); 12¢ for 1 lb., 1 oz. (11½¢).

Phillips Delicious (Phillips Packing Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 4 oz. (12¢).

GRADE C

Armour's Star (Armour & Co.). 18¢ for 1 lb., 15 oz. (9¢); 17¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (10¢).

Nor'East (Cooperative G. L. F. Farm Products). 13¢ for 1 lb., 1 oz. (12¢).

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24 CANNED BAKED BEANS

GRADE C—CONT'D

- Campbell's** (Campbell Soup Co.). 9¢ for 1 lb.
Gibbs (Gibbs & Co.). 19¢ for 1 lb. 14 oz. (10¢); 12¢ for 1 lb.
American Beauty (Morgan Packing Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 1½ oz. (13¢).
Pritchard's Pride of the Farm (E. Pritchard). 15¢ for 1 lb., 7 oz. (10½¢).
White Ribbon (Krenning-Schlapp Grocer Co.). 16¢ for 1 lb., 4 oz. (13¢).

NEW ENGLAND STYLE WITH PORK

BEST BUYS

- Finast** (First National Stores, Inc., Somerville, Mass.). 15¢ for 1 lb. 12 oz. (8½¢). Av. New England and N. Y. at First National Stores.
Alice of Old Vincennes (Vincennes Packing Corp., Vincennes, Ind.). 16¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (9¢).
Puritan (Maine Canned Foods, Inc., Portland, Me.). 17¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (10¢).

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

- Van Camp's** (Van Camp's, Inc., New Bedford). 17¢ for 1 lb., 5½ oz. (12½¢). National.
Puritan (see "Best Buys").
Red & White (Red & White Corp.). 22¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (12½¢). Av. Red & White Stores.
Finast (see "Best Buys").
S. S. Pierce Co. Red Label (S. S. Pierce Co.). 21¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (12¢). Av. New England.
B & M (Burnham & Morrill Co.). 11¢ for 13 oz. (13¢); 16¢ for 1 lb., 2 oz. (14¢). National.
Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 25¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (14¢). Av. east of Mississippi and in Texas.
S. S. Pierce Overland Red Kidney Beans (S. S. Pierce Co.). 21¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. jar (12¢).
Alice of Old Vincennes (see "Best Buys").
S. S. Pierce Co. Red Label Yellow Eye Beans (S. S. Pierce Co.). 21¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (12¢). Av. New England.
Friend's (Friend Bros., Inc.). 13¢ for 1 lb., 3 oz. (11¢); 15¢ for 1 lb.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

GRADE C

Baxter's Finest (H. C. Baxter & Bros.). 21¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (12¢).

Ann Page (A&P). 9¢ for 1 lb., 2 oz. (8¢).

Ecco (Economy Grocery Stores). 15¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (8½¢).

The following brands were packed New England Style, without pork:

Hart (The W. R. Roach Co.). 18¢ for 1 lb., 10 oz. (11¢).

Elm Farm (Elm Farm Foods Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz. (11½¢).

VEGETARIAN STYLE IN TOMATO SAUCE

BEST BUYS

Ann Page (A&P, NYC). 13¢ for 1 lb., 1 oz. (12¢); 10¢ for 1 lb., 2 oz. (8½¢). Av. nationally at A&P Stores.

Morton House (Otoe Food Products Co., Nebraska City, Neb.). 11¢ for 15½ oz. (11½¢).

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

Morton House (see "Best Buys").

Ann Page (see "Best Buys").

Libby's (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 14¢ for 14 oz. (16¢); 14¢ for 1 lb., 1 oz. jar (13¢). National.

Nor'East (Cooperative G. L. F. Farm Products, Inc.). 19¢ for 1 lb., 6 oz. (14¢). Av. most States.

Manischewitz (Manischewitz Food Products). 17¢ for 1 lb. National.

Van Camp's (Van Camp's, Inc.). 14½¢ for 1 lb., 2½ oz. (12½¢). National.

The following varied from Grade A to Grade C:

Heinz (H. J. Heinz Co.). 16¢ for 1 lb., 2 oz. (14¢); 20¢ for 1 lb., 1½ oz. jar (18½¢).

GRADE C

Gibbs (Gibbs & Co.). 13¢ for 1 lb., ½ oz. (12½¢).

(continued next page)

MISCELLANEOUS STYLES

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

Penthouse Beans with Pork (Penthouse Food Sales Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 10 oz. (11¢).

GRADE C

Nation Wide Beans and Pork in Plain Sauce (Nation-Wide Service Grocers). 13¢ for 1 lb., 4 oz. (10½¢).

American Beauty Pork & Beans with Plain Sauce (Morgan Packing Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 1½ oz. jar (13½¢).

Ritter Vegetarian Baked Dry Lima Beans (P. J. Ritter Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb.

White Rose Vegetarian Baked Limalettes (Seeman Bros.). 19¢ for 1 lb.

White Rose Baked Limalettes with Pork (Seeman Bros.). 21¢ for 1 lb.

Foote's Best Pinto Beans (D. E. Foote & Co.). 13½¢ for 1 lb.

Ritter Baked Dry Lima Beans with Pork (P. J. Ritter Co.). 13¢ for 1 lb.

RED KIDNEY BEANS

(Price is for No. 2 [1 lb., 4 oz.] can unless otherwise noted.)

BEST BUY

Hanover (Hanover Canning Co., Hanover, Penna.). 10¢. Av. N. Y., N. J., Penna., O., W. Va., Md. and Fla.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

Dellford (Middendorf & Rohrs). 15¢. Av. NYC.

Monarch (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 19¢. National.

Gren Pac (Greencastle Packing Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb.

Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 19¢. Av. east of the Mississippi and in Texas.

Sweet Home (Krenning-Schlapp Grocer Co.). 15¢. Av. Mo. and Ill.

Lagoon (Pennsylvania Canning Co.). 13¢ for 15½ oz.

Sultana (A&P). 13¢ for 1 lb., 1 oz. jar; 11¢ for 1 lb.

GRADE A—CONT'D

- can. Av. A&P Stores.
Clover Farm (Clover Farm Stores Corp.). 15¢. Av. east of Rocky Mountains.
Hanover (see "Best Buy").
American Home (National Tea Co.). 12¢. Av. Chicago.
Superfine (Chas. G. Summers, Jr., Inc.). 19¢. Av. Eastern States and Cincinnati.
Red Ring (Comstock Canning Corp.). 15¢ for 1 lb.
White Rose (Seeman Bros.). 19¢ for 1 lb., 16¢ for 1 lb., 6 oz. National.
The following varied from Grade A to Grade C:
Jackson (Morgan Packing Co.). 14¢.

GRADE C

- Co-op Grade A** (National Cooperatives). 13¢.
Sweet Life (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 17¢.
Bluebrook (Jewel Food Stores). 9¢.
Red Robe (General Grocer Co.). 15¢.
G. L. F. (Cooperative G. L. F. Farm Products). 16¢ for 1 lb., 1 oz. jar; 17¢ for 1 lb., 6 oz. can.
Comstock (Comstock Canning Corp.). 16¢ for 1 lb., 1 oz. jar.
Scott Co. (Morgan Packing Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 1 oz. jar.
Otoe (Otoe Food Products Co.). 14¢.
Foote's Best (D. E. Foote & Co.). 15¢ for 1 lb.
Topmost (General Grocer Co.). 15¢. Extremely variable, from Grade A to substandard.

GREEN BEANS

One hundred and thirteen brands of canned green beans were rated for 'CU by Dep't of Agriculture graders. Only 17 tested Grade A. Many high-quality brands were priced as low as or lower than some testing Grade C or "Not Acceptable."

Ratings were based on tests of from two to eight—in most cases, four—cans of each brand. Degree of maturity, which chiefly determines tenderness and flavor, was the most important grading factor. To rate Grade A or Grade B, green beans must also be substantially whole for the style of packing, uniform in color, and free from such defects as tough, inedible strings and stems. The packing liquid must be practically clear.

Green beans are packed in salted or unsalted liquid in

28 CANNED GREEN BEANS

one of four styles: "cut," "shoestring," "whole," and "asparagus style."

String beans are good sources of vitamins A and G (riboflavin), and many essential minerals. They also contain fair amounts of vitamins B₁, C and niacin. Much of the vitamin content is carried by the liquor in which the beans are packed which can be used in soup or gravy, or for vegetable cocktail (alone or with tomato juice).

Ratings are in order of decreasing score. Prices given are for No. 2 (1-lb., 4-oz.) cans, unless otherwise stated.

From the *Reports*, January 1945.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

The following were tender, uniform, unbroken pods, free from defects, and packed in clear liquor:

Geneva Special (Geneva Preserving Co., Geneva, N. Y.). 17¢. Av. Va., N. C., and NYC.

Lily White (Macy). 18¢ for #2 can; 17¢ for 1-lb. jar. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Ferndell (Sprague, Warner, Chicago). 22¢. National.

Tartan (Alfred Lowry & Bros., Phila.). 20¢.

Briargate (Table Prod. Co.). 17¢. Av. Washington, D. C., NYC and west of Missouri River.

S and W (S and W Fine Foods). 23¢. National.

Iona Grade C (A&P). 12¢. Labeled Grade C, but tested Grade A. Av. A&P Stores.

Snider's Lily of the Valley (Snider Packing Co.). 16¢. National.

H. G. Prince (H. G. Prince & Co.). 25¢.

IGA (Independent Grocers' Alliance), 18¢. Av. IGA Stores.

Yellowstone (Paxton & Gallagher Co.). 19¢.

Co-op Grade A (National Co-operatives). 23¢. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Del Monte (Calif. Packing Corp.). 19¢. National.

Baxter's Finest U. S. Grade A (H. C. Baxter & Bro.). 19¢. Av. New England and NYC.

Oregon Blue Lake U. S. Grade A (Blue Lake Producers Cooperative). 23¢. National.

Jack and the Bean-Stalk U. S. Grade A (Blue Lake Producers Cooperative). 18¢. National.

Gold Crest U. S. Grade A (Christensen Prod. Corp.). 15¢.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

GRADE B

The following were reasonably tender, practically uniform, unbroken pods, reasonably free from defects and packed in reasonably clear liquor:

- National D (National Distrib. Coop. Co.). 19¢.
 Marshfield (Marshfield Canning Co.). 17¢.
 Rainier (Washington Packers). 12¢.
 Whatcom (C. S. Kale Canning Co.). 12¢.
 Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams). 19¢.
 Ecco (Economy Grocery Stores). 15¢.
 Iris (Haas, Baruch & Co.). 19¢. Two of four cans below standard in drained weight.
 Hart (W. R. Roach Co.). 15¢.
 Everson (C. S. Kale Canning Co.). 18¢.
 Blackbird (H. P. Lau Co.). 19¢.
 Trupak (Haas Bros.). 19¢.
 Charles & Co. Vacuum Packed (Charles & Co.). 16¢ for 13½ oz. (Net contents same as for #2 can).
 Rose-Dale (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 17¢.
 Black & White (Haas, Baruch & Co.). 17¢.
 Cream of the Valley (Chas. L. Diven). 11¢.
 Stokely's Finest (Stokely Bros.). 20¢.
 American Home (National Tea Co.). 15¢.
 H. E. B. (H. E. Butt Grocery). 15¢.
 Dellford (Middendorf & Rohrs). 17¢.
 Tahoe (Mission Valley Canning Co.). 19¢.
 New York's Best (N. Y. Wholesale Grocery Co.). 16¢.
 Richelieu (Sprague, Warner & Co.). 20¢.
 Fruitidor (L. Bamberger & Co.). 20¢.
 Pinehurst (Bison Canning Co.). 18¢.
 Filigree (Filigree Quality Foods). 19¢.
 White Rose (Seeman Bros.). 19¢.
 Cortland (Halstead Canning Co.). 19¢.
 Bohack's Best (H. C. Bohack Co.). 18¢.
 Grand Union (Grand Union Co.). 16¢.
 Gardenside (Regent Canfood Co.). 14¢.
 S & B (Scheifer & Barst). 17¢.
 S. S. Pierce Co. Red Label (S. S. Pierce Co.). 16¢.
 Checker (Seeman Bros.). 13¢.
 Richmond (First National Stores). 15¢.
 Lakeside (Lakeside Packing Co.). 14¢.
 Roosevelt (Karasik Bros.). 17¢.

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30 CANNED GREEN BEANS

GRADE B—CONT'D

- Clipper (Trade Wind Foods). 15¢.
Kroger's Avondale Quality (Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.). 13¢.
Palm Beach Gardens (Apte Bros. Canning Co.). 18¢.
Co-op Grade C (National Co-operatives). 16¢. Labeled Grade C, but tested Grade B.
Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 23¢.
Nation Wide (Nation-Wide Service Grocers). 17¢.
Snider's (Snider Packing Co.). 17¢.
Kuner's (Kuner-Empson Co.). 17¢.
Cherry Valley (Jewel Food Stores). 14¢.
Fame (Fame Canning Co.). 17¢.
Bernice (Krasne Bros.). 18¢.
Adams Gardens (Adams Gardens Food Prod.). 13¢.
Hall's (George H. Hall & Sons). 13¢.
Linko (Grainger Bros. Co.). 13¢.
Rob-Ford (American Stores Co.). 13¢.
Kitchen Garden Whole Beans (Grand Union Co.). 20¢.
Elmdale (National Retailer-Owned Grocers). 19¢.
Sweet Life (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 18¢ for 1-lb. jar.
O'sage (Cherokee Prod. Corp.). 13¢.
Festival Brand (Calif. Packing Corp.). 14¢.
Island Manor (H. C. Bohack Co.). 13¢.
S & S (Schmidt Canning Co.). 12¢.
Farmdale U.S. Grade B (American Stores Co.).

GRADE C

The following were almost mature, fairly uniform, unbroken pods, fairly free from defects, and packed in liquor which might be somewhat cloudy:

- Sunburst (Washington Packers, Inc.). 12¢.
Indian River (J. W. Holloway). 13¢.
Park Lane (Gerber Bros.). 19¢.
Blossom (Sprague, Warner & Co.). 15¢.
Cottage (Lord-Mott Co.). 11¢.
Oriole (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 16¢.
Pride of the Farm (Thomas Roberts & Co.). 16¢.
Bulliard's Evangeline (Evangeline Pepper & Food Products). 13¢.
Yacht Club (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 23¢.
Russell's Best (Russell-Black & Co.). 18¢.
Oval (Gibbs & Co.). 13¢.
Co-op Grade B (National Co-operatives). 17¢. Labeled

GRADE C—CONT'D

Grade B, but tested Grade C.

- Bak- Princess (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 12¢ for 10 oz.
- 18¢. Happy-Vale (Emery Food Co.). 16¢.
- eled Sea View (Mason Canning Co.). 12¢.
- Mile High (Kuner-Empson Co.). 12¢.
- Plymouth Maid (Plymouth Packing Co.). 13¢.
- West Farms (Washington Packers, Inc.). 18¢.
- Genesee Valley (Snider Packing Corp.). 17¢.
- Duchess (Krasdale Foods). 16¢.
- Sunbeam (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 18¢.
- Hartex (Harlingen Canning Co.). 10¢.
- Harvest Inn (Marshall Food Prod. Co.). 12¢.
- Hurlock U. S. Grade C (American Stores Co.). 11¢.
- 13¢. Newport (Newport Can Co.). 11¢.
- Our Farm (Starkey Farms Co.). 17¢.
- Roberts (Roberts Bros.). 14¢.
- Golden Hill (Phillips Sales Co.). 15¢.
- 20¢. Superfine (Charles G. Summers, Jr.). 15¢.
- Shamrock (Uco Food Corp.). 13¢.
- jar. Golden Harvest (Steinfeldt-Thompson Co.). 13¢.
- Lakeview (W. H. Roberts & Co.). 15¢.
- Lord Fairfax (Apte Bros. Canning Co.). 10¢.
- Apte (Apte Bros. Canning Co.). 19¢.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

(For the reasons stated)

- un- Sweet Home (Krenning Schlapp Grocer Co.). 18¢. One
quor can showed excessive defects.
- Family (D. E. Foote & Co.). 15¢. All cans tested below standard for drained weight.
- Crown of Maryland (Preston Canning Co.). 15¢. Sub-standard with respect to tenderness, texture and flavor. One can showed presence of foreign material.

CANNED BEETS

Sixty-eight brands of canned beets—whole, sliced and cut—were tested for CU by Government graders. Two to five cans of each brand were rated for tenderness, color, uniformity of size and absence of defects. Beets contain some iron and vitamin A and substantial quantities of carbohydrates.

Whole beets, generally more expensive than the other styles, are generally small beets, called "rosebud,"

32 CANNED BEETS

"midget" or "baby." Considerable variation in size was noted.

Sliced beets (cut no thicker than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch), are as satisfactory for most uses as whole beets, though they have a tendency to break.

Cut beets, generally the least expensive, may be in any one of several shapes, each piece weighing no less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce. Diced beets are cut into cubes no larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch on a side.

Ratings were based on U. S. Dep't of Agriculture standards: Grade A (Fancy), Grade C (Standard) and off-grade or substandard.

Ratings are in order of quality within each group. Prices given are for No. 2 cans (1 lb., 3 oz., or 1 lb., 4 oz.) unless otherwise stated.

From the *Reports*, February 1945.

SLICED BEETS

BEST BUYS

Lily White (R. H. Macy & Co., NYC). 12¢. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Trupak (Haas Bros., San Francisco). 14¢. Av. West Coast.

Geneva (Geneva Preserving Co., Geneva, N. Y.). 14¢. Av. N.Y., N.C. and Va.

Faultless (Edgett-Burnham Co., Newark, N. J.). 14¢.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

GRADE A

The following brands possessed a good, practically uniform color, were practically free from defects, were tender and free from objectionable or off flavors:

Trupak (see "Best Buys").

Lily White (see "Best Buys").

S and W (S and W Fine Foods, Inc.). 17¢. National.

Monarch (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 17¢. National.

Geneva (see "Best Buys").

Filigree (Filigree Quality Foods). 16¢. Av. N. Y., N. J.

Libby's (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 16¢. National

Dellford (Middendorf & Rohrs). 18¢. Av. NYC.

GRADE A—CONT'D

- Ugene** (Eugene Fruit Growers Assn.). 16¢.
Iris (Haas, Baruch & Co.). 19¢. Av. Ariz. and Southern Calif.
Fruitidor (L. Bamberger & Co.). 13¢ for 1 lb. jar. Av. Bamberger's Dep't Store, Newark.
Faultless (see "Best Buys").
Snider's (Snider Packing Co.) 19¢ for 1 lb. jar. Seasoned with vinegar. National.
Del Monte (California Packing Corp.). 18¢ for 1 lb. jar. National.
Manhattan Quality (Manhattan Grocery Co.). 16¢. Av. NYC.
None-Such (Sprague, Warner & Co.). 16¢.
Country Queen (Herbert A. Nieman & Co.). 17¢ for 1 lb. jar. Av. Northern and South Central States.
Stokely's Finest (Stokely Bros. & Co.). 17¢. National.
Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co.). 15¢. National.
Kuner's (Kuner-Empson Co.). 13¢. Av. Rocky Mountain area.
Rob-ford (American Stores Co.). 13¢ for 1 lb. jar. Av. American Stores.
Snider's Lily of the Valley (Snider Packing Corp.). 15¢. National.
Ecco (Economy Grocery Stores). 13¢ for 1 lb. jar. Av. Mass. and Conn. at Economy Stores and Stop & Shop Supermarkets.
Gold Bar (California Packing Corp.). 13¢ for 1 lb. jar. National.
Premier (Francis H. Leggett). 15¢ for 1 lb. jar. 13¢ for 10½ oz. can. Av. east of the Mississippi and in Texas.

GRADE C

The following brands possessed a fairly good, fairly uniform color, were fairly free from defects, were fairly tender and free from objectionable or off flavors:

- Krasdale** (Krasdale Foods, Inc.). 16¢.
Palmdale (S & W Fine Foods, Inc.). 17¢.
White Rose (Seeman Bros., Inc.). 15¢.
Bluebrook (Jewel Food Stores). 10¢.
Co-op Grade A (National Co-operatives, Inc.). 14¢.
 Labeled Grade A but tested Grade C.
Roosevelt (Karasik Bros. Co.). 15¢.

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34 CANNED BEETS

GRADE C—CONT'D

- S. S. Pierce Co. Red Label** (S. S. Pierce Co.). 15¢.
Grand Union (Grand Union Co.). 13¢.
Gladioli (Mammoth Spring Canning Co.). 15¢.
Lakeside (Lakeside Packing Co.). 12¢ for 1 lb. jar.
Nation Wide (Nation-Wide Service Grocers). 16¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz.
Sweet Life (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 13¢ for 10½ oz. can, 15¢ for 1 lb. jar. Two jars substandard because of excessive defects.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following brands were considered "Not Acceptable" for the reasons stated:

- Finast** (First National Stores). 12¢ for 1 lb. jar. Excessive defects, poor color.
Select (Norfolk Packing Co.). 15¢. Substandard in color, tenderness and uniformity; excessive defects.
-

WHOLE BEETS

BEST BUYS

- Grisdale** (Gristede Bros., Inc., NYC). 12¢. Av. N. Y. and Conn. at Gristede Stores.
Monarch (Reid, Murdoch, Chicago). 13¢. National.
Ecco (Economy Grocery Stores, Boston). 15¢. Av. Mass. and Conn. at Economy Grocery Stores and Stop & Shop Supermarkets.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE 'A

- Ecco** (see "Best Buys").
Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 19¢. Av. east of the Mississippi and in Tex.
Cresca (Cresca Co.). 18¢.
Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co.). 21¢. National.
Iris (Haas, Baruch & Co.). 15¢ for 8¼ oz. Av. Southern Calif. and Ariz.
Monarch (see "Best Buys").
Snider's (Snider Packing Corp.). 14¢ for 1 lb. jar. Seasoned with vinegar. National.
Grisdale (see "Best Buys").
Genesee Valley (Snider Packing Corp.). 19¢. National.

GRADE A—CONT'D

Lau (H. P. Lau Co.). 28¢. Av. Midwest.
 Jordan U. S. Grade A (East Jordan Canning Co.). 25¢.
 Dewkist (Washington Packers, Inc.). 19¢ for 1 lb. jar.
 White Rose (Seeman Bros., Inc.). 19¢. National.
 Housewife's Pride (Fuhremann Canning Co.). 17¢.
 Yellowstone (Paxton and Gallagher Co.). 12¢.

GRADE C

Kroger's Country Club Quality (Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.). 17¢ for 1 lb. jar.
 Kitchen Garden Grade A (Grand Union Co.). 14¢.
 Naborhood (Brownsville Canning Co.). 17¢ for 1 lb., 4 oz. or for 1 lb., 12 oz. cans.
 Sunbeam (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 15¢.

CUT BEETS

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

Libby's (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 16¢. National.
 Judge Right (Fuhremann Canning Co.). 17¢. Av. NYC; Pittsburgh; St. Louis; and Milwaukee, Oshkosh and Appleton, Wisc.
 Wegner U. S. Grade A (Wegner Canning Corp.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 12 oz., 13¢ for 1 lb., 4 oz.

GRADE C

Lily of the Valley (Snider Packing Corp.). 17¢.
 Iona Grade C (A&P). 10¢.
 Krasdale (A. Krasne, Inc.). 14¢.
 G. L. F. (Cooperative G. L. F. Farm Products, Inc.). 10¢ for 1 lb. jar.
 Asco (American Stores Co.). 10¢.
 Phillips Delicious (Phillips Packing Co., Inc.). 15¢ for 1 lb., 3 oz.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Sweet Home (Krenning-Schlapp Grocer Co.). 13¢.
 Excessive defects.

PRUNE JUICE

Prune juice is a water extract of dried prunes. It contains vitamins B and G and has a laxative effect similar to that of whole, dried prunes.

Government graders tested 26 brands of prune juice for CU on the basis of color, flavor, absence of defects, and specific gravity. Because no government standards for prune juice have been set up, no grades are given.

The range of quality in the brands was relatively small. All were judged "Acceptable."

Ratings are in estimated order of quality. Figures in parentheses represent average cost for a 4-ounce serving. Unless otherwise indicated, prices are for a 1-quart bottle.

From the *Reports*, June 1946.

ACCEPTABLE

- Lily White** (R. H. Macy & Co., NYC). 23¢ (2.9¢).
- Topmost** (General Grocer Co., St. Louis). 29¢ (3.6¢).
- American Lady** (General Grocer Co.). 30¢ (3.8¢).
- P and G** (Paxton and Gallagher Co.). 29¢ (3.6¢).
- S and W** (S and W Fine Foods, Inc.). 31¢ (3.8¢).
- Premier** (Francis H. Leggett). 15¢ for 12 oz. (5¢).
- S. S. Pierce Co. Red Label** (S. S. Pierce). 29¢ (3.6¢).
- Co-op** (National Co-operatives, Chicago). 29¢ (3.6¢).
- Heart's Delight** (Richmond-Chase Co.). 25¢ (3.1¢).
- Airline** (Max Ams, Inc.). 25¢ (3.1¢).
- Sherman's Arcadia** (Sherman Foods). 25¢ (3.1¢).
- Horn** (Einhorn's Inc.). 24¢ (3¢).
- Epicure** (S. S. Pierce Co.). 32¢ (4¢).
- Hi-Ho** (American Stores Co.). 25¢ (3.1¢).
- Martel** (Martel Food Corp.). 28¢ (3.5¢).
- White Rose** (Seeman Brothers). 30¢ (3.7¢).
- Red & White** (Red & White Corp.). 32¢ (4¢).
- Sun-Ripe** (Sun-Ripe Products). 17¢ for 1 pt. (4.2¢).
- Grisdale** (Gristede Bros.). 29¢ (3.6¢).
- Filigree** (Filigree Quality Foods, Inc.). 29¢ (3.6¢).
- Goodman's** (A. Goodman & Sons). 32¢ (3.9¢).
- Flagstaff** (Flagstaff Foods). 32¢ (4¢).
- Monarch** (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 35¢ (4.3¢).
- Sunsweet** (California Prune & Apricot Growers Ass'n). 34¢ (4.2¢).
- Gold Seal** (Duffy-Mott Co.). 24¢ (3¢).
- Lake Shore** (W. F. Straub & Co.). 25¢ (3.1¢).

APPLE JUICE

Of 37 brands of apple juice tested for CU by Government graders, only one was found to be of consistently high quality on the basis of examination for flavor, color, and absence of such defects as pulp, seeds and other residue and tests for acid content and specific gravity.

Both clarified (strained) and unclarified juices were rated; choice is a matter of personal preference. Apple juice is relatively low in vitamins, but it contains some minerals and is rich in sugar.

Prices in the ratings below are averages for each brand; figures in parentheses represent cost per four-ounce serving.

From the *Reports*, June 1946.

GRADE A

Martinelli's Gold Medal (S. Martinelli & Co., Watsonville, Calif.). 27¢ for 1 qt. (3.4¢). Clarified.

GRADE C

(In estimated order of quality)

Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co., NYC). 16¢ for 1 pt. (4¢). Clarified.

Clovernook (Lippincott Fine Foods, Inc., NYC). 12¢ for 1 pt. (3¢). Clarified. Contained benzoate of soda.

Novi (Fruit Sales Agency, Novi, Mich.). 25¢ for 1 qt. (3.1¢). Clarified.

White House (National Fruit Product Co., Winchester, Va.). 8¢ for 12 oz. (2.7¢). Clarified.

Red Cheek (Berks-Lehigh Cooperative Fruit Growers, Inc., Fleetwood, Penna.). 20¢ for 1 qt. (2.5¢). Clarified.

Palmdale (S and W Fine Foods). 36¢ for 1 qt. (4.5¢). Unclarified.

Shurfine (National Retailer-Owned Grocers). 25¢ for 1 qt. (3.1¢). Clarified.

Sky Line Drive (Blue Ridge Fruit Growers Coop.). 22¢ for 1 qt. (2.7¢). Clarified.

VARIABLE

Samples rated from Grade A to Grade C. Listing is alphabetical.

Blue Valley (Lachoy Food Products). 25¢ for 1 qt. (3.1¢). Clarified.

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38 CANNED APPLE JUICE

VARIABLE—CONT'D

- Grisdale** (Gristede). 11¢ for 1 pt. (2.8¢). Clarified.
Lily White (R. H. Macy & Co.). 21¢ for 1 qt. (2.6¢). Clarified.
Mott's (Duffy-Mott Co.). 24¢ for 1 qt. (3¢). Clarified.
New West (Pomona Products Co.). 26¢ for 1 qt. (3.3¢). 14¢ for 1 pt. (3.5¢). Clarified.
S and W (S and W Fine Foods). 17¢ for 12-oz. can (5.7¢). Unclarified.
Topmost (General Grocer Co.). 13¢ for 1 pt. (3.3¢). Clarified.

One or more samples of the following were off-grade for the reasons stated. Listing is alphabetical.

- Apl-Fresh** (Reynolds Bros.). 10¢ for 1 pt. (2.5¢). Clarified. Low specific gravity.
Beck's Twin B (Gaylord Beck & Sons). 21¢ for 1 qt. (2.6¢). Clarified. Low specific gravity.
Macomber's (Macomber's, Inc.). 27¢ for 1 qt. (3.4¢). Clarified. Poor flavor and low specific gravity.
Manchester (Manchester Canning Co.). 10¢ for 12 oz. (3.2¢). Clarified. Low specific gravity.
Monarch (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 32¢ for 1 qt. (4¢). Clarified. Low specific gravity.
Sterling Sweet Cider (Sterling Cider Co.). 25¢ for 1 qt. (3.1¢). Low specific gravity.
Veryfine (New England Apple Products Co.). 20¢ for 1 qt. (2.5¢). Clarified. Low specific gravity.
White Rose (Seeman Bros.). 30¢ for 1 qt. (3.7¢). Clarified. Low specific gravity.

SUBSTANDARD

The following brands were off-grade because all the samples tested were too low in specific gravity. They were otherwise Grade C. Listing is alphabetical.

- Crystal** (Crystal Canning Co.). 10¢ for 1-pt. can (2.5¢). Clarified.
Dromedary (Hills Brothers Co.). 14¢ for 12 oz. (4.7¢). Unclarified.
Hartmann's (Hartmann Canning Co.). 26¢ for 1 qt. (3.3¢). Clarified.
Holleyripe (Holley Canning Co.). 13¢ for 1 pt. (3.1¢). Clarified.
Hood River (Apple Growers Ass'n). 13¢ for 1 pt. (3.3¢). Clarified.

SUBSTANDARD—CONT'D

Macedon New York State (Macedon Foods, Inc.). 13¢ for 1 pt. (3.3¢). Clarified.

"Morgan" (John C. Morgan Co.). 10¢ for 1 pt. (2.5¢). Clarified.

New Morn (Jaybee Foods). 15¢ for 12 oz. (5¢). Unclassified.

None-Such (Sprague Warner Co.). 15¢ for 1 pt. (3.8¢). Clarified.

Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 15¢ for 12 oz. (5¢). Clarified.

Sun-Blest (Tiedemann & McMorran). 27¢ for 1 qt. (3.4¢); 15¢ for 1 pt. (3.8¢). Clarified.

Trupak (Haas Bros.). 24¢ for 1 qt. (3¢); 16¢ for 1 pt. (4¢). Clarified.

Wilkens Fruit Farm (John F. Wilkens). 47¢ for ½ gal. (2.9¢). Clarified. Very high percentage malic acid.

CANNED GRAPEFRUIT JUICE

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture graders rated 64 brands of grapefruit juice for CU on the basis of flavor; color; absence of such defects as seeds, or "rag" from the inner surface of the peel; percentage of sugar, acid and pulp. Only two cans, of 250 tested, were substandard; only eight brands included samples which failed to meet Grade A specifications.

Nutritionally, grapefruit juice makes its greatest contribution through its high content of vitamin C. Four ounces—fresh or canned—contain substantially more vitamin C than the generally accepted minimum daily requirement.

Ratings of Grade A brands are in order of increasing cost, since quality differences among brands were slight. Cans are labeled "sweetened" or "unsweetened"; which to buy is a matter of personal preference. Prices given are for No. 2 cans (1 pt. 2 oz.).

From the *Reports*, September 1944.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

Lily White (R. H. Macy). Unsweetened. 12¢.

Polk's (Polk Co.). Unsweetened. 12¢.

Colonial (Colonial Stores). Sweetened or unsweetened. 13¢.

(continued next page)

40 CANNED GRAPEFRUIT JUICE

GRADE A—CONT'D

- Finast** (First National Stores). Sweetened or unsweetened. 13¢.
- Glenwood** (American Stores). Unsweetened. 13¢.
- Holly Hill** (Holly Hill Fruit Prod.). Sweetened or unsweetened. 13¢.
- Silver Nip U. S. Grade A** (Florida Fruit Canners). Unsweetened. 13¢.
- Adams U. S. Grade A** (Adams Packing Ass'n). Unsweetened. 13¢.
- Bohack's Best** (H. C. Bohack). Sweetened or unsweetened. 13¢.
- Cherry Valley** (Jewel Food Stores). Unsweetened. 13¢.
- Donald Duck** (Florida Citrus Canners Cooperative). Unsweetened. 13¢.
- Dr. Phillips** (Dr. P. Phillips Canning Co.). Sweetened. 13¢.
- Ecco** (Economy Grocery Stores). Sweetened or unsweetened. 13¢.
- Florida Garden** (Auburndale Canning Co.). Unsweetened. 13¢.
- Grand Union** (Grand Union). Sweetened. 13¢.
- Hillman's** (Hillman's Pure Foods). Unsweetened. 13¢.
- Kroger's Country Club Quality** (Kroger Grocery and Baking Co.). Sweetened. 13¢.
- Madonna** (Florida Grapefruit Canning Co.). Unsweetened. 13¢.
- Mary Dunbar** (Jewel Food Stores). Sweetened. 13¢.
- Nu-Zest** (Polk Packing Ass'n). Sweetened or unsweetened. 13¢.
- Sweet Life** (Sweet Life Food Corp.). Unsweetened. 13¢.
- Town House** (Table Products Co.). Unsweetened. 13¢.
- Valley Gold U. S. Grade A** (L. Maxcy Texas Corp.). Unsweetened. 13¢.
- Co-op Grade A** (National Co-operatives). Unsweetened. 14¢.
- Deep South U. S. Grade A** (Mitchell Canneries). Unsweetened. 14¢.
- Florida Gold** (Floridagold Citrus Corp.). Unsweetened. 14¢.
- Golden Harvest** (Steinfeldt-Thompson Co.). Unsweetened. 14¢.

GRADE A—CONT'D

un-	Ind Rio U. S. Grade A (Indian River Canneries). Unsweetened. 14¢.
1 or	Texsun U. S. Grade A (Rio Grande Valley Citrus Exchange). Unsweetened. 14¢.
ers).	Apte (Apte Bros. Canning Co.). Unsweetened. 15¢
Un-	I G A (Independent Grocers Alliance). Unsweetened. 15¢.
veet-	Bluebird U. S. Grade A (Southern Fruit Distributors). Unsweetened. 15¢.
13¢.	Del Ray U. S. Grade A (Indian River Canneries). Unsweetened. 15¢.
ive).	Fruitidor (L. Bamberger). Unsweetened or sweetened. 15¢.
ned.	Indian River (J. W. Holloway). Unsweetened. 15¢.
un-	Libby's (Libby, McNeill & Libby). Unsweetened. 15¢.
veet-	S. S. Pierce (S. S. Pierce). Sweetened or unsweetened. 15¢.
13¢.	Garden Gold (Sun Gold Canning Co.). Unsweetened. 16¢.
and	Gerbros (Gerber Bros.). Unsweetened. 16¢
veet-	Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams). Unsweetened. 16¢.
3¢.	Bordo (Bordo Products Co.). Sweetened or unsweetened. 16¢.
un-	Crosse & Blackwell (Crosse & Blackwell). Unsweetened. 16¢.
ned.	Filigree (Filigree Quality Foods). Unsweetened. 16¢
13¢.	Red & White (Red & White Corp.). Unsweetened. 16¢
rp.).	Topmost (General Grocer Co.). Unsweetened. 16¢.
veet-	Trupak (Haas Bros.). Unsweetened. 16¢.
Un-	White Rose (Seeman Bros.). Sweetened. 17¢.
veet-	Dellford (Middendorf & Rohrs). Unsweetened. 17¢.
Un-	Stokely's (Stokely Bros.). Unsweetened. 17¢.
veet-	S and W (S and W Fine Foods). Unsweetened. 17¢.
Un-	Wegner's U. S. Grade A (Wegner Canning Corp.). Sweetened or unsweetened. 17¢.
veet-	Wellman (Wellman-Peck). Unsweetened. 17¢.
Un-	Premier (Francis H. Leggett). Unsweetened. 18¢.
veet-	Tartan (Alfred Lowry). Unsweetened. 18¢.
veet-	Ferndell (Sprague, Warner). Unsweetened. 20¢.
veet-	Richelieu (Sprague, Warner). Unsweetened. 20¢.

VARIABLE

veet-	Dromedary (Hills Bros. Co.). Sweetened or unsweetened. 13¢.
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42 CANNED GRAPEFRUIT, LEMON JUICES

VARIABLE—CONT'D

Floriana (Florida Grapefruit Canning Co.). Unsweetened. 13¢.

Southern Crest (Atlantic Food Supply Co.). Unsweetened. 15¢.

Nation Wide (Nation-Wide Service Grocers). Unsweetened. 15¢.

The Bounty (Southwest Products Co.). Unsweetened. 16¢.

Krasdale (A. Krasne). Unsweetened. 17¢.

GRADE C

Silver Mist (Leesburg Canning Co.). Unsweetened. 15¢.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Best Ever (Leesburg Canning Co.). 15¢.

LEMON JUICE

Five of the 12 brands of lemon juice tested for CU by Government graders failed to meet standards for one of the following determining qualities: color, flavor, absence of defects (such as skin, seeds, membranes, core), density and citric acid content.

Canned juice may be an economical and convenient substitute for fresh. After the can is opened, keep it in the refrigerator in an airtight bottle.

From the *Reports*, August 1946.

Ratings are in order of quality in the "Acceptable" group; figures in parentheses represent average cost per ounce.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

M.C.P. (Mutual Citrus Prod. Co., Anaheim, Calif.). 9¢ for $7\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (1.2¢).

S. S. Pierce Red Label (S. S. Pierce Co., Boston), 10¢ for $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (1.8¢).

Treesweet (Treesweet Prod. Co., Santa Ana, Calif.). 14¢ for $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (3¢).

Real Gold (Mutual Orange Distrib., Redland, Calif.). 8¢ for $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (1.5¢).

Gilt Edge (Chula Vista Mutual Lemon Assn., Chula Vista, Calif.). 15¢ for $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (2¢).

GRADE C

Glenwood (American Stores Co.). 9¢ for 5½ oz. (1.6¢).
 1200 Drop-O-Lemon (Catalina Citrus Co.). 19¢ for 2 oz. (9.3¢).

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Samples of the following brands were found to be Substandard, each for the reasons given:

ReaLemon (Puritan Fruit Prod. Co., Chicago). 28¢ for 16 oz. (1.8¢): Substandard because of excessive defects.

Monarch (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 24¢ for 8 oz. (3¢). Substandard color and flavor.

Milani's (Louis Milani Foods). 15¢ for 6 oz. (2.5¢). Substandard color and flavor; excessive defects; density off-grade.

Walter's Cali-4-nia (McCarthy Fruit Prod. Co.). 29¢ for 12 oz. (2.4¢). Substandard color and defects.

Essence of Lemon Sour (Iarin-Oliver Co.). 35¢ for 4 oz. A concentrated essence, to be made up with water to one quart. Cost per oz. in this dilution, 1.1¢. Substandard color.

ORANGE JUICE

Most of the 125 cans (44 brands) graded for CU by U. S. Dep't of Agriculture graders met Grade A standards for color, flavor, absence of defects and acid content.

Modern canning methods enable the canned juice to retain a high percentage of the vitamin C present in the oranges to start with, and one four-ounce glassful of canned orange juice contains more than the adult daily minimum requirement of vitamin C.

Ripe fruit and careful processing contribute to both flavor, and nutritive value. Juices from California differ little from Florida juices in vitamin content, but there is some difference in flavor. Choice is a matter of individual preference.

From the *Reports*, February 1946.

Ratings are in order of decreasing score within each group, but differences between adjacent brands are small. Cost per four-ounce serving (figures in parentheses) is included for purposes of comparison. Juices are usually purchased in No. 2 cans (1 pt., 2 oz.); when the larger size (1 qt., 14 oz.) is available, the cost per four-ounce serving is usually lower. Prices

are for No. 2 cans, unless otherwise noted.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

- Crosse & Blackwell** (Crosse & Blackwell Co.). 21¢ (4.7¢). Unsweetened.
- Deep South** U. S. Grade A Fancy (Mitchell Canners). 19¢ (4.2¢). Unsweetened.
- Co-op** Grade A (National Co-operatives, Chicago). 24¢ (5.3¢). Sugar added.
- Bluebird** (Southern Fruit Distributors, Orlando, Fla.). 20¢ (4.4¢). Sugar added.
- Filigree** (Filigree Quality Foods). 23¢ (5.1¢). Sugar added.
- Krasdale** (Krasdale Foods). 24¢ (5.3¢). Sugar added. Brix reading slightly low.
- Lucky Boy** (Embassy Grocery Corp.). 23¢ (5.1¢). Unsweetened.
- Apte** (Apte Bros. Canning Co.). 51¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (4.4¢). Sugar added.
- Wegner** U. S. Grade A Fancy (Wegner Canning Corp.). 20¢ (4.3¢). Sugar added.
- Donald Duck** U. S. Grade A Fancy (Florida Citrus Cannery Cooperative). 21¢ (4.6¢). Sugar added.
- Shurfine** (National Retailer-Owned Grocers). 22¢ (4.9¢). Unsweetened.
- White Rose** (Seeman Brothers). 22¢ (4.9¢). Unsweetened or sugar added.
- United** (United Grocers Co.). 22¢ (4.9¢). Unsweetened or sugar added.
- Topmost** (General Grocer Co.). 55¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (4.8¢). Unsweetened.
- Sunfilled** (Citrus Concentrates, Inc.). 20¢ (4.4¢). Unsweetened.
- Sweet Life** (Sweet Life Food Corp., Brooklyn). 21¢ (4.7¢). Sugar added.
- Lily White** (R. H. Macy & Co.). 21¢ (4.7¢). Unsweetened or slightly sweetened.
- Mary Dunbar** (Jewel Food Stores, Chicago). 19¢ (4.2¢). Sugar added.
- Martel** (Martel Food Corp.). 24¢ (5.3¢). Unsweetened.
- Bordo** (Bordo Products Co.). 21¢ (4.7¢). Unsweetened.
- Madonna** (Florida Grapefruit Canning Co.). 19¢ for 1 pt., 2 oz. (4.1¢); 39¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (3.4¢). Unsweetened.

GRADE A—CONT'D

McDonald U. S. Grade A Fancy (Wm. P. McDonald Corp.). 19¢ (4.2¢). Sugar added.

Florida Sip U. S. Grade A Fancy (Citrus Products Co.). 23¢ (5.1¢); 57¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (5¢). Unsweetened.

Cresca (Cresca Co.). 25¢ (5.6¢). Unsweetened.

Brimfull (H. A. Marr Grocery Co.). 27¢ (6¢). Unsweetened.

Stokely's Finest (Stokely-Van Camp, Inc.). 21¢ (4.6¢). Unsweetened.

Golden Harvest (Sasson-King Ltd.). 24¢ (5.3¢); 49¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (4.3¢). Unsweetened.

Exchange (California Fruit Growers Exchange). 22¢ for 1 pt., 3 oz. (4.5¢). Unsweetened.

Peace River (Peace River Canning Co.). 23¢ (5.1¢). Unsweetened.

Sunshine (Pomona Products Co.). 24¢ (5.3¢). Unsweetened.

Full O'Gold (Regent Canfood Co.). 20¢ (4.4¢). Unsweetened.

Roper (Roper Bros.). 21¢ (4.7¢). Sugar added.

NaturSweet (Parrott & Co.). 27¢ (6¢). Unsweetened.

Libby's (Libby, McNeil & Libby). 25¢ (5.6¢). Unsweetened.

Ind Rio Indian River U. S. Grade A (Indian River Cannery, Inc.). 21¢ (4.7¢). Unsweetened.

Old South U. S. Grade A (Pasco Packing Association). 23¢ (5¢); 51¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (4.4¢). Sweetened or unsweetened.

S. S. Pierce Co. Red Label (S. S. Pierce Co.). 22¢ (4.9¢). Sugar added.

Sun Dine (Sun-Dine Co.). 20¢ (4.3¢). Unsweetened.

VARIABLE

Caltone (Caltone Corp.). 25¢ (5.6¢). Sugar added.

Bernice (Krasne Bros.). 23¢ (5.1¢); 56¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (4.4¢). Sugar added.

Charles & Co. Bon Voyage Line (Charles & Co.). 23¢ (5.1¢). Unsweetened.

Fyne-Taste (Food Fair Stores). 20¢ (4.3¢). Unsweetened.

Polk's (Polk Co.). 18¢ (4¢). Unsweetened.

Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 24¢ (5.3¢). Unsweetened.

ORANGE-GRAPEFRUIT JUICE

Blends of orange and grapefruit juice, tested for CU by Government graders were of generally high quality; 103 of the 108 cans (40 brands) were Grade A. Tests included checks on color, flavor, absence of defects, sugar content and acid content.

The vitamin C content of such blends is high, only very slightly less than that of orange juice. One four-ounce glass provides all the vitamin C needed in one day by an adult.

From the *Reports*, February 1946.

Ratings are in order of decreasing score within each group, but differences between adjacent brands were small. Cost per four-ounce serving (figures in parentheses) is included for purposes of comparison. Juices are usually purchased in No. 2 cans (1 pt. 2 oz.); when the larger size (1 qt. 14 oz.) is available, the cost per four-ounce serving is usually lower. Prices are for No. 2 cans, unless otherwise noted.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

- Bordo** (Bordo Products Co.). 20¢ (4.4¢); 45¢ for 1 qt., 14 fl. oz. (3.9¢). Sweetened or unsweetened.
- Co-op Grade A** (National Co-operatives). 20¢ (4.4¢); 47¢ for 1 qt., 14 fl. oz. (4.2¢). Sugar added.
- Donald Duck** U. S. Grade A (Florida Citrus Cannery Cooperative). 19¢ (4.1¢). Sugar added.
- Dromedary** (Hills Bros.). 19¢ (4.2¢). Unsweetened.
- Filigree** (Filigree Foods). 22¢ (4.9¢). Sugar added.
- Florida Gold** (Floridagold Citrus Corp.). 21¢ (4.6¢). Sugar added.
- Florida Sparkle** (Snively Groves). 18¢ (3.9¢); 43¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (3.7¢). Sugar added.
- Gerbro** (Gerber Bros.). 23¢ (5.1¢). Sweetened or unsweetened.
- Glenwood** (American Stores Co.). 43¢ for 1 qt., 14 fl. oz. (3.7¢). Sweetened or unsweetened.
- Ind Rio Indian River** U. S. Grade A Fancy (Indian River Cannery). 19¢ (4.1¢). Unsweetened.
- McDonald** (Wm. P. McDonald Corp.). 20¢ (4.4¢); 43¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (3.7¢). Sugar added.
- Old South** U. S. Grade A (Pasco Packing Ass'n). 20¢ (4.4¢); 49¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (4.3¢). Sweetened or unsweetened.

CANNED ORANGE-GRAPEFRUIT JUICE 47

GRADE A—CONT'D

S. S. Pierce Co. Red Label (S. S. Pierce Co.). 21¢ (4.7¢). Sugar added.

Stokely's Finest Citrus Sip (Stokely-Van Camp, Inc.). 20¢ (4.3¢). Sugar added.

Topmost (General Grocer Co.). 49¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (4.3¢). Unsweetened.

Golden Hill (Holly Hill Fruit Products). 18¢ (4¢). Sugar added.

Monarch (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 23¢ (5.1¢). Sugar added.

United (United Grocers Co.). 22¢ (4.9¢). Sweetened or unsweetened.

Bernice (Krasne Bros.). 21¢ (4.7¢). Unsweetened.

Blend O'Gold (Regent Canfood Co.). 18¢ (3.9¢). Unsweetened.

Bohack's Best (H. C. Bohack Co.). 18¢ (4¢). Unsweetened.

Fyne-Taste (Food Fair Stores, Inc., Phila.). 19¢ (4.2¢). Unsweetened.

Libby's (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 19¢ (4.1¢); 59¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (5.1¢). Sugar added.

Lily White (R. H. Macy). 18¢ (4¢). Sugar added.

Mary Dunbar (Jewel Food Stores). 18¢ (3.9¢). Sugar added.

Sweet Life (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 22¢ (4.9¢). Sugar added.

White Rose (Seeman Brothers). 21¢ (4.7¢). Sugar added.

Vita-Nip U. S. Grade A (Florida Fruit Cannery). 21¢ (4.6¢). Unsweetened.

Krasdale (Krasdale Foods). 22¢ (4.9¢). Sugar added.

Ecco (Economy Grocery Stores). 17¢ (3.8¢). Unsweetened.

Florida Sip U. S. Grade A (Citrus Products Co.). 19¢ (4.2¢); 45¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (3.9¢). Unsweetened.

Finast (First National Stores). 41¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (3.6¢). Sugar added.

Adams U. S. Grade A (Adams Packing Cooperative). 18¢ (4¢). Sugar added.

VARIABLE

Apte (Apte Bros.). 18¢ (4¢). Unsweetened.

Crosse & Blackwell (Crosse & Blackwell Co.). 20¢ (4.4¢). Sweetened or unsweetened.

(continued next page)

VARIABLE—CONT'D

Dr. Phillips (Dr. P. Phillips Canning Co.). 19¢ (4.2¢); 42¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (3.7¢). Sweetened with dextrose.
Premier (F. H. Leggett). 22¢ (4.9¢). Unsweetened.
Roberts (Roberts Bros., Inc.). 18¢ (4¢). Unsweetened.
Sunfilled (Citrus Concentrates). 18¢ (4¢); 43¢ for 1 qt., 14 oz. (3.7¢). Sweetened or unsweetened.

GRADE C

Caltone (Caltone Co.). 20¢ (4.3¢). Sugar added.

CANNED MEATS

Luncheon meat is a hard loaf consisting of chopped pork, ham, or beef or mixtures of these, with sugar, spices, curing salts and sometimes added water. It can be served cold or broiled, baked or fried.

Spreads tested were deviled ham and "potted meat food products." The former is a highly spiced, finely ground ham. "Potted meat" contains the leftovers of other meat products.

Vienna sausage is made of spiced beef or pork, packed in water.

Inspection: Labels reading "U. S. Inspected and Passed by Department of Agriculture Est.—" affirm that the meat was packed under sanitary conditions. This inspection does not cover quality.

Processing does not destroy the amino acids found in meat proteins and reduces the vitamin B₁ content only very slightly.

Storage: Canned meats, once opened, should be stored in a cold part of the refrigerator, and for no more than a day or two. They may safely be kept in the can, or transferred to a covered dish or wrapped in wax paper.

Tests were made to determine fat and water content, percentage of water-soluble substances (sugar, flavoring, curing agents, preservatives, etc.) and off flavors. Flavor—except for off flavor—was not scored, since taste is individual with such highly seasoned foods. Twenty-nine variety meats were tested.

Federal specifications for pork luncheon meats allow a maximum of 25% fat; this standard was also applied to other canned meats.

In the measurement of total water content, no distinction could be made between added water and water naturally present in meat. Although labels on 11 of the luncheon

meats and deviled hams tested indicated water or broth added, the amounts were negligible, since none contained more than the amount normally found in pork.

Labels on potted meats and Vienna sausage mentioned water added; those were found to contain about 10% more than other processed meats.

As a rule, deviled ham was most expensive, potted meat the cheapest.

Ratings are in order of cost of "meat solids"—the dehydrated meat—within each group. Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce.

From the *Reports*, February 1944.

PORK OR HAM PRODUCTS

ACCEPTABLE

LUNCHEON MEATS

Armour's Star Chopped Pressed Ham (Armour & Co.).

35¢ for 12 oz. (20¢). National.

Tang (Cudahy Packing Co.). 35¢ for 12 oz. (20¢).

Brunch (Tobin Packing Co.). 35¢ for 12 oz. (22¢).

Av. in North.

Snack (John Morrell). 39¢ for 12 oz. (24¢). National.

Honey Brand Chopped Ham (Hygrade Food Products). 46¢ for 12 oz. (23¢). National.

Rath Spiced Ham (Rath Packing Co.). 49¢ for 12 oz. (28¢). Av. East and in large West Coast cities.

Morrell Chopped Canned Ham (John Morrell). 45¢ for 12 oz. (29¢). National.

Monarch Spiced Ham (Reid, Murdoch). 49¢ for 12 oz. (30¢). National.

Hormel Spiced Ham (Geo. A. Hormel). 49¢ for 12 oz. can, (30¢). Av. New England.

The following contained more than 25% fat:

Treet (Armour & Co.). 35¢ for 12 oz. (22¢). 28% fat. National.

Spiced Luncheon Meat (General Food Sales Co.). 35¢ for 12 oz. can (24¢). 32.9% fat.

Mor (Wilson & Co.). 35¢ for 12 oz. (24¢). 27.5% fat. National.

Broadcast Redi-Meat (Illinois Meat Co.). 39¢ for 12 oz. (24¢). 26% fat. National.

Spam (Geo. A. Hormel), 43¢ for 12 oz. (27¢). 28.2% fat. National.

(continued next page)

50 CANNED MEATS

LUNCHEON MEATS—CONT'D

Dan-Dee (Stahl-Meyer). 45¢ for 12 oz. (28¢). 26% fat. National.

Rath Spiced Luncheon Meat (Rath Packing Co.). 49¢ for 12 oz. (32¢). 27.5% fat. National.

DEVILED HAM

Cudahy's Puritan (Cudahy Packing Co.). 15¢ for 3-oz. can. (34¢). National.

Wilson's (Wilson & Co.). 18¢ for 3-oz. can (44¢). National.

Libby's (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 15¢ for 3 oz. can (35¢). National.

Underwood (Wm. Underwood Co.). 25¢ for 3 oz. (62¢). 34.9% fat. National.

PORK AND BEEF (OR VEAL) PRODUCTS

ACCEPTABLE

Armour's Star Potted Meat Food Product (Armour & Co.). 10¢ for 5½ oz. (14¢). National.

Libby's Potted Meat Food Product (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 11½¢ for 5½ oz. (16¢). National.

Broadcast Potted Meat Food Product (Illinois Meat Co.). 12¢ for 5½ oz. (17¢). National.

Wilson's Potted Meat Food Product (Wilson & Co.). 12¢ for 5 oz. (17¢). National.

Prem (Swift & Co.). 35¢ for 12 oz. (22¢). Luncheon meat. National.

Honey Brand Party Loaf (Hygrade Food Products). 39¢ for 12 oz. (25¢). Luncheon meat. National.

Armour's Star Veal and Pork Loaf (Armour & Co.). 29¢ for 12 oz. (24¢). About 3% starch, or 4 to 5% cracker meal. National.

Armour's Star Vienna Sausage (Armour & Co.). 13¢ for 4-oz. can (32¢). Packed in water. National.

Broadcast Vienna Sausage (Illinois Meat Co.). 13¢ for 4-oz. can (32¢). Packed in water. National.

READ THE INTRODUCTION

Re-read the introduction of this Buying Guide occasionally. It will help you in making the best use of the material in these pages.

CANNED PEACHES

Twenty-nine brands of canned peaches, tested for CU by Government graders, were rated by them on the basis of tenderness, texture, absence of defects, color, uniformity and drained weight. The sugar content, generally reliably stated on the cans' labels, is noted in the ratings, but it was not considered as a quality factor, since sweetness is a matter of individual preference.

Yellow clingstone peaches are the variety most generally packed because they ripen evenly and have good texture, color and uniformity. Many persons prefer the flavor of freestone peaches, despite their inferior appearance, however.

From the *Reports*, January 1946.

Listings are in order of quality within each group. Prices are for a No. 2 can (1 lb. 13 oz.). Figures in parentheses represent cost per pound, based on drained weight. Peaches were yellow clings unless otherwise noted.

HALVES

BEST BUYS

Del Monte (California Packing Corp., San Francisco).

26¢ (20¢). Grade A. Heavy syrup. National.

A&P Grade A (A&P). 28¢ (20¢). Grade B. Heavy syrup. Av. A&P Stores.

Hunt's (Hunt Bros. Packing Co., San Francisco). 24¢ (18.3¢). Grade B. Extra heavy syrup. National.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

Savoy (Steele-Wedeles Co., Chicago). 39¢ (29¢). Extra heavy syrup.

Del Monte (see "Best Buys").

GRADE B

Sweet Life (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 31¢ (23.3¢). Heavy syrup.

Stokely's Finest (Stokely Bros.). 31¢ (23.2¢). Heavy syrup. National.

A&P Grade A (see "Best Buys").

Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 33¢ (23.9¢). Heavy syrup.

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52 CANNED PEACHES

GRADE B—CONT'D

Hunt's (see "Best Buys").

Val Vita (Val Vita Food Co.). 24¢ (20.6¢). Light syrup.

Krasdale (Krasdale Foods, NYC). 31¢ (24¢). Heavy syrup.

Island Manor (H. C. Bohack Co.). 26¢ (18¢). Light syrup.

Yosemite (Filice & Perrelli Canning Co.). 20¢ (15¢). Light syrup.

Co-op Grade B (National Co-operatives, Inc., Chicago). 30¢ (22.7¢). Syrup varied from light to heavy.

Glendale (Clover Farm Stores Corp.). 31¢ (23.7¢). Light syrup.

Highway (Sutter Canfood Co.). 24¢ (17.5¢). Light syrup.

Iona Grade C (A&P). 24¢ (18.7¢). Light syrup.

Manhattan Quality (Manhattan Grocery Co.). 31¢ (24.9¢). Heavy syrup.

Checker (Seeman Bros.). 30¢ (22.5¢). Light syrup.

GRADE C

American Home (National Tea Co.). 25¢ (17.9¢). Heavy syrup.

American Lady Elberta Peaches (General Grocer Co.). 36¢ (28.6¢). Heavy syrup.

SLICED

BEST BUY

All Good (F. M. Ball & Co., Oakland, Calif.). 26¢ (19.1¢). Grade B. Heavy syrup. Av. Midwest and Calif.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE B

White Rose (Seeman Bros.). 38¢ (27.6¢). Heavy syrup. Av. East, Midwest and Calif.

All Good (see "Best Buy").

Red & White (Red & White Corp.). 32¢ (23.8¢). Heavy syrup. Av. Red & White Stores.

Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co.). 49¢ (38.7¢). Heavy syrup. National.

Sun Glory (Economy Grocery Stores). 24¢ (17.7¢). Light syrup.

GRADE B—CONT'D

Air Mail (Richmond-Chase). 31¢ (24¢). Light syrup.
Libby's (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 35¢ (27¢). Heavy syrup.

Iris (Haas, Baruch & Co.). 30¢ (25.5¢). Heavy syrup.

GRADE C

S. S. Pierce Blue Brand Elberta (S. S. Pierce Co.). 31¢ (20.9¢). Heavy syrup.

Rose-Dale (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 35¢ (26.3¢). Light syrup.

Monarch Freestone Shortcake (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 42¢ (30.4¢). Extra heavy syrup.

CANNED SALMON

Five varieties of salmon are generally used for canning.

Chinook, also called *King* and *Columbia River*, is the most expensive. It is best suited for salads. The meat, which separates into very large flakes, ranges in color from light pink to bright red. Its high oil content makes this variety somewhat soft. The color of the oil ranges from yellow to light red.

Red, also called *Alaska Red*, *Sockeye* and *Blueback*, has very firm, brick-red flesh. It has a fairly high content of oil which ranges in color from deep orange to deep red. Equal to *Chinook* in taste and eye-appeal, this cheaper species is a better buy.

Coho, sometimes called *Medium Red* or *Silver*, is suitable for both salads and cooked dishes. It is similar to *Red* except that it is lighter in color and contains less oil. The flesh is rather firm and light orange-red; the oil is light yellowish-pink to red.

Pink or *Alaska Pink* has softer flesh than the others and is pink to buff. Pink salmon has a delicate flavor and contains less oil than the varieties previously described. It is generally preferred for cooked dishes.

Chum or *Keta*, the cheapest variety, has firm flesh, ranging in color from grayish-white to light pink. The low oil content is yellow to light orange-pink.

Salmon provides high-quality protein, similar to that found in meat, and is an excellent source of calcium, phosphorus and iodine. (Don't discard the bones; they contain most of the calcium.) Salmon furnishes appreciable amounts of vitamins A, D and G.

CANNED SPINACH

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture graders rated 50 brands—two to eight cans of each brand—of canned spinach for CU. Quality was determined by color, tenderness and absence of defects. Grade A canned spinach is required to have a uniform green color without yellow or brown discolorations; to be practically free of such defects as grit or sand, seed heads, mildew or foreign material; leaves and stems must be tender without much tendency to break apart. Grade C standards (there is no intermediate Grade B) are slightly lower in these respects.

Spinach contains appreciable amounts of vitamins A, B₁ (thiamine), C and G (riboflavin), but its iron and calcium are of relatively little nutritional value.

Ratings are in order of average quality within each group. Prices given are for a No. 2½ can. (1 lb., 11 oz.), unless otherwise indicated. Figures in parentheses represent cost per pound of drained weight (weight of the spinach without packing liquid).

From the *Reports*, June 1945.

BEST BUYS

Iona Grade C (A&P, NYC). 12¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (13.5¢).

Labeled Grade C, but tested Grade A. Av. A&P Stores.

Emerald Bay Grade A (Table Products Co., Oakland, Calif.). 18¢ (14¢). Grade A.

R-Best (Stockton Food Products, Stockton, Calif.). 19¢ (16.5¢). Grade A.

ACCEPTABLE**GRADE A**

R-Best (see "Best Buys").

Vita-Gift (Flotill Products). 23¢ (18.5¢).

IGA (Independent Grocers' Alliance). 16¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (18.5¢). Av. nationally at IGA Stores.

Bernice (Krasne Bros.). 25¢ (20¢). Av. N.Y., N.J. and Conn.

Iona (see "Best Buys").

Emerald Bay (see "Best Buys").

Ruby (Fame Canning Co.). 21¢ (16¢).

Asco Grade A (American Stores Co.). 20¢ (16.5¢). Av. American Stores.

Heart's Delight Vacuum Packed (Richmond-Chase Co.). 22¢ (17.5¢). National.

GRADE A—CONT'D

Rio Sun (Rio-Sun Co.). 19¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (24¢). National.

Hume (G. W. Hume Co.). 22¢ (18¢).

Monarch (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 20¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (24¢). National.

Whitney (Victor Food Corp.). 14¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (16¢). Av. N. Y., New England and Midwest.

Uco (Uco Food Corp.). 19¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (21¢). Av. N. Y. and N. J.

Dellford (Middendorf & Rohrs). 24¢ (19.5¢). Av. NYC.

Tri-Valley U. S. Fancy (Tri-Valley Packing Assn.). 21¢ (17¢). National.

S. S. Pierce Co. Red Label (S. S. Pierce Co.) 21¢ (17¢). Av. New England.

Nation Wide (Nation-Wide Service Grocers). 16¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (18¢). Av. Nation-Wide Stores.

Manchester (Manchester Canning Co.). 18¢ (15.5¢).

Finast (First National Stores). 18¢ (14.5¢). Av. N. Y. and New England at First National Stores.

Grisdale (Gristede Bros.). 18¢ (14¢). Av. N. Y. and Conn. at Gristede Stores.

Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 25¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (32.5¢). Av. east of the Mississippi and in Texas.

White Rose (Seeman Bros.). 23¢ (18.5¢). National.

Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams). 23¢ (19¢). National.

Richelieu (Sprague, Warner Co.). 26¢ (21¢). National.

Clover Farm (Clover Farm Stores Corp.). 24¢ (20¢). Av. east of Rockies.

Phillips Delicious (Phillips Packing Co.). 22¢ (16.5¢). National.

Palmdale (S&W Fine Foods). 23¢ (18¢). Av. West Coast, NYC and Chicago.

Gardenside (Table Products Co.). 12¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (14.5¢). Av. Safeway Stores.

Co-op Grade C (National Co-operatives). 15¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (16¢). Labeled Grade C but tested Grade A. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Bluebrook (Jewel Tea Co.). 13¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (15¢). Av. nationally via Direct-to-Home Service and in Chicago at Jewel Tea Stores.

Ecco (Economy Grocery Stores). 19¢ (15.5¢). Av. Mass. and Conn. at Economy Grocery Stores and Stop & Shop Supermarkets.

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56 SPINACH, TOMATO PASTE, PUREE

GRADE A—CONT'D

Filigree (Filigree Quality Foods). 25¢ (20¢). Av. N. Y. and N. J.

GRADE C

Val Vita (Val Vita Food Products). 20¢ (14¢).

Libby's (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 20¢ (15.5¢).

Family (D. E. Foote & Co.). 19¢ (14¢). Av. East Coast.

A&P Grade A (A&P). 19¢ (15.5¢). Labeled Grade A but tested Grade C.

Snider's (Snider Packing Corp.). 22¢ (17.5¢).

Blossom (Sprague, Warner). 19¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (21¢).

P and G (Paxton and Gallagher Co.). 19¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (21¢).

American Home (National Tea Co.). 20¢ (14.5¢).

Mission Inn (Hemet Packing Co.). 25¢ (21¢).

Co-op Grade A (National Co-operatives). 18¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (19.5¢). Quality variable. Labeled Grade A, but tested Grade C.

Del Monte (California Packing Corp.). 27¢ (21¢).

Trupak (Haas Bros.). 18¢ (15.5¢).

Bohannon (W. C. Bohannon Canning Co.). 18¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (20¢).

Hunt's (Hunt Bros. Packing Co.). 21¢ (17¢).

Flotill (Flotill Prod.). 24¢ (20.5¢).

Sunbeam (Francis H. Leggett). 29¢ (19¢).

Genesee Valley (Birdseye-Snider, Inc.). 19¢ for 1 lb. 2 oz. (20¢).

TOMATO PASTE AND PUREE

Tomato paste and puree are both made by concentration of tomato juice, but whereas the puree contains from 8% to 12% tomato solids, tomato paste is about three times as concentrated. Federal standards permit the addition of salt to tomato puree, but paste may contain other seasoning as well as material to neutralize its naturally high acidity.

Tests made for CU by graders in the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture on 13 brands of tomato puree and 5 brands of tomato paste took into consideration color, mold content, absence of defects, percentage of solids, specific gravity and concentration. Excessive mold count or poor color was the basis for the rejection of the substandard samples.

Ratings are in order of decreasing score within each group. Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce.

From the *Reports*, April 1946.

TOMATO PASTE

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

Diana (Riverbank Canning Co., Riverbank, Calif.). 15¢ for 6 oz. (2.5¢).

Flotta Fancy Concentrated (Flotill Products, Inc., Stockton, Calif.). 14¢ for 7 oz. (1.9¢).

Flotta (Flotill Products). 11¢ for 6 oz. (1.8¢).

Contadina (Hershel Cal. Fruit Prod. Co.). 11¢ for 6 oz. (1.8¢).

One of four cans of the following brand had an excessively high mold count:

Flotta Fancy (Flotill Products). 11¢ for 6¼ oz. (1.8¢).

TOMATO PUREE

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

S and W Heavy Concentrated (S and W Fine Foods, Inc., San Francisco). 32¢ for 1 lb. 12 oz. (1.1¢). National.

Puretest (Manteca Canning Co., Manteca, Calif.). 24¢ for 1 lb. 12 oz. (.9¢).

Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co., NYC). 29¢ for 1 lb. 11 oz. (1.1¢). Av. east of the Mississippi and in Texas.

Asco U. S. Grade A (American Stores Co., Phila.). 9¢ for 10½ oz. (.8¢). Av. nationally at American Stores.

GRADE C

Zolo (Riverbank Canning Co.). 25¢ for 1 lb. 12 oz. (.9¢).

Lady Luck (Oakland Canning Co.). 24¢ for 1 lb. 12 oz. (.8¢).

Flotta (Flotill Products, Inc.). 25¢ for 1 lb. 12 oz. (.9¢).

American Lady (General Grocer Co.). 10¢ for 10½ oz. (1¢).

Sweet Life (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 25¢ for 1 lb. 12 oz. (.9¢).

Ever-It (Everitt Packing Co.). 8¢ for 10 oz. (.8¢).

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NOT ACCEPTABLE

(For the reasons stated)

K & B (Knapp-Sherrill Co.). 12¢ for 10½ oz. (1.1¢).
Off-grade for color.

Sweet Home (Krenning-Schlapp Grocer Co.). 10¢ for 10½ oz. (1¢). Three of four cans off-grade because of excessive mold count.

Willow Brook (Phillips Bros.). 11¢ for 10½ oz. (1.1¢).
Variable, two of four cans off-grade because of excessive mold count.

CANNED TUNA FISH

Grades: In the trade, grades refer to type of tuna and color of meat. Grade I, white meat; II, pinkish-white; III, slightly darker; IV, dark or brownish-pink. But "white meat" is used on labels to describe any shade except the darkest, where color usually is not mentioned.

Style of Pack: "Fancy" refers to large or "steak" cut pieces of meat. "Standard" means that at least 75% of the meat is in large pieces. Such terms as "flaked," "shredded," "grated" and "pieces" are self-explanatory. Choice of style should depend on method of serving the fish. Generally, the small pieces and the dark shades are lower priced.

All styles are packed in previously salted and oiled cans, cottonseed oil being most commonly used.

Read the labels for net weight. Some cans containing 6 or 6½ ounces look as large as the No. ½ can (7 oz.).

CHEESE

Cheese is a relatively economical, highly nutritious food, being rich in proteins (similar to those in meat), calcium, phosphorus and riboflavin (vitamin G). Cheeses made of whole (rather than skim) milk are also rich in vitamin A. Hard cheeses keep better than soft cheeses, and also have higher calcium, phosphorus and protein content.

Processed cheese is usually mild in flavor, and of relatively low quality in comparison with natural cheese. It is made from different lots of cheese, melted together with water and emulsifying agents and then pasteurized. Ripening stops with pasteurization.

Cheese should be kept cold and damp; one way is to wrap the cheese in a dampened cloth and store in the refrigerator. If cheese dries out, it can be grated. Moldy cheese is not

necessarily spoiled; it can be trimmed and used.

Following are a few of the more than 400 cheese varieties, with suggestions for use:

Blue or Bleu: Semi-soft, crumbly. Delicately veined with blue-green mold. Flavor rich and tangy. Use as stuffing for celery; as flavoring for salad dressing; on crackers instead of dessert. Resembles Roquefort.

Brick: Semi-hard. Sharp flavor, between Cheddar and Limburger.

Brie: Soft. Pronounced odor; sharp taste. Much like Camembert.

Camembert: Creamy when ripe. Rich flavor and aroma. Expensive. Use as supper or dessert cheese.

Cheddar or American: May be mild or sharp, cured or uncured. When cured, has nut-like flavor. Use for Welsh rarebit, cheese omelets, sandwiches (melted or unmelted), sauces. When too dry for sandwiches, grate and use in cooking. Ready-grated Cheddar contains less moisture and more cheese per pound than ungrated, although price per pound is higher.

Cottage: Coarse-grained, skimmed-milk cheese. Sour-milk taste. Economical and versatile. Use for salads, stuffed celery, cheese cake, fried cheese balls, baked macaroni and cheese; mix with fruits or raw vegetables as a spread; or mix with sour cream and berries as a supper dish.

Cream: Smooth and rich. Made of milk and cream. Fresh sour-milk taste. Use as a spread either plain or combined with pimento, olives, relish, pineapple, or with a sharper cheese.

Edam: Ball-shaped with red rind. Similar in flavor to Cheddar, but sweeter and milder.

Gorgonzola: Compact, creamy, blue-veined. Piquant flavor. Mold-ripened like Blue.

Gouda: Flat, disc-shaped. Softer than Edam, but similar in flavor.

Liederkrantz: Soft. Flavor and odor between Limburger and Camembert. Expensive. Use for supper or dessert.

Limburger: Semi-hard. Rind has strong odor. Pungent flavor.

Muenster: Harder than Limburger, and much milder in flavor.

Neufchatel: Similar to cream cheese, but with lower fat and higher moisture content.

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Parmesan: Hard, crumbly. Made from partially skimmed milk. High in both food value, and price. Use grated in onion soup, for cheese souffle, cheese croquettes, cheese rice, and in vegetable-cheese, or egg-and-cheese casseroles.

Pineapple: Hard Cheddar, shaped like a pineapple.

Romano: Black-coated, hard, dry. Sharp, salty flavor.

Roquefort: Delicately veined with greenish mold. Strong, rich flavor.

Sap Sago (Green): Very hard, Swiss skim-milk cheese. Keeps well; excellent for grating.

Smoked: Very hard. Usually sausage-shaped. Smoky taste.

Stilton: Hard. Flavor derived from characteristic green mold.

Swiss: Fine-textured. Creamy in color. Mild taste. The large holes, or eyes, should have shiny surfaces.

From the *Reports*, June 1943.

CHOCOLATE DRINKS

There are four types of cocoa, as defined by Federal Food & Drug Administration standards:

Breakfast Cocoa contains at least 22% fat;

"Cocoa" contains 10% to 22% fat;

Low-fat Cocoa contains less than 10% fat. Not generally sold for home use, but used commercially as a flavoring.

Dutched, or Dutch Process Cocoa has the same fat content as breakfast cocoa, but its flavor and color are modified by special treatment with an alkali.

Other chocolate-flavored drinks, not covered by Federal standards, vary considerably in composition and flavor.

"Chocolate-flavored" **Syrups** often contain cocoa rather than chocolate as flavoring; they are sweetened with sugar syrup or corn syrup or a combination of these.

Prepared "Chocolate" Mixes vary from simple mixtures of cocoa, sugar, dried milk and flavoring to complex "health drinks" containing such ingredients as malt, soya or wheat flour, eggs, vitamins, minerals, etc. The cocoa does not always disguise successfully the flavor of other ingredients.

Tests: The 14 brands of cocoa were tested chemically for moisture, fat, ash, shell and water extract. In addition to the first three tests, the 24 prepared mixes were

also analyzed for sugar, water extract and sediment; the 11 chocolate syrups for sugar content and solids. All products were given expert evaluation of beverage quality, in terms of flavor, body, color and aroma of the prepared product when made up according to the manufacturer's directions.

Ratings are in order of over-all quality in each group. Figures in parentheses represent cost per pound.

From the Reports, August 1945.

COCOA

ACCEPTABLE

Iona Cocoa (A&P, NYC). 5¢ for ½ lb. (10¢). Av. nationally at A&P Stores.

Our Mother Pure All Occasion Cocoa (E. & A. Opler, Inc., Chicago). 10¢ for 1 lb. National.

BREAKFAST COCOA

BEST BUYS

Rockwood's Coronet Breakfast Cocoa (Rockwood & Co., Bklyn.). 12¢ for ½ lb. (24¢). National.

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa (Walter Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.). 10¢ for ½ lb. (20¢). National.

ACCEPTABLE

Rockwood's Coronet Breakfast Cocoa (see "Best Buys").

Jewel Tea Cocoa (Jewel Tea Co.). 30¢ for 1 lb. Av. nationally via Direct-to-Home Service, and in Chicago at Jewel Tea Stores.

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa (see "Best Buys").

Maillard's Breakfast Cocoa (Maillard Corp.). 21¢ for ½ lb. (42¢). National.

Co-op Breakfast Cocoa (National Cooperatives). 24¢ for 1 lb. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Hershey's Breakfast Cocoa (Hershey Chocolate Corp.). 10¢ for ½ lb. (20¢). National.

(continued next page)

DUTCH PROCESS COCOA

BEST BUY

Rockwood's Chalet Dutch-Process Breakfast Cocoa (Rockwood & Co.). 10¢ for ½ lb. (20¢). National.

ACCEPTABLE

Baker's De-Luxe Dutch Process Cocoa (Walter Baker Co.). 19¢ for ½ lb. (38¢). National.

Rockwood's Chalet Dutch-Process (see "Best Buy").

Van Houten's (C. J. Van Houten & Zoon, Inc.). 19¢ for ¼ lb. (76¢). National.

Lily White Dutch Style (R. H. Macy & Co.). 28¢ for ½ lb. (56¢). Av. at Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Hamstra's Dutch Process (H. Hamstra & Co.). 43¢ for ½ lb. (86¢). Below minimum standard for fat. Weak flavor.

S. S. Pierce Co. Overland Genuine Dutch Process (S. S. Pierce Co.). 19¢ for ½ lb. (38¢). Below minimum standard for fat. Not a Dutch process cocoa.

PREPARED MIXES

ACCEPTABLE

Chox Hot Chocolate (Beatrice Creamery Co., Chicago). 25¢ for ½ lb. (50¢). Av. Midwest.

Borden's Sweetened Chocolate Flavored Malted Milk (Borden Co., NYC). 25¢ for 1 lb. National.

Ghirardelli Sweet Ground Chocolate and Cocoa (D. Ghirardelli Co., San Francisco). 28¢ for 1 lb. Av. West, and NYC, Chicago and Washington, D. C.

Cocomalt Malted Food Drink (R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, N. J.). 41¢ for 1 lb. National.

Guittard Sweet Ground Chocolate and Cocoa (Guittard Chocolate Co.). 23¢ for 1 lb.

Carnation Chocolate Flavored Sweetened Malted Milk (Carnation Co.). 43¢ for 1 lb. National.

Taste Rite Chocolate Flavored Sweetened Malted Milk (Euclid Coffee Co.). 11¢ for 6 oz. (29¢).

Kraft Sweetened Chocolate Flavored Malted Milk (Kraft Cheese Co.). 51¢ for 1 lb. National.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Ovaltine Food Beverage (Wander Co.). 65¢ for 14 oz. (74¢). National.

Tootsie V-M (Sweets Co. of America). 47¢ for 1 lb.

Golden State Sweetened Chocolate Flavored Malted Milk (Golden State Co.). 32¢ for 1 lb.

Vim-Mix Chocolate Malted Flavor (Jewel Tea Co.). 40¢ for 1 lb.

Borden's Hemo (Borden Co.). 59¢ for 1 lb.

Borden's Instant Mix (Borden Co.). 17¢ for 8 oz. (34¢).

Nestle's EverReady Sweet Milk Cocoa (Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolates Co.). 20¢ for ½ lb. (40¢).

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Coconog Malted Food Drink (A&P). 13¢ for 8 oz. (26¢). Excess sediment; rusty taste and appearance.

Durkee-Mower's Instant Sweeco (Durkee-Mower, Inc.). 15¢ for 8 oz. (30¢). Little flavor and aroma.

Van Dutch Hot Chocolate Flavored Preparation (Van Dutch Products Co.). 10¢ for four 1½-oz. packages. (35¢). Low in sugar, little flavor; excess sediment.

Joyana Chocolate Flavored (American Diet aids Co.). 98¢ for 22 oz. (71¢). Too malty and sweet; little cocoa flavor.

Topmost Sweetened Chocolate Flavored Malted Milk (General Grocer Co.). 39¢ for 1 lb. Thin; little flavor and aroma.

Nu-Malt Chocolate Malted Food Drink (D. Ghirardelli Co.). 30¢ for 1 lb. Excessive malt; weak cocoa flavor. Sample not free-running.

Droste's Instant Cocoa for Hot Chocolate (H. Hamstra & Co.). 35¢ for ½ lb. (70¢). Thin; little aroma; flat flavor.

Van Houten's Vicoa (C. J. Van Houten & Zoon, Inc., distributed by H. J. Heinz Co.). 44¢ for ½ lb. (88¢). Excessive sediment; rusty appearance and flavor.

CHECK THE CUMULATIVE INDEX

Before you make a major purchase, be sure to check the cumulative index in the latest issue of Consumer Reports. It will show you whether more recent ratings of the product you plan to buy have appeared.

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Van Dutch Chocolate Flavored En-Er-Gy (Van Dutch Prod. Co.). 60¢ for 1 lb. Low in sugar; little flavor; excessive sediment.

CHOCOLATE-FLAVORED SYRUPS**ACCEPTABLE**

Bosco Milk Amplifier (Bosco Co., NYC). 25¢ for 11 oz. (36¢). Very good flavor. National.

Cocoa Marsh Milk Booster Chocolate-Marshmallow-Malt Flavor (Taylor-Reed Corp., Mamaroneck, N. Y.). 22¢ for 1 lb. Very good flavor and aroma.

Min-O-Malt Chocolate Flavor Syrup (Almonette Candy Co., Lynn, Mass.). 49¢ for 1 lb., 6 oz. (36¢). Very good flavor and aroma.

Hershey's Syrup (Hershey Chocolate Corp.). 15¢ for 1 lb. Very good flavor and aroma. National.

Borden's Chocolate Flavored Syrup (Borden Co.). 29¢ for 13 oz. (36¢). National.

Cocoa Marsh Chocolate Flavored Syrup (Taylor-Reed Corp.). 22¢ for 1 lb.

Velvet Chocolate Flavored Syrup (Sifers Chocolate Syrup Co.). 33¢ for 20 oz. (26¢).

Topmost Chocolate Flavored Syrup (General Grocer Co.). 32¢ for 22½ oz. (23¢).

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Blacow PDQ Chocolate Malt Flavored Syrup (Doelger Malt Products Corp.). 25¢ for 15½ oz. (26¢). Low sugar and fat; weak beverage and flavor.

Bonus Chocolate Flavored Syrup (Bonus Prod. Co.). 27¢ for 22½ oz. (19¢). Low sugar and solids; poor body; weak flavor.

Royal Scarlet Chocolate Syrup (R. C. Williams & Co.). 25¢ for 20 oz. (20¢). Poor. High sugar; weak flavor.

COFFEE

The selection of a coffee blend is a matter of personal preference, but any coffee must be fresh in order to be good. Since deterioration is slower in coffee beans than in ground coffee, many prefer to buy coffee in beans, and to grind it at home as needed.

Staleness—whether in ground coffee or beans—can be retarded considerably if the coffee is kept in the refrigerator, in a closed jar. Vacuum packing does preserve freshness provided the coffee was fresh at the time of packing, but it adds to cost. A good practice is to buy bulk coffee from a store having regular deliveries and a high turn-over, getting no more than a week's supply at a time and storing it in the refrigerator.

In addition to freshness, coffee flavor depends on the varieties of beans used in the blend, the degree of roasting and the method of preparation. See also "Coffee Makers," in Household Equipment section.

From the *Reports*, August 1942.

EGGS

Eggs are both tasty and highly nourishing; they contain high-quality proteins, iron, vitamins A and D, thiamine, niacin and riboflavin. Four or five eggs a week are recommended for adults; an egg a day, for children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Under U. S. Dep't of Agriculture standards, eggs are graded as follows:

1. Grade AA or U. S. Special, seldom available.
2. Grade A or U. S. Extra, the best generally available egg, suitable for soft-boiling or poaching.
3. Grade B or U. S. Standard, suitable for general cooking.
4. Grade U. S. Trade, for use when egg flavor is not important.

State egg-grading laws are not always as adequate as the Federal law, which requires statement of time of grading, and establishes standard weights for small, medium and large eggs.

Properly stored eggs are considered as good as fresh ones. Eggs should be kept covered in the refrigerator. They should not be washed until immediately before use. Raw egg yolks should be kept covered with water, and egg whites in a tightly covered jar, in the refrigerator.

Eggs should be cooked at a low, even temperature. Too much heat will make them tough and leathery.

Following is an estimate of Best Buys in Grade A eggs:

(continued next page)

When large Grade A eggs cost	Medium Grade A eggs are as good or better value at	Small Grade A eggs are as good or better value at
50¢	43¢	37¢
60¢	52¢	45¢
70¢	61¢	52¢
80¢	70¢	59¢
90¢	78¢	66¢

FISH

Good quality fish is not necessarily expensive, and cheaper varieties can have as fine flavor as the more costly types. Local supplies, usually selling at relatively low prices, should be fully utilized.

Fish supplies high-quality animal protein plus substantial amounts of vitamins and important minerals.

Be sure that the fish you buy are fresh. They should have:

1. Bright, full and bulging eyes.
2. Firm and elastic flesh.
3. Shiny scales that cling to the skin.
4. Reddish-pink gills that have a fresh odor.

Fish is very perishable, both before and after cooking, and should be kept as cold as possible.

Fat fish, such as herring, mackerel and salmon, are tastier if prepared by baking or broiling; lean fish, such as cod, cusk, flounder, haddock and halibut, are best for boiling, steaming or use in chowder. Both fat and lean fish are suitable for frying.

Lobsters, clams, crabs and oysters should be cooked alive. The eyes of live lobsters and crabs are bright, and the shells of live oysters and clams are tightly closed all around.

To remove fish odors from dishes or hands, wash them first in salt water, then rinse and then wash with soap.

FLOUR

In the average diet, one quarter of the normal energy requirement is supplied by flour. Many nutrients, present

in the whole grain, are removed in the refining process used in producing white flour. Enriched flour replaces in part the thiamin (vitamin B₁), niacin, riboflavin and iron removed from whole wheat in milling, but does nothing about the other important ingredients lost. Whole wheat flours should be used whenever possible. But if you use white flours, be sure that they are enriched.

All-purpose or family flour is suitable for almost all home use, though there are some special flours for bread and others for cake. Dough strength and protein content differentiate the types. All-purpose flour is usually enriched.

Cake flour, milled from soft Winter wheat, and highly refined, is low in protein content and is seldom enriched. It is for fine-texture cakes and pastries.

Whole wheat flour has much higher nutritive value than enriched white flour. "Graham" flour is similar to whole wheat but generally contains coarser particles of bran.

Soya flour is a good meat substitute, with high protein, fat, vitamin and mineral content. It contains very little starch, and must therefore be mixed with wheat flour for baking. Use 10-15% soya with wheat flour for bread, 25-30% for cake. Defatted flour makes tastier bread. Even in defatted flour, however, fat content is high, and shortening should be reduced to 10-15% of the weight of flour. Soya flour should be kept in a cool place, since the fat tends to turn rancid.

Rye flour is milled in five grades, with decreasing ash and protein content. Light rye or Vienna style bread is made by mixing one part of rye with two parts of wheat flour.

• PREPARED MIXES

Many prepared mixes give excellent results with a minimum of effort. They contain all dry ingredients, and require only the addition of water or milk and, sometimes, eggs. Directions should be followed exactly, since the ingredients are measured accurately.

Pancake mixes contain a blend of cereal flours, salt, sugar, soda, calcium phosphate and, usually, powdered milk. Almost all pancake mixes can be used for waffles, with the addition of eggs and shortening.

Muffin mixes are basically made of wheat flour, vegetable shortening, sugar, baking powder or soda and

salt. Corn meal, rye or soya flour and bran supply variety. Addition of eggs and milk is usually required.

Biscuit mixes contain flour, vegetable shortening, salt, baking powder and sugar. They require the addition of water or milk.

Gingerbread mix is made of flour, molasses, sugar or corn syrup, vegetable shortening, baking powder, salt, powdered egg, artificial flavoring and spices.

Cake mixes have their distinguishing flavors added to basic ingredients.

Pie Crust mixes contain flour, shortening, salt and baking powder.

Tests of flours made in 1944 (see the Reports, June, July and August, 1944) showed the following widely available brands to be of excellent or good quality:

All-purpose White: *Countryside, Ecco, Finast, Harvest Day, Kitchen Kraft, Co-op, Gold Medal, Pillsbury's.*

Cake: *Island Manor, Hazel, Sunnyfield, White Spray, Softasilk, Swans Down, Co-op, Presto.*

Whole Wheat: *Gooch's, Co-op, Fisher's Graham.*

Soya: *Mellow Soy, Vee-Bee, Co-op.*

Rye: *Co-op, Washburn's Gold Medal.*

White Pancake: *IGA, Gooch's, Countryside, Pillsbury's, Kroger's Country Club, Honey Dew, Aunt Jemima.*

Buckwheat: *Gooch's, Victor, Asco, Co-op, Pillsbury's, Sunnyfield.*

Whole Wheat Mixes: *IGA, Gooch's, Co-op.*

Soy Mixes: *Duff's Waffle, Jolly Joan, Pillsbury's Golden Bake.*

Gingerbread Mixes: *Duff's, 6-O'Clock.*

Biscuit Mixes: *Co-op, Fisher's, Bisquick.*

Pie Crust Mixes: *6-O'Clock.*

Corn Muffin Mixes: *Flakorn, Belmo, Helen's Red-E, 6-O'Clock.*

Other Muffin Mixes: *Duff's Hot Muffin Mix, Helen's Red-E Bran Muffin Mix.*

Cake Mixes: *Helen's Red-E Devil Food, X-Pert Devil's Food, Helen's Red-E Yellow Cake, Joy Golden Layer Cake, Helen's Red-E Spiced Cake.*

READ THE INTRODUCTION

Re-read the introduction to this Buying Guide occasionally. It will help you in making the best use of the material in these pages.

FRENCH DRESSING

Federal specifications call for 35% vegetable oil plus salt, spices, vinegar and other seasoning, but only two of the 13 brands tested met this requirement. Four others had the flavor of French dressing, but did not meet the minimum oil requirement; the remainder tasted like other types of dressing, or were otherwise unsatisfactory.

Some dressings separate into two layers; others are "homogenized." Selection here is a matter of personal preference.

Ratings are in order of decreasing flavor score within each group, but note comments on flavor character, oil content, and acid (vinegar) content.

(See "Mayonnaise and Salad Dressing," page 85.)

From the Reports, May 1945.

TRUE FRENCH AND FRENCH-TYPE DRESSINGS

ACCEPTABLE

Pique French Dressing (Seeman Bros., NYC). 29¢ for 6 oz. Very-good flavor; high vinegar content. 24% oil. National.

Co-op Savory French Dressing (National Co-operatives, Chicago). 17¢ for 8 oz. Good, pungent flavor. 34% oil. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

IGA French Dressing (Independent Grocers' Alliance, Chicago). 17¢ for 8 oz. Good, pungent flavor. 24% oil. IGA Stores.

S. S. Pierce French Dressing (S. S. Pierce Co., Boston). 29¢ for 8 oz. Good, but strong tomato flavor. 39% oil. Av. New England.

Miracle French Dressing (Kraft Cheese Co.). 19¢ for 8 oz. Fairly good flavor, with strong onion or garlic taste. 47% oil. National.

Blue Jewel French Dressing (Jewel Food Stores). 11¢ for 8 oz. Good, but had sweet-pickle flavor. 24% oil. Av. Jewel Tea Stores.

MISCELLANEOUS-TYPE DRESSINGS

ACCEPTABLE

Labeled "French Dressing," but tasted more like other types, as indicated:

Hazel French Dressing (National Tea Co.). 12¢ for 8

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

oz. Very good flavor, similar to barbecue sauce. 41% oil. Av. Midwest at National Tea Stores.

Holsum French Dressing (Holsum Prod.). 23¢ for 8 oz. Good, sweet, spicy flavor, similar to Russian dressing. 28% oil. National.

Merit French Dressing (Merit Food Co.). 21¢ for 8 oz. Good, spicy flavor, similar to Russian dressing. 12% oil. National.

Hellmann's French Dressing (Best Foods). 19¢ for 8 oz. Fair, sweet, vinegary flavor. 36% oil. National.

Kraft French Dressing (Kraft Cheese Co.). 20¢ for 8 oz. Fair, peppery flavor, similar to Russian dressing. 44% oil. National.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Rated "Not Acceptable" for the reasons stated:

Pique Dressing French Style (Seeman Bros.). 29¢ for 6 oz. Flat flavor. Very high vinegar content. 19% oil.

Virginia Dare French Dressing (Virginia Dare Extract Co.). 17¢ for 8 oz. Flat, with sharp, pepper after-taste. Contained only 2% oil.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Vitamins and minerals are most concentrated in or near the skin of fruits and vegetables, therefore avoid peeling them if possible. If they must be peeled, pare as thinly as possible; do not soak, and cook in a minimum of water. Cooking water should be retained for soup, gravy or drinking.

To retain color in cooking, leave the pot uncovered for the first few minutes; addition of soda for this purpose destroys important vitamins. Fruits and vegetables lose vitamins quickly at room temperature, and should be kept in the refrigerator until use.

In shopping, keep track of seasonal price variations. Make your own selections if permitted. Buy by weight where possible, or see that measures are full-packed and that quality is the same at the bottom as on top. Large size does not necessarily indicate high quality.

FRESH FRUITS

Apples. Season: one or another of the approximately 500 varieties can be obtained throughout the year.

Favorite cooking apples have a slightly tart taste (*Wealthy, Jonathan, Willow Twig* and *Rome Beauty*). *Grimes Golden, Delicious*, and *Stayman Winesap* are excellent dessert apples. Avoid soft, mealy, overripe, tough-skinned apples, or those with bruised or browned surfaces. Best buys are those of medium size, rather than very small or very large ones.

Apricots. Season: June through August. Home grown are most desirable. Should be plump, fairly firm, uniformly golden-yellow. Greenish-yellow apricots are unripe and lack flavor. Shrunken or shriveled fruit has been stored too long, and usually tastes insipid. Mushy or bruised apricots deteriorate rapidly.

Bananas. Season: all year (to the extent that shipping permits). For eating, select yellow fruit with brown flecks. For cooking, solid yellow or yellow with green tips is satisfactory. Slightly green fruit ripens in a few days at room temperature; do not refrigerate. Bruised bananas, those with badly discolored skin, or ones showing mold on the darkened portions are poor buys.

Blackberries, Dewberries, Loganberries, Raspberries. Seasons vary locally. Plump berries, bright, clean and fresh in appearance, with solid, full color are best. Dull color, softness and leakiness indicate that berries are overripe. Berries with caps attached are generally immature.

Blueberries, Huckleberries. Season: June, July. Look for ripe fruit, uniform in size, firm, with fresh color. Avoid shriveled, soft, watery or moldy fruit.

Cherries. Season: May through August. Should be plump, firm, and well-colored for the variety. Stale cherries are dull, shriveled, sticky and leaky. Break open one or two cherries before buying, for worminess usually runs in lots.

Cranberries. Season: Fall through Winter. Select shiny, firm, plump berries. The small dark ones are likely to be sweeter than the large, bright red type. Moist cranberries are not necessarily bad, but avoid those which are sticky, leathery or tough, with discolored flecks.

Grapefruit. Season: October to May. Grapefruit which is heavy for its size is usually more juicy and thinner skinned than lightweight grapefruit. Flesh should be firm and springy. Russetting (reddish-brown coloring on the skin) and surface defects like scratches, scale, scars, or thorns affect appearance but not eating quality; such fruit may often sell at a lower price. Avoid fruit with decayed

areas at the stem end. Fruit pointed at the stem end is likely to be thick-skinned, and a poor buy.

Grapes. Season: July to December. There are two types, the thin-skinned Western or European (*Emperor Flame, Tokay, Malaga, Thompson Seedless*) and the Eastern or American (*Catawba, Delaware, Concord, Niagara*) which are thick-skinned, and in which the skin separates readily from the pulp. Western grapes are best for eating. Eastern ones are much used for home made jelly, juice and wine.

Fresh, plump grapes, firmly attached to the stems, are best. The stem end of the grape should not show signs of decay or mold, and the stems should not be dry or brittle. Avoid grapes which are sticky or leaky.

Most white or green grapes are best for eating when they are turning to amber color, although the seedless variety is ripe when green. For jelly, select grapes which are not quite ripe; grapes for juice should be mature, and those for wine should be somewhat over-ripe.

Lemons. Season: all year. Look for lemons heavy for their size, with fine-textured skin. Lemons of a deep yellow color give more juice, are often less tart. Shriveled, hard-skinned, soft or spongy fruit is poor; discoloration at the stem end indicates decay.

Melons. Season: May through October. (Casaba, cantaloupe, honeydew, honey ball, Persian, watermelon.) For melons other than watermelons, full color and distinctive, characteristic odor are indications of ripeness. If the blossom end smells sweet and is soft when pressed gently the melon is usually ripe.

The netting on the rind of a good cantaloupe is coarse and stands out. If the scar on the stem end is sunken and calloused, the melon was picked when ripe, rather than ripened in storage, and should be of superior quality. Thin netting indicates that the melon is not sweet.

Large watermelons are generally superior to small ones and have a much higher proportion of flesh to rind. A ripe watermelon is rich green, except on the underside, where it is yellow (not pale green). The most certain test for ripeness is removal and examination of a "plug," which should be crisp, free from fibers, and ripe, not dry or mealy. The chief watermelon season is July through September in most States.

Oranges. Season: all year. Firm, heavy oranges with fine-textured skins are best. Surface blemishes do not affect

quality. Varieties, from various parts of the country, are in season at different times of the year. Shift from one variety to another as the season changes. Color is no indication of ripeness, since practically all on the market are artificially colored, by ethylene gas, or by dyeing.

Peaches. Season: June through September. Both yellow and white varieties are grown as freestone and cling. Freestone is most popular for home use; clings are generally canned commercially. White fleshed peaches, when ripe, have some red "blush." The fruit is firm, but not hard. Over-mature or soft peaches are good only for immediate consumption. Bruised fruit is wasteful and undesirable. Worm injury can frequently be detected by the uneven form, and from small punctures through which gum exudes. Decay, shown by brown spots, spreads very rapidly, often causing complete loss of the fruit.

Pears. Season: July through November. Should be fairly firm, but not hard. Color of ripe fruit depends on the variety. Pears slightly soft at the base of the stem are mature and satisfactory for immediate consumption, but cannot be stored. Superficial discoloration, caused by "scald," does not affect flavor.

Plums and Prunes. Season: June through September. Color is no indication of ripeness unless one is familiar with varieties. Plums and prunes of good quality are plump, fresh-looking, full-colored, and soft enough to yield to pressure. Hard or shriveled fruit is immature; soft, leaky fruit is generally over-ripe.

Strawberries. Season: Spring. Should look fresh, bright, solid red. Large berries are generally high-priced. The cap should be attached to the fruit; capless and leaky berries are usually over-ripe. Presence of mold indicates decay.

FRESH VEGETABLES

Asparagus. Leaves at the head of the stalk should be tightly folded. If the bottoms are dry or the stalks have holes running along their length, the asparagus is not fresh. Fresh asparagus is pliant, and breaks with a snap.

String Beans. Pods should be silky and flat, so that the beans inside hardly show. They should break with a crisp snap. Ridged, swollen, shriveled or wilted pods are not fresh.

Beets. Beet roots should be red throughout. If they

are purchased in bunches, get beets with fresh, green, leafy tops, which can be used as greens. Young, medium-sized ones with smooth skins are the best buys. Large, rough, ridged, or scarred beets are apt to be tough.

Broccoli. A good bunch should not contain an excessive amount of coarse leaves, stems, or flowers from side branches. Make sure that you get the center heads, which should be compact and green, with no yellow tint, and with crisp, short stems. In old broccoli, the head shows a tendency to spread.

Cabbage. Four important varieties are on the market:

Danish—Firm, compact, light green (Winter type).

Domestic—Darker in color than the Danish. The early type has loose outer leaves.

Red—Much stronger flavor than the other varieties.

Savoy (Curly)—Leaves fluted at edges. Flavor pungent.

Select only crisp, solid, heavy cabbage, without yellow-tinted leaves. The veins on the leaves should be solid and white.

Carrots. Young tender carrots are generally bunched, with the tops left on. The color should be a uniform golden orange, without green at the stem end. Large carrots are apt to be tough. Carrots should not be shriveled nor have "whiskers."

Cauliflower. The heads should be white and solid, surrounded by crisp, green leaves. Avoid spreading flower clusters.

Celery. White or blanched celery is generally preferred, but green celery has a higher vitamin content. Celery should be firm. The parallel grooves along the stalks should not be too far apart, and the stalks should be fleshy, not thin or flat. Examine the "heart" to see that it is large, and free of bleach rot (a brownish, moist condition).

Corn. Good, mature sweet corn should have fresh green husks, and silk from golden to dark brown. Field corn, of inferior flavor, has little if any silk visible.

Cucumbers. The best ones are dark green, with no yellowish tinge. They should be firm, young, spiny, comparatively slender, and from six to eight inches in length. Avoid cucumbers which are spongy or soft.

Lettuce. The New York (iceberg) variety should be solid, and pea green or lighter. If outside leaves are wilted or rusty, there is considerable waste. Boston lettuce has a

softer head than iceberg. Romaine lettuce has coarse, elongated leaves. Lettuce should be crisp, and the heads firm.

Lima Beans. Fresh lima beans are better bought in the pod than shelled. The pods should be dark green, plump and well filled. Old beans, usually tough and of poor flavor, have shrunk, flabby, or yellowish pods.

Mushrooms. Fresh mushrooms have a white or creamy color, are firm to the touch, without being either dry or rubbery. The veil on the under side should be unbroken, and should have a pinkish color. Spotting is indicative of decay. The short stemmed type is generally best.

Onions (dry). Of the many varieties, onions with yellow skin are most widely used. They should be thin necked, dry skinned, and firm fleshed, with no sprouting.

Peas. Look for bright green pods, full and brittle. The peas should be well shaped, firm and unsprouted. Remember that a pound of peas, as purchased, may yield as little as $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of shelled peas.

Potatoes. Look for uniformity in size and shape. Many deep eyes are wasteful. The color of the cut surface should be creamy yellow; a deep yellow potato is not likely to cook well. Potatoes should be sound, smooth and firm; not knobby, scabby, or misshapen.

Sweet Potatoes. These should be smooth, plump and chunky, tapering at both ends. Avoid excessively large ones or those to which rootlets are attached.

Spinach. There are two varieties, crinkly and flat. In either, the leaves should be a deep, uniform green, and reasonably free from sand. Poor quality spinach may have yellow or withered leaves and woody stalks, and may contain weeds.

Tomatoes. Select tomatoes which are firm, solid, and free from deep grooves. When cut, the seed and the flesh portions should hold together as a firm mass. Avoid excessively large tomatoes, or those which are misshapen, ribbed, scarred, yellow, or wrinkled.

FROZEN FOODS

In buying frozen foods, it is important that the consumer do her own inspecting, for no official inspection exists except as it may be applied by local ordinance. The conscience and reputation of the packer and the wholesaler must be relied on to protect against products which are improperly processed, packed under unsanitary condi-

tions, or spoiled en route to the dealer.

In frozen products containing meats, buy only those having the Dep't of Agriculture's "Inspected and Passed" label. Buy only from retailers who keep storage cabinets closed if they are so designed, or filled only to the safe line if the cabinets have open tops. You must depend on the dealer to refrain from selling packages which have been thawed and then refrozen. Do not accept packages which are damaged or unsealed, or that have leaked. Buy foods having moisture-proof wrappings or coatings.

Don't keep frozen foods for more than a week even in the cold part of your refrigerator unless it has a special frozen storage compartment. Never attempt to refreeze frozen foods which have been thawed; bacterial action begins with thawing, and refreezing does not reverse it.

Proper labeling—maker, contents, net weight, ingredients, instructions—though not required on locally-packed products, should be present as one assurance of the packer's care.

CU's survey of precooked variety foods (see the *Reports*, June 1946) including baked beans with frankfurts, lamb stew, fried lobster cutlets, cherry pie, hors d'oeuvres, french fried potatoes and others, showed general quality range of fair to good. The price of these items was about double that of comparable canned goods. Packaging and labeling were highly variable.

The following ratings of frozen green peas, lima beans, raspberries and strawberries are based on tests made by U. S. Dep't of Agriculture graders on 208 samples of 44 brands, following tentative Government standards for frozen foods. Quality was found highly variable within most brands; about 12% of the samples were rated "sub-standard."

In purchasing the samples, shoppers in ten cities throughout the United States were asked to purchase all available brands of each of the four products, and to rush them immediately to the Government grader in their vicinity. They are divided into groups depending on the localities in which they were purchased.

Birdseye brand was found most consistently high in quality. Other generally good brands included *Agan*, *Polar*, *Cedergreen* and *Booth*.

Costs of frozen foods were found generally higher than

those of the equivalent canned products, but often lower than those of fresh products out of season. Convenience in preparation and storage are important in buying.

From the *Reports*, July 1946.

The brands are listed in order of over-all quality in each distribution group:

NATIONALLY AVAILABLE

Birdseye Brand (Birdseye Snider, Inc., NYC). **Peas:** 27¢ for 12 oz. Twelve packages tested; 8 Grade A, 3 Grade B, 1 Grade C. **Lima Beans:** 32¢ for 12 oz. Five packages tested; 4 Grade A, 1 Grade B. **Strawberries:** 43¢ for 1 lb. Sliced and sweetened. Two packages tested Grade A.

Agen (Cascade Frozen Foods, Inc., Seattle). **Peas:** 26¢ for 12 oz. Four packages tested Grade B. **Raspberries:** 46¢ for 1 lb. Sweetened. Four packages tested Grade A.

Honor Brand (Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Oakland, Calif.). **Peas:** 27¢ for 12 oz. Nine packages tested; 1 Grade A, 6 Grade B, 2 Grade C. **Lima Beans:** 33¢ for 12 oz. Five packages tested; 4 Grade B, 1 Off-grade (excessive defects). **Raspberries:** 43¢ for 12 oz. Sweetened. Two packages tested Grade A.

Year Round (Santa Clara Frosted Foods). **Lima Beans:** 40¢ for 12 oz. Four packages tested; 2 Grade A, 2 Grade C.

Pringle Brand (R. D. Pringle & Co.). **Lima Beans:** 39¢ for 12 oz. Six packages tested; 2 Grade B, 3 Grade C, 1 Off-grade (excessive defects).

PURCHASED IN EAST

Fenwick (Deerfield Packing Corp., Bridgeton, N. J.). **Lima Beans:** 38¢ for 12 oz. Four packages tested; 2 Grade A, 1 Grade B, 1 Grade C.

Pratt's. **Peas:** 28¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested; 1 Grade C, 1 Off-grade (poor color and excessive defects). **Lima Beans:** 41¢ for 12 oz. Five packages tested; 2 Grade A, 3 Grade B. **Raspberries:** 54¢ for 1 lb.; 59¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested; 1 Grade A, 1 Grade B.

Seabrook (Deerfield Packing Corp.). **Peas:** 26¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested; 1 Grade B, 1 Off-grade (poor in tenderness and maturity). **Lima Beans:** 36¢ for 12 oz. Three packages tested Grade B.

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78 FROZEN FOODS

Du Son (John H. Dulany & Sons). **Lima Beans:** 33¢ for 12 oz. Three packages tested; 2 Grade C, 1 Off-grade (excessive defects).

PURCHASED IN NEW YORK CITY

Pembroke (Pembroke Canning Co., East Pembroke, N. Y.). **Peas:** 28¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested Grade B.

Coldseal (Quick Frozen Wholesalers, Inc., NYC). **Peas:** 28¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested Grade B.

Frostcraft (Frostcraft Packing Corp., San Francisco). **Lima Beans:** 37¢ for 12 oz. One package tested Grade B.

Garden Fresh Foods (Penguin Frozen Food Stores, NYC). **Strawberries:** 55¢ for 1 lb. One package tested Grade B.

Cortley (Cortley Frosted Foods). **Peas:** 31¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested Grade B. **Lima Beans:** 37¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested; 1 Grade B, 1 Off-grade (excessive defects).

Gro-Pak (Growers and Packers Cooperative). **Raspberries:** 55¢ for 12 oz., 57¢ for 1 lb. Two packages tested; 1 Grade A, 1 Off-grade (excessive defects and crushed).

Snowman (Snowman Frozen Food Centers). **Peas:** 27¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested Grade C. **Strawberries:** 35¢ for 8 oz. Two packages tested Grade B. **Raspberries:** 58¢ for 1 lb., 33¢ for 8 oz. Two packages tested; 1 Grade B, 1 Off-grade (poor color and character; excessive defects).

Songrea (Sterling Point Frosted Foods). **Lima Beans:** 33¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested; 1 Grade B, 1 Off-grade (hard, poor texture, tough skins).

Uco (Uco Frozen Foods Co.). **Lima Beans:** 36¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested Off-grade (defects).

Frostkit (Washington Packers, Inc.). **Peas:** 27¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested Off-grade (one poor color, one excessive defects).

PURCHASED IN PHILADELPHIA

Gresham (Gresham Berry Growers, Gresham, Ore.). **Raspberries:** 33¢ for 10 oz. Unsweetened. Two packages tested Grade A.

Hershey's (Hershey Packing Co., Seattle). **Strawberries:** 50¢ for 1 lb. Sliced and sweetened. One package tested Grade A.

Valamont (National Fruit Canning Co., Seattle).

Peas: 28¢ for 12 oz. One package tested Grade A.

Dulany (John H. Dulany & Sons, Fruitland, Md.).

Peas: 27¢ for 12 oz. One package tested Grade A.

Green Valley (Penn Fruit Co., Phila.). **Peas:** 27¢ for

12 oz. Two packages tested Grade A. **Lima Beans:**

39¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested Grade B.

G.B. (Gaudio Bros., Camden, N. J.). **Peas:** 28¢ for 12

oz. Two packages tested Grade B.

Fenton (N. Bloom & Co., Camden, N. J.). **Lima**

Beans: 46¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested; 1 Grade

B, 1 Grade C.

PURCHASED IN BOSTON

Bodle. **Peas:** 24¢ for 12 oz. Two packages Grade A.

Goldseal. **Peas:** 27¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested;

1 Grade A, 1 Grade B.

PURCHASED IN WEST

Polar (S. A. Moffett Co., Seattle). **Peas:** 25¢ for 12

oz. Eight packages tested; 1 Grade A, 4 Grade B,

3 Grade C. **Lima Beans:** 38¢ for 12 oz. Three pack-

ages tested; 1 Grade A, 2 Grade B. **Strawberries:**

49¢ for 1 lb. Whole or sliced; sweetened. Four

packages tested Grade A. **Raspberries:** 44¢ for 1

lb. Four packages tested Grade A.

Cedergreen (Cedergreen Frozen Pack Corp., Wenat-

chee, Wash.). **Peas:** 24¢ for 12 oz. Six packages

tested; 4 Grade A, 2 Grade B. **Lima Beans:** 30¢

for 12 oz. Two packages tested; 1 Grade A, 1 Grade

B. **Strawberries:** 52¢ for 1 lb. Two packages tested,

Grade B. **Raspberries:** 47¢ for 1 lb. Sweetened. Four

packages tested; 1 Grade A, 3 Grade C.

Pictsweet (Pictsweet Foods, Inc.). **Peas:** 22¢ for 12

oz. Six packages tested; 2 Grade A, 4 Grade B.

Lima Beans: 34¢ for 12 oz. Six packages tested;

3 Grade A, 2 Grade B, 1 Off-grade (defects).

Booth (Booth Fisheries Corp., Chicago). **Peas:** 33¢

for 12 oz. Two packages tested Grade B. **Lima**

Beans: 42¢ for 12 oz. Six packages tested Grade B.

Strawberries: 49¢ for 1 lb. Sliced and sweetened.

Two packages tested Grade A.

(continued next page)

Sparklets (Selly, Farquhar & Co.). **Peas:** 25¢ for 12 oz. Four packages tested; 2 Grade B, 1 Grade C, 1 Off-grade (poor in tenderness and maturity). **Strawberries:** 53¢ for 1 lb. Whole, sweetened. Four packages tested; 2 Grade A, 2 Grade B. **Raspberries:** 49¢ for 1 lb. Sweetened. Two packages Grade A.

PURCHASED IN WESTERN CITIES

Twin Peaks (Rocky Mountain Packing Corp., Salt Lake City). **Peas:** 27¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested Grade B.

Witt's Med-O-Sweet (Witt's Med-O-Sweet Farms, Osseo, M.nn.). **Peas:** 23¢ for 12 oz. One package tested Grade B.

Dewkist (Washington Packers, Inc., Seattle). **Peas:** 20¢ for 12 oz. One package tested Grade B.

Frozest (National Dairy Products Co., NYC). **Peas:** One package tested Grade B.

Penguin (Washington Frosted Foods, Inc., Seattle). **Peas:** 28¢ for 12 oz. Three packages tested; 2 Grade B, 1 Grade C.

Prime (Calif. Consumers Corp., Los Angeles). **Lima Beans:** 36¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested; 1 Grade B, 1 Grade C.

Northland (Northland Frozen Foods). **Raspberries:** 43¢ for 12 oz. Sweetened. Two packages tested; 1 Grade A, 1 Off-grade (poor color, excessive defects).

Winter Queen (Fresh Frozen Foods, Ltd.). **Lima Beans:** One package tested Grade C.

A&P Food Stores (A&P). **Strawberries:** 57¢ for 1 lb. Whole, sweetened. Two packages tested; 1 Grade B, 1 Off-grade (poor character of fruit).

Frigifoods (Bozeman Canning Co.). **Lima Beans:** 37¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested; 1 Grade C, 1 Off-grade (excessive defects).

Challenge (Challenge Cream & Butter Ass'n). **Peas:** 27¢ for 12 oz. Two packages tested Off-grade (poor in tenderness and maturity).

Unlabeled Brands. **Peas:** 30¢ for 14 oz. One package tested Grade B. **Lima Beans:** 37¢ for 12 oz. One package tested Off-grade. **Strawberries:** 34¢ for 8 oz., 55¢ for 1 lb. Four packages tested; 2 Grade A, 1 Grade B, 1 Off-grade. **Raspberries:** 50¢ for 12 oz., 59¢ for 1 lb. Two packages tested; 1 Grade B, 1 Off-grade.

HONEY

Quality of liquid honey depends on density, aroma and purity as well as color and flavor. Color and flavor depend on source of the nectar and treatment by the packer. Color ranges from the very light clover or white sage honey to strong, dark buckwheat honey.

Comb honey, high in price, has fuller flavor than extracted honey. It should be liquid and translucent (light will not penetrate crystallized honey combs).

Besides being a sugar substitute, honey lends flavor interest to foods, and baked goods made with it keep fresh longer. Crystallized honey is not spoiled. To liquefy it, immerse the container in hot but not boiling water.

FRUIT DRINKS

Fruit and imitation fruit-flavored concentrates, in the form of liquids, syrups and powders, were rated by "blind-fold" taste tests. Each of the 43 brands was tasted twice by a panel of eight to 18 tasters: first with the drinks made according to label instructions; the second time modified (made sweeter or less sweet, stronger or weaker) in accordance with the consensus of the majority of the tasters.

Where modification of the recipe improved the taste score substantially, this is indicated in the ratings. Prices are for an 8-ounce glass, when prepared according to directions. Where sugar is called for in preparation, the cost of sugar is included in the cost.

Ratings are in order of decreasing taste score within each group when made according to directions. Unless otherwise indicated, the products were sold as true fruit (not imitation) flavors.

From the *Reports*, July 1945.

STRAWBERRY

GOOD

Blumas (Blumoon Food Products, Brooklyn, N. Y.).

25¢ for 20 oz. (1.3¢). National.

FAIR

Kool-Aid Imitation (Perkins Products Co.). 5¢ for 1¼ oz. (1.7¢). Powder; required sugar. National.

Punchade Imitation (Cosmo Packing Co.). 16¢ for 8

FAIR—CONT'D

fl. oz. (1.3¢). Syrup; required sugar.

Kesel Imitation (Kesel Products). 25¢ for 1 pt. (2¢).

Virginia Dare Instant-Aid Imitation (Virginia Dare Extract Co.). 8¢ for 1½ fl. oz. (1.2¢). Syrup; required sugar. National.

Fla-Vor-Aid Imitation (Jel Sert Co.). 5¢ for 1 oz. (1.4¢). Powder; required sugar. National.

POOR

Frute-Ade Imitation (Atlantic Food Packing Co.). 29¢ for 1 pt. (2.3¢).

RASPBERRY

GOOD

Za-Rex (S. C. Clayton Co., Boston). 29¢ for 1 pt. (2¢).

Mrs. Bauer's (Farmers-friend Products, NYC). 40¢ for 12 fl. oz. (3.7¢). National.

Blumas (Blumoon Food Prod.). 25¢ for 20 oz. avd. (1.3¢). National.

FAIR

Au Gourmet (Meyer & Lange). 45¢ for 12 oz. (3.8¢).

No directions given. Cost based on 2 tablespoons syrup to 1 cup water. Av. N. Y. and New England.

POOR

Kool-Aid Imitation (Perkins Prod. Co.). 5¢ for 1¼ oz. (1.7¢). Powder; required addition of sugar. Flavor improved with more sugar.

Dainty-Maid (Allied Fruit & Extract Co.). 40¢ for 2 lb. (0.4¢).

Punchade Imitation (Cosmo Packing Co.). 16¢ for 8 fl. oz. (1.3¢). Syrup; required sugar.

Frute-Ade Imitation (Atlantic Food Packing Co.). 29¢ for 1 pt. (2.3¢).

CHERRY

GOOD

Punchade Imitation (Cosmo Packing Co.). 16¢ for 8 fl. oz. (1.3¢). Syrup; required sugar.

GOOD—CONT'D

Fla-Vor-Aid Imitation (Jel Sert Co.). 5¢ for 1 oz. (1.4¢). Powder; required sugar. National.

FAIR

Virginia Dare Instant-Aid Imitation (Virginia Dare Extract Co.). 10¢ for 1½ fl. oz. (1.4¢). Syrup; required sugar. National.

Kool-Aid Imitation (Perkins Prod. Co.). 5¢ for 1¼ oz. (1.7¢). Powder; required sugar. National.

Blumas (Blumoon Food Products). 25¢ for 20 oz. avd. (1.3¢). National.

Dainty-Maid True Fruit (Allied Fruit & Extract Co.). 40¢ for 2 lb. (0.4¢).

GRAPE**GOOD**

Fla-Vor-Aid Imitation (Jel Sert Co.). 5¢ for 1 oz. (1.4¢). Powder; required sugar. National.

Punchade Imitation (Cosmo Packing Co.). 16¢ for 8 oz. (1.3¢). Syrup; required sugar.

Virginia Dare Instant-Aid Imitation (Virginia Dare Extract Co.). 10¢ for 1½ fl. oz. (1.4¢). Syrup; required sugar. National.

Sunny California Concord (Food Beverage Industries). 49¢ for 16 oz. (4¢). Syrup.

Kool-Aid Imitation (Perkins Prod. Co.). 5¢ for 1¼ oz. (1.7¢). Powder; required sugar. National.

ORANGE**GOOD**

Virginia Dare Instant-Aid (Virginia Dare, Extract Co.). 10¢ for 1½ fl. oz. (1.4¢). Syrup; required sugar. National.

FAIR

Sunny California (Food Beverage Industries). 49¢ for 16 oz. (4¢). Syrup.

Blumas (Blumoon Food Prod.). 25¢ for 20 oz. avd. (1.3¢). National.

Kool-Aid (Perkins Prod. Co.). 5¢ for 1¼ oz. (1.7¢).

(continued next page)

84 FRUIT DRINKS

FAIR—CONT'D

Powder; required sugar. National.

Za-Rex (S. C. Clayton Co.). 27¢ for 1 pt. (1.9¢).

Fla-Vor-Aid (Jel Sert Co.). 5¢ for 1 oz. (1.4¢). Powder; required sugar. National.

POOR

Freshie (Sunway Fruit Prod.). 4¢ for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (1.3¢). Powder; required sugar.

LEMON-LIME

GOOD

Kool-Aid (Perkins Prod. Co.). 5¢ for $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (1.7¢). Powder; required sugar. National.

FAIR

Za-Rex (S. C. Clayton Co.). 28¢ for 1 pt. (1.9¢).

Dainty-Maid (Allied Fruit & Extract Co.). 40¢ for 2 lb. (0.4¢).

Blumas (Blumoon Food Prod.). 25¢ for 20 oz. avd. (1.3¢). National.

Virginia Dare Instant-Aid (Virginia Dare Extract Co.). 5¢ for $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (1.1¢). Syrup; required sugar. Flavor improved with more sugar. National.

MISCELLANEOUS FLAVORS

GOOD

Za-Rex Punch (S. C. Clayton Co.). 33¢ for 1 pt. (2.3¢). Raspberry, strawberry and orange juices and raspberry, grape and cherry pit flavors.

Blumas Pineapple Syrup (Blumoon Food Prod.). 25¢ for 20 oz. avd. (1.3¢). National.

Virginia Dare Instant-Aid Root Beer Beverage Base (Virginia Dare Extract Co.). 6¢ for $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (1.1¢). Syrup; required sugar. National.

FAIR

Freshie Lemon Beverage Base (Sunway Fruit Prod.). 4¢ for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (1.3¢). Powder; required sugar. True fruit flavor. National.

Freshie Lemon Beverage Base (Sunway Fruit Prod.). 4¢ for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (1.3¢). Powder; required sugar.

MAYONNAISE AND SALAD DRESSING

By Federal definition, mayonnaise must have a higher fat and egg content than salad dressing, but both are essentially seasoned emulsions of oil, vinegar and eggs. Salad dressing contains, in addition, water and an emulsifier. It is generally cheaper than mayonnaise and is a better buy if you are satisfied with its flavor and consistency. Both are high in caloric value, mayonnaise running to about 100 calories per tablespoon.

Large-sized jars are economical for those who use large quantities, but both dressings are perishable. After opening the jar, keep it cool, but do not freeze it.

Ratings of the 29 brands of mayonnaise and 15 salad dressings were based on flavor, chemical analysis, consistency and stability of emulsion. Brands below Federal specifications for oil content were rated "Acceptable" if they were satisfactory in other respects.

Ratings are in estimated order of over-all quality within each group, but note comments. Figures in parentheses represent cost per pint.

From the *Reports*, April 1945.

MAYONNAISE

BEST BUYS

Ecco (Economy Grocery Stores, Boston). 46¢ for 1 qt. (23¢). Flavor very good; rather sweet. Some added water. Av. Mass. and Conn. at Economy Grocery Stores and Stop & Shop Supermarkets.

Ann Page (A&P, NYC). 13¢ for ½ pt. (26¢). Flavor very good; spicy. Av. A&P Stores.

Heller's (Venice Importing Co., Bklyn.). 29¢ for 1 pt. Flavor very good; sweet. Av. Northeast, Va. and Fla.

ACCEPTABLE

Holsum (Holsum Products). 33¢ for 1 pt. Flavor very good. National.

Kraft (Kraft Cheese Co.). 29¢ for ½ pt. (58¢). Flavor very good; sweet. National.

Dellford (Middendorf & Rohrs). 35¢ for 1 pt. Flavor very good. Av. NYC.

Ann Page (see "Best Buys").

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Heller's (see "Best Buys").

Ecco (see "Best Buys").

Filigree (Filigree Quality Foods). 15¢ for ½ pt. (30¢).

Flavor good, but oily. Av. N. Y. and N. J.

Blue Jewel (Jewel Food Stores). 29¢ for 1 pt. Flavor good, but rather flat. Av. Jewel Tea Stores.

White Rose (Seeman Bros.). 23¢ for ½ pt. (46¢). Flavor good. National.

Sunbeam (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 17¢ for ½ pt. (34¢). Flavor good. Av. East.

Clover Farm (Clover Farm Stores Corp.). 17¢ for 6 oz. (44¢). Flavor good. Av. east of Rockies.

Bohack's (H. C. Bohack Co.). 33¢ for 1 pt. Flavor very good. Av. Bklyn. and L. I. at Bohack Stores.

Bernice (Krasne Bros.). 29¢ for 1 pt. Flavor good; sweet. Av. NYC and Newark, N. J.

Overland (S. S. Pierce Co.). 31¢ for 1 pt. Flavor very good; spicy. Av. New England.

Hellman's (Best Foods, Inc.). 39¢ for 1 pt. Flavor good. Some added water. National.

NuMade (Table Products Co.). 27¢ for 1 pt. Flavor fair; oily. Av. West Coast.

Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co.). 21¢ for ½ pt. (42¢). Flavor fair. National.

Finast (First National Stores). 40¢ for 1 qt. (20¢). Flavor fair; oily and sweet. Some added water.

Hom-De-Lite (American Stores Co.). 27¢ for 1 pt. Flavor fair. Av. American Stores.

Co-op (National Co-operatives). 33¢ for 1 pt. Flavor good. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Wilson's (Wilson & Co.). 33¢ for 1 pt. Flavor fair; sweet. Some added water. National.

Merit Lemonaise (Merit Food Co.). 44¢ for 1 pt. Flavor fair; spicy. Some added water. National.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

(For the reasons stated)

Old Monk (Old Monk Co.). 35¢ for 1 pt. Flavor poor; vinegary.

Royal Cook (Italian Cook Oil Corp.). 33¢ for 1 pt. Flavor very poor; oily.

Premier (Francis H. Leggett). 37¢ for 1 pt. Flavor poor; spicy and oily.

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

The following were not true mayonnaise, as defined by Federal Specifications, for the reasons stated:

Gerbro (Gerber Bros.). 29¢ for 1 pt. Flavor fair, but rather fishy. Deficient in egg solids; made with poor quality oil.

Lily White (R. H. Macy). 24¢ for 12 oz. (32¢). Flavor good; sharp. Deficient in egg solids. Added water.

IGA (Independent Grocers' Alliance). 16¢ for ½ pt. (32¢). Flavor very good. Below specifications for oil content. Added water.

Uco (Uco Food Corp.). 23¢ for ½ pt. (46¢). Flavor very poor. Deficient in egg solids.

SALAD DRESSING**BEST BUYS**

Green Line (Economy Grocery Stores). 29¢ for 1 qt. (15¢). Flavor very good. Av. Mass. and Conn. at Economy Grocery Stores and Stop & Shop Supermarkets.

American Home (National Tea Co.). 35¢ for 1 qt. (18¢). Flavor very good. Av. Chicago.

ACCEPTABLE

Green Line (see "Best Buys").

American Home (see "Best Buys").

Miracle Whip (Kraft Cheese Co.). 35¢ for 1 pt. Flavor good; oily and mild. National.

Ann Page (A&P). 12¢ for ½ pt. (24¢). Flavor good; vinegary. Av. A&P Stores.

Sultana (A&P). 29¢ for 1 pt. Flavor very good. Av. A&P Stores.

Island Manor (H. C. Bohack Co.). 21¢ for 1 pt. Flavor good; salty. Av. Bklyn. and L. I. at Bohack Stores.

Blue Jewel (Jewel Food Stores). 34¢ for 1 qt. (17¢). Flavor fair, but too spicy. Av. Jewel Tea Stores.

Co-op (National Co-operatives). 23¢ for 1 pt. Flavor fair. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Easton's (Phenix Pabst-Ett Co.). 23¢ for 1 pt. Flavor good, but contained excessive water. National.

Come Again (National Tea Co.). 27¢ for 1 qt. (14¢). Flavor good, but contained excessive water.

(continued next page)

NOT ACCEPTABLE

(For the reasons stated)

Duchess (Table Products). 25¢ for 1 pt. Flavor poor; oil separated slightly.

Cream Wipt (Golden Brand Food Products Co.). 29¢ for 1 pt. 8 oz. (20¢). Flavor poor; too spicy.

Wilson's (Wilson & Co.). 19¢ for 1 pt. Very low oil content; excessive water content.

IGA (Independent Grocers' Alliance). Very low oil content; excessive water content.

Glendale (Clover Farm Food Stores). 33¢ for 1 qt. (17¢). Very low oil content; excessive water content.

MEAT

Meat, the best source of animal protein, is considered by most nutritional authorities to be essential to the diet. It is readily digestible and has a high vitamin content. Inexpensive cuts and variety meats are as high as or higher in food value than expensive cuts, and can be prepared tastily and economically. (Several government publications provide helpful suggestions.¹)

Meat stamped "US Insp'd and P's'd" has been examined for disease by Government inspectors, but not necessarily graded for quality. Government *grading stamps* (which appear on only some meats) indicate quality. *Prime* (top quality) meat is very scarce and expensive, and is seldom on the retail market. *Choice* meat (Grade AA) is the highest quality generally available; it is excellent for steaks and roasts. *Good* (Grade A) meat, the highest quality sold in volume, is very tasty. *Commercial* (Grade B) meat is fresh and edible and has little excess fat; it is suitable for pot roasts and stews. *Utility* (Grade C) meat is the lowest grade generally sold; it is low-priced, and can be used for stews and pot roasts.

Government grades are stamped in a continuous ribbon on each cut, reading, for example, "US Good, US Good," etc.

Beef: The exposed surface of good beef is cherry red

¹ "Meat Dishes at Low Cost," U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, Misc. Publication No. 216. 5¢. For sale by Sup't of Documents, Washington, D. C.

"More Strength to Your Meat Dollar." *Consumers Guide*, Oct. 15, 1940. 5¢. For sale by Sup't of Documents, Washington, D. C.

"Cooking and Canning Meats." *Circular 137*. Free. North Dakota Agricultural College Extension Service, Fargo, N. D.

and firm and fine-grained in texture with little visible connective tissue. Bones should be pinkish white and porous. White, flinty bones and soft, dark, coarse-grained flesh indicate that the animal was old or its meat poor.

Fat should be evenly distributed over the outer surfaces of cuts, and should be brittle, creamy white and flaky. There should also be fat between the muscles and along connective tissue, with a fine network of fat (marbling) throughout the meat.

Veal: The flesh of good-quality veal is light pink, firm, moist and fine-grained. Lighter meat is generally more tender. The fat, which should lie in a thin layer over the exterior, should be white, smooth and not brittle. Within the meat, the fat should be pink. Veal, unlike beef, shows no marbling. Bones should be red, and soft enough to be sawed or cut easily without splintering.

Lamb and Mutton: Lamb has pink flesh, which becomes dull red when it reaches the mutton stage. The fat of the young lamb is pink, while that of the older animal is white. Bones are soft and red in young animals, hard and white in older ones. Other characteristics are the same as those which indicate good quality in other meats.

Use neck, shank, breast and flank of lamb for stew; leg and square chuck for pot roast.

Pork: The grades of pork are No. 1 (best), No. 2 and No. 3. The flesh should be firm and well-marbled, and the color grayish pink. Hams should be short and plump; their skins smooth, thin and free from hair pores. Plump, well-proportioned pieces are the best.

Use spareribs and neckbones for baking; loin butts or fresh ham for roasting.

Always cook pork products thoroughly. There should never be any pink tinge to properly cooked pork; it should be cooked until it is white clear through. This is your only certain protection against trichinosis, caused by parasites (*trichinae*) with which pork is frequently infested. The parasites are killed by thorough heating.

Trichinae can also be killed by refrigeration at 5° Fahrenheit for 20 days. Packers who ship meat in interstate commerce are required to use the refrigeration process for pork products eaten without further cooking (such as frankfurters, bologna, Vienna sausage, Summer sausage, cooked ham, and Italian style ham). But plants shipping from State to State represent only about 70% of the country's meat output, and the refrigeration requirement does

not extend, even in those plants, to pork products which are customarily cooked.

Variety meats should not emit an unpleasant odor, which indicates putrefaction. Liver and kidney are particularly rich in protein, iron, vitamin A and the B complex; heart and brains are good sources of protein and the B vitamins; lungs, melts (spleen) and sweetbreads are nutritionally excellent.

MILK

Milk is a valuable food, rich in vitamins, carbohydrates, fat and high-quality proteins. Special kinds of milk are often the basis for unfounded claims: *Homogenized milk*, with the butterfat dispersed throughout has no nutritional advantage, though it tastes somewhat "richer" than ordinary milk. *Vitamin D* milk is unnecessary for adults (whose vitamin D requirements are very low and are met by limited exposure to sunshine); infants can be given the amount they require at lower cost through irradiated evaporated milk or a vitamin D concentrate (see page 138). *High-butterfat* milk, premium-priced, charges excessively for very little extra fat. *Grade B* milk, in communities where there are two grades, is as healthful as Grade A.

Pasteurized milk need not be boiled before use, but raw milk, whether certified or not, is potentially a carrier of the organisms causing brucellosis, septic sore throat and many other serious diseases. If pasteurized milk is not available, use either evaporated milk diluted with equal parts of water, or boiled raw milk.

Evaporated milk is nutritionally equal to whole milk except for a lower vitamin C content, an unimportant consideration since milk at best is a poor source of vitamin C. When diluted and used for drinking, the taste can be disguised with chocolate or other flavoring. Evaporated milk is sterile (germ-free); it is homogenized and most brands are enriched with vitamin D. This makes it highly suitable for infants.

Skim milk is fresh milk from which the butterfat has been removed. It contains all other important nutrients of milk except the vitamin A in butterfat, and is much cheaper than whole milk.

Dry skim milk is generally the least expensive of all forms of milk, and it is suitable for cooking.

Sweetened condensed milk is more highly concentrated than evaporated milk, and contains large amounts

of sugar. Evaporated milk is preferable except for confections in which the sweetening is necessary.

For further information on milk, see the *Reports*: April and November 1939; February and June 1940, May and November 1941. See June 1942 and June 1944 for diseases carried by raw milk.

OILS AND SHORTENINGS

Nutritionally there is no appreciable difference between various types and brands of shortenings and oils. All fats are concentrated sources of energy; carrier mediums for the fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E and K; and aids to the absorption of thiamine (vitamin B₁), carotene (vitamin A), calcium and lactose (milk sugar). Moreover, fatty acids in food fats are essential to the building of body cells.

Fats and fried foods are not harmful to persons with normal digestive apparatus; and no one brand of fat or oil is significantly more digestible than another.

In general, oils are less satisfactory for baking than solid, plastic fats because they cannot be dispersed as evenly through the dough. For other cooking purposes, shortening and oil may be used interchangeably; either is satisfactory for frying or sautéing provided the "smoke point" is sufficiently high. A fat or an oil which smokes at temperatures below 400° F. is not recommended for frying but those which can be heated to 400° F. without smoking may be used repeatedly for frying most foods if food particles are strained out after each use.

Vegetable oils most widely used, alone and in blends, as substitutes for olive oil, are peanut, cottonseed, corn and soya bean oils. Peanut oil is the best of these; it can be bleached almost water-white and is ideal for blending with olive oil. Most cottonseed oil is also excellent. Corn oil is best when blended with other oils, since it cannot be completely deodorized. Soya bean oil is the least satisfactory because it tends to "revert," acquiring a fishy odor and taste which are particularly noticeable when the oil is heated.

Shortenings of two types, blended animal and vegetable fats and hydrogenated vegetable oils, were tested. Oils changed, by hydrogenation, into solid fats are odorless and tasteless. They are less likely to become rancid than are blended animal and vegetable fats.

Oils and shortenings were tested for free acid, smoke point, keeping quality and color. The oils were examined,

not extend, even in those plants, to pork products which are customarily cooked.

Variety meats should not emit an unpleasant odor, which indicates putrefaction. Liver and kidney are particularly rich in protein, iron, vitamin A and the B complex; heart and brains are good sources of protein and the B vitamins; lungs, melts (spleen) and sweetbreads are nutritionally excellent.

MILK

Milk is a valuable food, rich in vitamins, carbohydrates, fat and high-quality proteins. Special kinds of milk are often the basis for unfounded claims: *Homogenized milk*, with the butterfat dispersed throughout has no nutritional advantage, though it tastes somewhat "richer" than ordinary milk. *Vitamin D* milk is unnecessary for adults (whose vitamin D requirements are very low and are met by limited exposure to sunshine); infants can be given the amount they require at lower cost through irradiated evaporated milk or a vitamin D concentrate (see page 138). *High-butterfat* milk, premium-priced, charges excessively for very little extra fat. *Grade B* milk, in communities where there are two grades, is as healthful as *Grade A*.

Pasteurized milk need not be boiled before use, but raw milk, whether certified or not, is potentially a carrier of the organisms causing brucellosis, septic sore throat and many other serious diseases. If pasteurized milk is not available, use either evaporated milk diluted with equal parts of water, or boiled raw milk.

Evaporated milk is nutritionally equal to whole milk except for a lower vitamin C content, an unimportant consideration since milk at best is a poor source of vitamin C. When diluted and used for drinking, the taste can be disguised with chocolate or other flavoring. Evaporated milk is sterile (germ-free); it is homogenized and most brands are enriched with vitamin D. This makes it highly suitable for infants.

Skim milk is fresh milk from which the butterfat has been removed. It contains all other important nutrients of milk except the vitamin A in butterfat, and is much cheaper than whole milk.

Dry skim milk is generally the least expensive of all forms of milk, and it is suitable for cooking.

Sweetened condensed milk is more highly concentrated than evaporated milk, and contains large amounts

of sugar. Evaporated milk is preferable except for confections in which the sweetening is necessary.

For further information on milk, see the *Reports*: April and November 1939; February and June 1940, May and November 1941. See June 1942 and June 1944 for diseases carried by raw milk.

OILS AND SHORTENINGS

Nutritionally there is no appreciable difference between various types and brands of shortenings and oils. All fats are concentrated sources of energy; carrier mediums for the fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E and K; and aids to the absorption of thiamine (vitamin B₁), carotene (vitamin A), calcium and lactose (milk sugar). Moreover, fatty acids in food fats are essential to the building of body cells.

Fats and fried foods are not harmful to persons with normal digestive apparatus; and no one brand of fat or oil is significantly more digestible than another.

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Shortenings of two types, blended animal and vegetable fats and hydrogenated vegetable oils, were tested. Oils changed, by hydrogenation, into solid fats are odorless and tasteless. They are less likely to become rancid than are blended animal and vegetable fats.

Oils and shortenings were tested for free acid, smoke point, keeping quality and color. The oils were examined,

92 OILS, SHORTENINGS

in addition, for reaction to cold, and for flavor and odor both before and after cooking; shortenings, for odor on heating, for melting point and for texture. High acidity indicates insufficient refining or deodorizing. The smoke point tests indicate brands suitable for frying and sautéing as well.

In the following ratings, the 13 brands of oil tested are listed as "Good," "Fair" and "Not Acceptable" within each of two groups—those recommended for salad dressings and frying, and those recommended for salad dressings and flavoring only. The 14 shortenings are also separated into two groups—those recommended for baking and frying, and those suitable for baking only.

From the *Reports*, January 1945.

OILS

ACCEPTABLE

The following are recommended for both salads and cooking; general quality was found to differ very little within a group:

GOOD

(In order of increasing cost per quart)

Durkee's Peanut Oil (Durkee Famous Foods, N. Y.). \$1.80 for 1 gal. National.

Royal Cook Soya, Corn & Cottonseed Oil Mixture (Agash Refining Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.). 46¢ for 1 qt. National.

Wesson Cottonseed Oil (Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Sales Co., New Orleans). 52¢ for 1 qt. National.

Sweet Life Soya Bean Oil (Sweet Life Food Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.). 29¢ for 1 pt.

Rokeach Peanut Oil (I. Rokeach & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.). 62¢ for 1 qt. Av. NYC.

FAIR

(In order of increasing cost per quart)

Ann Page Cottonseed Oil (A&P). 46¢ for 1 qt.

Pride of the Home Soya Oil (Garber-Eagle Oil Corp.). 60¢ for 1 qt.

The following are recommended for salads only. Listed in estimated order of quality:

Co-op Soya Bean Oil (National Co-operatives). 50¢

FAIR—CONT'D

for 1 qt. Very good, but rather low smoke point. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Gold Medal Soya Bean Oil (Garber-Eagle Oil Corp.). 29¢ for 1 pt. Odor on cooking quite strong, "fishy." Poor keeping quality.

Italian Cook Corn & Cottonseed Mixture (Agash Refining Corp.). 31¢ for 1 pt. Smoke point quite low. Rather strong odor.

Mazola Corn Oil (Corn Products Refining Co.). 56¢ for 1 qt. Rather strong odor on cooking. Somewhat low smoke point.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Bohack's Cottonseed Oil (H. C. Bohack). 25¢ for 1 pt. Failed the cold test. Darker than standard for salad oil. Pronounced odor in cooking. Somewhat low smoke point.

Planters Hi-Hat Peanut Oil (Planters Edible Oil Co.). 31¢ for 1 pt. Poor grade. Dark, with high acidity and low smoke point. Incompletely deodorized or processed.

SHORTENINGS

All were hydrogenated vegetable oils unless otherwise stated. Listed in estimated order of quality within each group. Price is for 1 lb. unless otherwise noted.

ACCEPTABLE

The following shortenings are for both cooking and frying:

Co-op (National Co-operatives, Inc., Chicago). 21¢. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Shurfine (National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc., Chicago). 79¢ for 3 lb. National.

Durkee's (Durkee Famous Foods). 24¢. Av. East Coast.

Armour's Vegetole (Armour & Co., Chicago). 22¢. Hydrogenated vegetable and animal fats. Av. South.

Dexo (A&P). 22¢. Av. A&P Stores.

Snowdrift (Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Sales Co.). 19¢. National.

Royal Satin (Table Products Co.). 22¢. Av. Pacific Coast.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

The following were satisfactory except for high-temperature frying, as a consequence of low smoke points:

Marvo (First National Stores). 22¢. Av. N. Y. and New England at First National Stores.

Jewel (Swift & Co.). 26¢. Hydrogenated vegetable and animal fats. Av. South and Pacific Coast.

Spry (Lever Bros.). 24¢. National.

Sno-Kreem (Independent Grocers' Alliance). 24¢.

Crisco (Procter & Gamble). 26¢. National.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Bake-Rite (Wilson & Co.). 24¢. "Fishy" odor on heating; very high acidity.

Fluffo (Procter & Gamble). 19¢. Very high melting point and slightly high acidity. Rather low smoke point.

OLEOMARGARINE

Good oleomargarine costs less than half the price of butter. Nutritionally, they make about the same contribution to the diet and are equally digestible. Repeated taste tests show that the average person can't tell the difference between butter and good oleo when tasting unidentified samples of both.

Because of prohibitive Federal and some State taxes on colored oleo, it is generally sold uncolored, with a capsule of coloring matter. If desired, this can be incorporated most easily after the oleo has been allowed to soften.

Oleo is far superior to butter in ability to stand without turning rancid, even without refrigeration.

In rating the 20 brands listed below, CU considered flavor (including odor, taste and saltiness) and laboratory analysis (moisture, total solids, free fatty acids, smoke point, softening point and keeping quality).

Ratings are in order of over-all quality. Unless otherwise noted, brands were uncolored and made of vegetable fat. Price given is for one pound, including Federal but not State taxes.

From the *Reports*, October 1945.

ACCEPTABLE

Southern Gold (Southern Margarine Co., Greenville, S. C.). 30¢. Colored. Av. South.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Mayflower** (Armour & Co., Chicago). 25¢. National.
Blanton Creamo (Blanton Co., St. Louis). 26¢.
Sweet Blossom (Friedman Mfg. Co., Chicago). 26¢.
 Av. east of Kans. and in Texas.
Churngold (Churngold Corp.). 26¢. Av. east of the
 Mississippi except Wisc. and Minn.
Allsweet (Swift & Co.). 26¢. National
Nucoa (Best Foods, Inc.). 26¢. National.
Richmade (Harrow-Taylor Co.). 37¢. Colored. Av.
 N. Y., Boston and Midwest.
Dixie (Capital City Prod. Co.). 25¢. Av. New England,
 South and Midwest.
Mrs. Filbert's (J. H. Filbert, Inc.). 24¢. Av. East and
 Ohio.
Nutley (A&P). 18¢. Av. nationally at A&P Stores.
Durkee's (Durkee Famous Foods). 22¢. Av. East.
Sunnybank (Coldstream Prod. Co.). 17¢.
Dalewood (Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Co.). 22¢.
Parkay (Kraft Cheese Co.). 26¢.
Keyko (Shedd-Bartush Foods, Inc.). 25¢.
Jelke's Good Luck (John F. Jelke Co.). 26¢.
Wilson's Certified (Wilson & Co.). 26¢.
Blue Bonnet (Standard Margarine Co.). 26¢.
Marigold (Armour). 18¢. Animal and vegetable fat.

PEANUT BUTTER

Peanut butter is a rich source of high-quality proteins and fat, and contains minerals and vitamins—A, B₁ and riboflavin. It is a relatively cheap source of these nutrients.

There are four grinds (fine, medium, coarse and chunky) and roasts ranging from light to dark. Much of the peanut butter now available is so treated as to prevent separation of the oil from the solids, but separation is no indication of spoilage—the oil may be mixed into the remainder without impairing quality.

Tests of 55 brands showed 53 meeting Federal standards for Grade A in flavor, but 31 of the 55 were Grade C or Substandard because of defects—grit, sand, peanut skin, shell, etc.

From the *Reports*, August 1946.

Ratings are in order of decreasing quality in each group, but alphabetical in the Substandard class. Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce.

(continued next page)

BEST BUYS

- Come Again** (National Tea Co., Chicago). 44¢ for 2 lb. (1.4¢). Grade A. Dark. Av. Midwest.
- Finast** (First National Stores, Somerville, Mass.). 24¢ for 1 lb. (1.5¢). Grade A. Dark. Av. N. Y. and New England at First National Stores.
- Blue & White** (Red & White Corp., Chicago). 39¢ for 1 lb. 8 oz. (1.6¢). Grade A. Dark. Av. except in South at Red & White Stores.
- Ecco** (Economy Grocery Stores, Boston). 15¢ for 8½ oz. (1.8¢). Grade A. Dark. Av. Mass. and Conn. at Economy Grocery Stores and Stop & Shop Supermarkets.
- Wilmar** (Wilmar Mfg. Co., Phila.) 30¢ for 1 lb. (1.9¢); 21¢ for 9½ oz. (2.2¢). Grade A. Dark. Not the same as *Wilmar Bits-O-Nuts* listed under "Variable," below.

ACCEPTABLE

(In order of quality.)

GRADE A

- Beech-Nut** (Beech-Nut Packing Co.). 19¢ for 8 oz. (2.3¢). Dark. National.
- Come Again** (see "Best Buys").
- Wilmar** (see "Best Buys").
- Blue & White** (see "Best Buys").
- CCA Co-op Coarse Grind** (Consumers Cooperative Ass'n, North Kansas City). 34¢ for 1 lb. (2.1¢). Dark. Av. Midwest.
- Ecco** (see "Best Buys").
- Finast** (see "Best Buys").
- Golden West** (Golden West Products Co.). 35¢ for 1 lb. (2.2¢). Dark.
- Hazel** (National Tea Co.). 18¢ for 9 oz. (1.9¢). Dark. Av. Midwest.
- S and W** (S and W Fine Foods). 32¢ for 1 lb. (2¢). Dark. National.
- P and G Peanut Krakle** (Paxton and Gallagher Co.). 33¢ for 1 lb. (2¢). Two jars light, two jars dark.
- Planters Homogenized** (Planters Nut & Chocolate Co.). 35¢ for 1 lb. (2.2¢); 21¢ for 8½ oz. (2.5¢). Dark. National.
- Blue Jewel Tid-Bit** (Jewel Food Stores). 28¢ for 1 lb. (1.8¢). Dark. Av. in Chicago at Jewel Tea Stores, and nationally via Direct-to-Home Service.

GRADE A—CONT'D

- Red & White** (Red & White Corp.). 59¢ for 2 lb. (1.8¢); 33¢ for 1 lb. (2.1¢). Dark. Av. except in South at Red & White Stores.
- Donald Duck** (Nash-Underwood, Inc.). 33¢ for 1 lb. (2¢). Two jars light, two jars dark.
- La-Nut** (L. A. Nuthouse). 31¢ for 1 lb. (1.9¢). Dark.
- Laura Scudder's** (Scudder Food Products, Inc.). 36¢ for 1 lb. (2.3¢); 21¢ for ½ lb. (2.6¢). Dark.
- Co-op** (National Co-operatives, Inc., Chicago). 18¢ for 9 oz. (2¢). Dark. Av. Co-op Stores.
- Peanut Crunch** (Holsum Products). 33¢ for 1 lb., 18¢ for 9 oz. (2¢). Dark. National.
- Asco** (American Stores Co.). 26¢ for 1 lb. (1.6¢). Dark. Av. American Stores.
- Armour's Star** (Armour and Co.). 32¢ for 1 lb. (2¢); 20¢ for 8 oz. (2.5¢). Light. National.

VARIABLE (GRADE A TO GRADE C)

Two jars Grade A and two jars Grade C because of defects.

- White Rose Homogenized** (Seeman Bros.). 35¢ for 1 lb., 19¢ for 8½ oz. (2.2¢). Dark.
- Lenox** (Gimbel Bros.). 26¢ for 1 lb. (1.6¢). Dark.
- Howdy Coarse Grind** (Table Products Co.). 26¢ for 1 lb. (1.6¢). Dark.
- Beverly** (Table Products Co.). 27¢ for 1 lb. (1.7¢). Dark.
- Real Roast** (Table Products Co.). 45¢ for 2 lb., 23¢ for 1 lb. (1.4¢). Dark.
- Kroger's Embassy** (Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.). 24¢ for 1 lb. (1.5¢); 14¢ for ½ lb. (1.8¢). Dark.
- CCA Co-op Black Label** (Consumers Cooperative Ass'n). 32¢ for 1 lb. (2¢). Light.

GRADE C

- IGA Red-Cap Homogenized** (Independent Grocers' Alliance Dist. Co.). 19¢ for 9 oz. (2.1¢). Dark.
- Blue Jewel** (Jewel Food Stores). 28¢ for 1 lb. (1.8¢). Dark.
- Sultana** (A&P). 24¢ for 1 lb. (1.5¢); 14¢ for 8½ oz. (1.6¢). Dark.
- Lane's** (E. F. Lane & Son). 25¢ for 1 lb. (1.6¢). Dark.
- Heinz** (H. J. Heinz Co.). 39¢ for 1 lb. (2.4¢); 20¢ for 8 oz. (2.5¢). Dark.

(continued next page)

GRADE C—CONT'D

Chunk-E-Nut (Chunk-E-Nut Products Co.). 27¢ for 1 lb. (1.7¢). Dark.

Ann Page (A&P). 31¢ for 1 lb. (1.9¢). Dark.

Derby's Peter Pan (Derby Foods, Inc., Chicago). 28¢ for 12 oz. (2.3¢). Dark.

Skippy Creamy (Rosefield Packing Co.). 36¢ for 1 lb. (2.3¢). Dark. Not the same as *Skippy Chunk Style*, listed under "Substandard."

Beardsley's Grade A (J. W. Beardsley's Sons). 17¢ for 8 oz. (2.1¢). Light.

VARIABLE (GRADE A TO GRADE D)

One or more samples in each brand Substandard because of defects, color or flavor. Order is alphabetical.

Bell Brand (Bell Brand Foods, Ltd.). 33¢ for 1 lb. (2.1¢). Two samples Grade D, defects.

Blue Ridge (Independent Grocers' Alliance Dist. Co.). 29¢ for 1 lb. (1.8¢); 16¢ for 8 oz. (2¢). Two samples Grade D, defects.

Bohack's (H. C. Bohack Co.). 26¢ for 1 lb. (1.6¢). One sample Grade D, defects.

Chu-Wee (Independent Grocers' Alliance Dist. Co.). 29¢ for 1 lb. (1.8¢). One sample Grade D, defects.

Grisdale Homogenized (Gristede Bros.). 28¢ for 1 lb. (1.7¢). One sample Grade D, defects.

Krasdale (Krasdale Foods, Inc.). 20¢ for 8½ oz. (2.3¢). One sample Grade D, defects.

Larkin Cat. No.—174 (Larkin Co.). 30¢ plus postage for 1 lb. (1.9¢). Two samples Grade D, defects.

Lily White Rough Cut (R. H. Macy & Co.). 26¢ for 1 lb. (1.6¢). One sample Grade D, defects.

Lummis Homogenized (Lummis Co.). 25¢ for 1 lb. (1.6¢). One sample Grade D, defects.

Nation-Wide (Nation-Wide Service Grocers). 14¢ for 6 oz. (2.3¢); 29¢ for 12 oz. (2.4¢). Two samples Grade D, defects, odor and color.

Rose Homogenized Chunky (Morris Rosenberg Co.). 31¢ for 1 lb. (1.9¢); 19¢ for ½ lb. (2.3¢). One sample Grade D, defects.

Skippy Chunk Style (Rosefield Packing Co.). 39¢ for 1 lb. (2.4¢). One sample Grade D, defects.

Tellam's High Grade Brand (Wm. Tellam Co.). 29¢ for 1 lb. (1.8¢); 27¢ for 11½ oz. (2.3¢); 20¢ for 8 oz. (2.5¢). One sample Grade D, defects.

VARIABLE—CONT'D

Wilmar Bits-O-Nuts (Wilmar Mfg. Co.). 33¢ for 1 lb. (2¢). One sample Grade D, defects. "Chunk" style; not the same as *Wilmar* listed under "Best Buys," above.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

One sample of the four tested in each of the following brands contained filth:

Overland Homogenized (S. S. Pierce Co.). 28¢ for 1 lb. (1.8¢). One sample contained rat hair.

Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 33¢ for 1 lb. (2.1¢). One sample contained an insect.

Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co.). 29¢ for 1 lb. (1.8¢); 14¢ for 5 oz. (2.7¢). One sample contained rat hair.

POULTRY

Poultry grades set by the Federal government are:

AA—U.S. Special

A—U.S. Prime

B—U.S. Choice

C—U.S. Commercial

Since chickens are often locally produced and not subject to Federal inspection, these grades and health standards are valueless unless legalized by your city administration. (Check this with your local health department.) If graded poultry is unavailable, the following will help you buy:

1. The breast should be broad and plump; the thigh, back, and bones should be covered with a thick layer of flesh. There should be streaks of fat along the back, breast and thighs.

2. Young birds have breast bones with flexible tips; they have sharp claws and smooth, soft skin and feet. Older birds have brittle, rough breast bones, coarse skin, long hairs on the skin and worn-down claws.

3. Properly dressed birds have clean skins and feet. No food is present in the crop, and there are practically no pin feathers. There should be no bruises, broken skin or discoloration of the wings and tail.

4. Fowl dressed by dry-picking or slack scalding keeps longer than poultry which has been scalded with very hot water to remove the feathers.

5. The first signs of deterioration in poultry generally appear under the wings. Lift the wings and note whether

the odor is sour or rancid, or if there are any signs of stickiness. If any of these are present, decomposition has begun, and the chicken should not be bought.

6. Be wary of dressed fowl selling at less than prevailing market prices. Such poultry is often defective, and even decomposed. When you buy cheap poultry, be sure that the price has not been reduced for these reasons.

PUDDINGS AND GELATIN DESSERTS

Gelatin desserts are of little value nutritionally unless used as molds for other foods. They contain a very small percentage of gelatin plus sugar (or sugar and dextrose) citric acid and imitation or natural flavoring.

For greater economy, CU recommends clear unflavored gelatin as the base for salads and fruit desserts. Addition of real fruit juices also improves flavor and nutritive value.

Pudding mixes and *Junket* have nutritional value based largely on the milk with which they are made. Consistency can be varied by using more or less milk.

CU's ratings of 35 flavored gelatins, 38 pudding mixes and six differently-flavored *Junkets* are based on blindfold taste tests by a large group of tasters for flavor, consistency and sweetness. Tasters were unable to distinguish most gelatin flavors within a brand, but quality differences among brands were clear.

Ratings are in order of decreasing flavor score, within each group, determined by the percentage of tasters who considered a brand "Good," "Fair," or "Poor."

Figures in parentheses represent cost per serving. A package will make approximately a pint of dessert, sufficient for four average servings, unless otherwise noted.

From the *Reports*, April 1945.

FLAVORED GELATINS

STRAWBERRY

Butter-Nut (Paxton and Gallagher Co., Omaha, Nebr.). 6¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢). Av. Omaha.

Jell-O (General Foods Corp., NYC). 6¢ for 3 oz. (1.5¢). National.

Clover Farm (Clover Farm Stores Corp.). 8¢ for 3¼

STRAWBERRY—CONT'D

oz. (2¢). Av. east of Rockies at Clover Farm Stores.
 Nation Wide (Nation-Wide Service Grocers). 5¢ for
 3¼ oz. (1.2¢). Av. Maine at Nation-Wide Stores.
 Hazel (National Tea Co.). 4.5¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.3¢). Av.
 Midwest at National Tea Stores.
 Red & White Flav-R-Jell (Red & White Corp.). 7¢ for
 3¼ oz. (1.7¢).
 Royal (Standard Brands, Inc.). 6¢ for 3 oz. (1.5¢).
 Jell-It (Independent Grocers' Alliance Dist. Co.). 5¢
 for 3¼ oz. (1.2¢).
 Co-op (National Co-operatives). 6¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢).
 Dainty Jell (First National Stores). 5¢ for 3¼ oz.
 (1.2¢).

RASPBERRY

Nebia (Grainger Bros. Co., Lincoln, Nebr.). 6¢ for 3¼
 oz. (1.5¢). Av. Nebr., Kans. and Colo.
 Kroger's Twinkle (Kroger Grocery and Baking Co.,
 Cincinnati). 5¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.2¢). Av. nationally at
 Kroger Stores.
 Van Dutch Easy Jell (Van Dutch Products Co.). 6¢
 for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢). National.
 Royal Scarlet Jellyker (R. C. Williams Co.). 9¢ for
 3¼ oz. (2.2¢). National.
 Garvey's (J. F. Garvey Co.). 6¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢).

CHERRY

Co-op (National Co-operatives). 6¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢).
 Jell-Well (Jell-Well Dessert Co., Los Angeles). 5¢ for
 3 oz. (1.2¢).
 Ann Page Sparkle (A&P). 5¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.2¢).
 Blackbird Jell (H. P. Lau Co.). 6¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢).

LEMON

Clover Farm (Clover Farm Stores, Cleveland). 6¢ for
 3¼ oz. (1.5¢).
 Butter-Nut (Paxton and Gallagher). 6¢ for 3¼ oz.
 (1.5¢). Av. Omaha.
 Royal (Standard Brands). 6¢ for 3 oz. (1.5¢). National.
 Jell-O (General Foods). 6¢ for 3 oz. (1.5¢). National.
 Jell-Well (Jell-Well Dessert Co.). 5¢ for 3 oz. (1.2¢).
 Nation Wide (Nation-Wide Service Grocers). 5¢ for
 3¼ oz. (1.2¢).
 Co-op (National Co-operatives). 6¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢).

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LEMON—CONT'D

- Garvey's** (J. F. Garvey Co.). 6¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢).
Ann Page Sparkle (A&P). 5¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.2¢).
Red & White Flav-R-Jell (Red & White Corp.). 6.7¢ for 3½ oz. (1.7¢).
Jell-It (Independent Grocers' Alliance). 5¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.2¢).
Blackbird Jell (H. P. Lau Co.). 6¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢).

LIME

- Co-op** (National Co-operatives). 6¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢).
Freshpak (Grand Union Co., NYC). 5¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.2¢). Av. Northeast at Grand Union Stores.

WINE

- Rich's Sherry** (E. C. Rich, Inc., NYC). 21¢ for 4 oz. (5.3¢).
Rich's Madeira (E. C. Rich). 21¢ for 4 oz. (5.3¢).

PUDDINGS

CHOCOLATE

- Jewel** (Jewel Tea Co., Barrington, Ill.). 19¢ for 12 oz. (1.6¢). Av. Jewel Tea Stores.
My-T-Fine (Penick & Ford, Ltd., NYC). 6¢ for 4 oz. (1.5¢).
Jell-O (General Foods). 6.5¢ for 4½ oz. (1.6¢). National.
Jiffy-Lou (Jell-Well Dessert Co.). 5¢ for 4½ oz. (1.2¢).
Kroger's Twinkle (Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.). 5¢ for 4 oz. (1.2¢). Av. nationally at Kroger Stores.
Royal (Standard Brands). 6¢ for 4½ oz. (1.5¢). National.
Tumbo (Taylor-Reed Corp.). 7¢ for 4 oz. (1.7¢).
Ann Page Sparkle (A&P). 5¢ for 4½ oz. (1.2¢). Too thin when made according to directions; better when made with 1½ cups milk per package. Av. A&P Stores.
Hazel Brand (Geo. Rasmussen). 4¢ for 4 oz. (1¢).
6 O'clock (6 O'clock Co.). 6¢ for 4 oz. (1.5¢).
Goldutch (Coffee, Tea & Industrial Products Co.). 7¢ for 3 oz. (1.7¢).
Red & White (Red & White Corp.). 5¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢).

CHOCOLATE—CONT'D

Larkin #521 (Larkin Store Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.). 8¢ for 4½ oz. (2¢). Made 6 to 8 servings.

Clinton (Clinton Co.). 5¢ for 4½ oz. (1.2¢). Too thin when made according to directions; better when made with 1½ cups milk per package.

VANILLA

Tumbo (Taylor-Reed Corp.). 7¢ for 3½ oz. (1.8¢).

Kroger's Twinkle (Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.). 5¢ for 4 oz. (1.2¢). Av. nationally at Kroger Stores.

Kre-mel (Corn Products Refining Co.). 5¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.2¢). National.

Jell-O (General Foods). 6¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢). National.

Jiffy-Lou (Jell-Well Dessert Co.). 5¢ for 3½ oz. (1.2¢).

Kosto (Kosto Co.). 5¢ for 3 oz. (1.2¢). Av. Midwest.

My-T-Fine (Penick & Ford, Ltd.). 6¢ for 4 oz. (1.5¢).

Royal (Standard Brands). 6¢ for 3 oz. (1.5¢).

Ann Page Sparkle (A&P). 5¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.2¢). Too thin when made according to directions; better when made with 1½ cups milk per package.

Larkin #507 (Larkin Store Corp.). 8.7¢ for 4¾ oz. (2.2¢). Made 6 to 8 servings.

Clinton (Clinton Co.). 5¢ for 4 oz. (1.2¢).

BUTTERSCOTCH

Kroger's Twinkle (Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.). 5¢ for 4 oz. (1.2¢). Av. Kroger Stores.

Jell-O (General Foods). 6.5¢ for 4 oz. (1.6¢). National.

Kre-mel (Corn Products). 4¢ for 4½ oz. (1¢). National.

Jiffy-Lou (Jell-Well Dessert Co.). 5¢ for 4 oz. (1.2¢).

Royal (Standard Brands). 6¢ for 4½ oz. (1.5¢). National.

My-T-Fine (Penick & Ford). 6¢ for 4 oz. (1.5¢).

Kosto (Kosto Co.). 5¢ for 4 oz. (1.2¢). Av. Midwest.

Tumbo (Taylor-Reed Corp.). 7¢ for 4 oz. (1.8¢).

Larkin #519 (Larkin Store Corp.). 7.3¢ for 4¾ oz. (1.8¢).

Ann Page Sparkle (A&P). 5¢ for 4½ oz. (1.2¢).

Red & White (Red & White Corp.). 8¢ for 3¼ oz. (2¢).

Van Dutch (Van Dutch Products Co.). 6¢ for 3¼ oz. (1.5¢).

Clinton (Clinton Co.). 5¢ for 4 oz. (1.2¢).

(continued next page)

RENNET CUSTARD

Junket Raspberry, Orange, Maple, Vanilla, Lemon, Chocolate (Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc., Little Falls, N. Y.). 8¢ for 1½ oz. (2¢). National.

RAISINS AND PRUNES

Raisins should be well-developed, pliable, meaty and plump, with good color and sweet flavor. There should be little or no oozing or solidifying of sugar between the berries, and they should be unbroken and of fairly uniform size.

Prunes should be clean, sound, properly matured, not too dry, and black or blue-black in color. The flesh should be fairly tender and should not adhere too closely to the pit. There should be no breaks or callous growths in the skin. Large prunes are generally a better buy than small prunes, with less waste per pound.

Inspect raisins and prunes for mold and insects. Keep them cool and in tightly covered jars to prevent drying out and infestation.

Raisins and prunes provide iron, calcium, copper, B vitamins and an abundance of fruit sugar. Dried fruits swell when moist, and when eaten raw they should be chewed thoroughly to prevent intestinal congestion.

Ratings are based on the factors listed above. Brands are listed in order of increasing cost within each group.

From the *Reports*, September 1944.

RAISINS

Prices are for a 15-oz. box, unless otherwise stated.

EXCELLENT

Finast Seeded (First National Stores, Somerville, Mass.). 14¢. Av. N. Y. and New England at First National Stores.

Bohack's Best Seedless (H. C. Bohack Co., B'klyn). 15¢. Av. Brooklyn and L. I. at Bohack Stores:

Bonner's Seeded (Bonner Packing Co., Fresno, Calif.). 15¢. National.

Red & White Seeded (Red & White Corp., Chicago). 15¢. Av. Red & White Stores.

Peter-Pan Seedless (Bonner Packing Co.). 16¢.

Royal Scarlet Seedless (R. C. Williams, NYC). 19¢.

EXCELLENT—CONT'D

Maid in California (West Coast Growers and Packers, Fresno, Calif.). 5¢ for 1½-oz. (50¢ for 15 oz.).

GOOD

Ecco Seedless (Economy Grocery Stores). 12¢. Av. Mass. and Conn. at Economy Grocery Stores and Stop & Shop Supermarkets.

Kroger's Country Club Seedless (Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.). 12¢. Av. Midwest and South at Kroger Stores.

Co-op Seedless (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 14¢. Av. East at Co-op Stores.

IGA Vine Ripen'd Seedless (Independent Grocers' Alliance). 14¢. Av. IGA Stores.

Oro Seeded (California Packing Corp.). 14¢. National.

Martel Seedless (Martel Food Corp.). 18¢. Av. NYC.

Red & White Seedless (Red & White Corp.). 19¢. Av. Red & White Stores.

Lion Seedless (Lion Packing Co.). 5¢ for 1½-oz. (50¢ for 15 oz.). National.

FAIR

Ecco Seeded (Economy Grocery Stores). 14¢.

Wellman Seedless (Wellman-Peck). 14¢.

Premier Seedless (Francis H. Leggett). 15¢.

Sun-Maid Seedless (Sun-Maid Raisin Growers). 15¢.

Sun-Maid Seeded (Sun-Maid Raisin Growers). 15¢.

Co-op Seeded (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 16¢.

Sun-Kist Seeded (California Packing Corp.). 18¢.

Del Monte Seedless (California Packing Corp.). 19¢.

Fruit Cake Golden Seedless (Rosenberg Bros.). 23¢.

POOR

Tru-Sweet Golden Seedless (Puccinelli Packing Co.). 14¢.

PRICES

The prices given in the ratings are, with few exceptions, the prices at which the brands tested were purchased in the stores by CU shoppers. The date of the original report, which appears just before the ratings, indicates roughly when the purchases were made.

(continued next page)

PRUNES

Figures in parentheses represent cost per pound. Size refers to number of prunes per pound.

EXCELLENT

Co-op Large (Associated Co-operatives of Northern California, Oakland). 28¢ for 2 lb. (14¢). Size 50/60. Av. in West at Co-op Stores.

Richmond Medium (First National Stores). 29¢ for 2 lb. (14.5¢). Size 70/80. Av. N. Y. and New England at First National Stores.

Rob Ford Medium (American Stores Co., Phila.). 30¢ for 2 lb. (15¢). Size 70/80. Av. American Stores.

Kroger's Large (Kroger Grocery & Packing Co.). 16¢ for 1 lb. Size 60/70. Av. Midwest and South at Kroger Stores.

Clara-Val Extra Large (Clara Val Packing Co., Morgan Hill, Calif.). 16¢ for 1 lb. Size 40/50. National.

Finast Extra Large (First National Stores). 32¢ for 2 lb. (16¢). Size 40/50. Av. N. Y. and New England at First National Stores.

Sugaripe Large (Rosenberg Bros., San Francisco). 32¢ for 2 lb. (16¢). Size 40/50. National.

Sunsweet Extra Large (California Prune & Apricot Growers Ass'n, San Jose, Calif.). 17¢ for 1 lb. Size 40/50. National.

Del Monte Large (California Packing Corp., San Francisco). 35¢ for 2 lb. (17.5¢). Size 50/60. National.

Sunsweet Large (California Prune and Apricot Growers Ass'n). 17¢ for 1 lb. Size 50/60. National.

Grisdale Extra Large (Gristede Bros., NYC). 18¢ for 1 lb. Size 40/50. Av. N. Y. and Conn. at Gristede Stores.

Drenton's Medium (Drenton & Son, San Jose, Calif.). 19¢ for 1 lb. Size 80/90.

Purple Bloom Large (California Prune & Apricot Growers Ass'n). 19¢ for 1 lb. Size 40/50. National.

Sunbeam Large (Austin, Nichols & Co., NYC). 19¢ for 1 lb. Size 50/60.

Sunsweet Medium (California Prune & Apricot Growers Ass'n). 16¢ for 1 lb. Size 60/70. National.

White Rose Large (Seeman Bros., NYC). 19¢ for 1 lb. Size 50/60. National.

EXCELLENT—CONT'D

Bohack's Best 40/50 (H. C. Bohack Co.). 39¢ for 2 lb. (19.5¢). Size 50/60. Av. B'klyn and L. I. at Bohack Stores.

Island Manor Medium (H. C. Bohack Co.). 39¢ for 2 lb. (19.5¢). Size 70/80. Av. B'klyn and L. I. at Bohack Stores.

Red & White Large (Red & White Corp.). 39¢ for 2 lb. (19.5¢). Size 60/70. Av. Red & White Stores.

IGA Large (Independent Grocers' Alliance). 20¢ for 1 lb. Size 50/60. Av. IGA Stores.

S and W Large (S and W Fine Foods). 20¢ for 1 lb. Size 50/60. National.

Tartan Extra Large (Alfred Lowry). 21¢ for 1 lb. Size 40/50.

Lily White 20/30 (R. H. Macy). 26¢ for 1 lb. Size 30/40. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

GOOD

Clara-Val Large (Clara Val Packing Co.). 29¢ for 2 lb. (14.5¢). Size 50/60. National.

Co-op 60/70 (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 32¢ for 2 lb. (16¢). Size 70/80. Av. East at Co-op Stores.

Air Mail 80/90 (Richmond-Chase Co.). 17¢ for 1 lb. Size 90/100.

Budget Pack 80/90 (Grocers Packing Co.). 34¢ for 2 lb. (17¢). Size 90/100. Av. Ariz., Nev., N. Mex. and Ore.

Heart's Delight 20/30 (Richmond-Chase Co.). 36¢ for 2 lb. (18¢). Size 30/40.

Stanford Medium (California Prune & Apricot Growers). 37¢ for 2 lb. (18.5¢). Size 60/70. National.

Stanford Large (California Prune & Apricot Growers). 19¢ for 1 lb. Size 50/60. National.

Bohack's Fancy 40/50 (H. C. Bohack Co.). 39¢ for 2 lb. (19.5¢). Size 50/60. Av. B'klyn and L. I. at Bohack Stores.

FAIR

Royal Scarlet Medium (R. C. Williams). 19¢ for 1 lb. Size 80/90.

Pansy Medium (Guggenhime & Co.). 19¢ for 1 lb. Size 70/80.

Heart's Delight 60/70 (Richmond-Chase Co.). 22¢ for 1 lb. Size 70/80.

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POOR

Cello-Pack 60/70 (Safeway Stores). 26¢ for 2 lb. (13¢). Size 70/80.

Bohack's-Oregon 35/45 (H. C. Bohack Co.). 39¢ for 2 lb. (19.5¢). Size 40/50.

RICE

The cooking quality of rice depends upon quality of the grain as well as on method of preparation. Broken grains result in a mushy cooked dish.

The long, thin *Honduras* variety is best. Even with a greater proportion of broken grains, a good quality of this variety is superior to others. *Blue Rose* is shorter and broader, and the most widely sold variety. *Japan* or *California* rice is the shortest and broadest, and an inferior grain.

Removal of the hulls, germs and bran layers (which means removal of valuable proteins, minerals and B vitamins, leaving largely starch) results in "white" rice. At its best, it has a clear, pearly color, free of chalky white spots. Nutritionally, brown rice is preferable.

DEHYDRATED SOUPS

Only 11 of the 138 brands of dehydrated soups were rated "Good" by CU's taste panel; most soups could not be compared favorably with home-made or canned soup.

Brands were rated "Not Acceptable" when both original and duplicate samples showed insect infestation. Others were rated on taste, after preparation according to directions.

Insects can eat their way into cellophane or paper bags and through cardboard cartons. Examine packages carefully for pinholes or breaks through which insects might have crawled. Hold transparent bags up to the light; infestation is often evidenced by a fine web of excretory material clinging to the inside of the bag.

Unsanitary handling and storage of ingredients before they are packaged may also cause insect infestation, regardless of the quality of containers.

Ratings are in order of "taste score" within each group. Unless otherwise noted, one package makes one quart of soup.

From the *Reports*, October 1944, February 1945.

CHICKEN NOODLE

ACCEPTABLE

GOOD

- Stox** (Standard Brands, NYC). 10¢ for 2 oz. **National.**
Aunt Polly's (B. T. Babbitt, NYC). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.
Lipton's Continental (Continental Foods, Hoboken, N. J.). 9¢ for 2½ oz. **National.**
Overland (S. S. Pierce Co., Boston). 9¢ for 2¼ oz. **Av. New England.**

FAIR

- Dainty** (Phenix Pabst-Ett Co.). 9¢ for 2½ oz.
Crosse & Blackwell (Crosse & Blackwell). 10¢ for 2½ oz. **National.**
Caruso (Atlantic Macaroni Co.). 10¢ for 2½ oz.
De Luxe (De Luxe Brands). 10¢ for 2½ oz. **Av. West Coast.**
Budget Pack (Grocers Packing Co.). 9¢ for 2¼ oz. Most tasters considered this too salty.
Tetley Jif-E (Metropolitan Packing Corp.). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.
Treasure Island (Treasure Island Food Products). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.
Co-op (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 9¢ for 2¼ oz.
Chef Boy-Ar-Dee (Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Quality Foods). 10¢ for 3 oz. Made 1¼ quarts.
You-All (C. F. Mattlage Sales Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz.
Barker's (Barker Food Products). 8¢ for 2¼ oz.
Mrs. Grass' (I. J. Grass Noodle Co.). 10¢ for 3 oz. Made 1¼ quarts.

POOR

- Original Wyler's** (Wyler & Co.). 11¢ for 2¼ oz.
Franco-American (Campbell Soup Co.). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.
Co-op (National Co-operatives). 9¢ for 2½ oz.
Au Gourmet (Meyer & Lange). 20¢ for 2½ oz.
Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams). 10¢ for 2 oz.
KA Soup-Er-Mix with Chicken Extract Added (Kitchen Art Foods). 12¢ for 2½ oz. Made 1¼ quarts.
Delco 4 in 1 (De Luxe Brands, Chicago). 8¢ for 2½ oz.
Sweet Life (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.
West's (Williams, West & Witt's). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.

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POOR—CONT'D**Susan Baker** (Union Food Products). 10¢ for 2½ oz.**Milani's** (Louis Milani Foods). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.**White Rose** (Seeman Brothers). 10¢ for 2½ oz.**Milani's** (Louis Milani Foods). 9¢ for 2 oz.**Rancho** (Sunnyvale Packing Co.). 9¢ for 2½ oz.**NOT ACCEPTABLE***Because of insect infestation:***Dainty** (Dainty Foods Manufacturers). 13¢ for 2½ oz.Not to be confused with *Dainty*, above, distributed by Phenix Pabst-Ett Co.**Habitant** (Habitant Soup Co.). 8¢ for 2½ oz.**Harvest Fresh** (Harvest Fresh Co.). 10¢ for 1⅛ oz.

Made 1 pint.

Wyler's (Wyler & Co.). 10¢ for 2½ oz. box. Not to be confused with *Wyler's*, above, packed in glass.**Zoop** (Ravarino-Freschi). 10¢ for 2½ oz.**Wilson's Certified** (Wilson & Co.). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.**Minute Man** (Skinner & Eddy). 10¢ for 2½ oz.**VEGETABLE NOODLE****ACCEPTABLE****GOOD****Betty Crocker** (General Mills). 9½¢ for 2¾ oz. Made 1½ quarts. National.**Franco-American** (Campbell Soup Co.). 9½¢ for 2¼ oz. National.**Goodman's** (A. Goodman & Sons). 11½¢ for 2¾ oz. Made 1½ quarts. National.**FAIR****Noodleman** (A. Goodman & Sons). 10¢ for 2½ oz. National.**Ideal** (American Stores Co.). 7¢ for 2¾ oz. Made 1½ quarts. Av. American Stores.**POOR****Dry-Pack** (Dry-Pack Corp.). 9¢ for 2¾ oz. Made 1½ quarts.**You-All** (C. F. Mattlage Sales Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz.**Kux-Kwik** (A. Zerega's Sons). 9¢ for 2¾ oz. Made 1½ quarts.

POOR—CONT'D

- De Luxe** (De Luxe Brands Co.). 10¢ for 2½ oz.
Budget Pack (Grocers Packing Co.). 8½¢ for 2¼ oz.
Aunt Polly's (B. T. Babbitt). 9½¢ for 2¼ oz.
Soup-reme Concentrated (Western Food Co.). 9¢ for 2 oz.
Super-Chefs V-N (Super-Chef Super-Quality Foods). 35¢ for 2¾ oz. Made 1¾ quarts.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of insect infestation:

- Noodle-Bowl** (Carjon Food Prod. Co.). 10¢ for 2¾ oz.
Rhapsody (The Login Corp.). 5¢ for 2¼ oz.
Stahl-Meyer (Stahl-Meyer). 10¢ for 2¾ oz.
Mrs. Grass' (I. J. Grass Noodle Co.). 10¢ for 2¾ oz.
Chef Boy-Ar-Dee (Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Quality Foods). 10¢ for 2¾ oz.

BEEF NOODLE

ACCEPTABLE

These soups were considered generally fair or poor:

- Royal Scarlet** (R. C. Williams). 10¢ for 2 oz. National.
Aunt Polly's (B. T. Babbitt). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.
Wilson's Certified (Wilson & Co.). 10¢ for 2¼ oz. National.
Wyler's Victory Soup (Wyler & Co.). 11¢ for 2 oz. National.
Milani's Concentrated (Louis Milani Foods). 9¢ for 2 oz. National.
Au Gourmet (Meyer & Lange). 20¢ for 2½ oz.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of insect infestation:

- Barkers** (Barker Food Prod. Co.). 8¢ for 2¼ oz.
Budget Pack (Grocers Packing Co.). 9¢ for 2¼ oz.
Maggi (Maggi Co.). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.
Milani's (Louis Milani Foods). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.
Soup's-On (Universal Foods). 10¢ for 2¾ oz.
Stox (Standard Brands). 10¢ for 2 oz.

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CREAM OF MUSHROOM

ACCEPTABLE**FAIR**

Sweet Life (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 10¢ for 1¾ oz.
Av. N. Y.; Springfield, Mass.; Pittsburgh and Detroit.

Phenix (Phenix Pabst-Ett Co.). 12¢ for 2 oz. Made 1½ pints. National.

Wilson's Certified (Wilson & Co.). 10¢ for 1¾ oz.

Thrif-Ty (Nova Foods, Inc.). 10¢ for 1¾ oz.

POOR

Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co.). 10¢ for 1¾ oz.

De Luxe (Polish Ham Import Co.). 21¢ for 4 oz.

Griswold's (R. W. Griswold). 15¢ for 1 oz.

De Luxe (De Luxe Brands Co.). 16¢ for 4 oz.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of insect infestation:

Au Gourmet (Meyer & Lange). 20¢ for 1¾ oz.

ONION

ACCEPTABLE**GOOD**

Au Gourmet (Meyer & Lange). 20¢ for 1½ oz. Made 1½ qt.

FAIR

Rancho California (Sunnyvale Packing Co.). 8¢ for 1¾ oz. Av. West Coast and Rocky Mountain area.

Dainty (Dainty Foods Manufacturers, Inc.). 10¢ for 1¾ oz. National.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of insect infestation:

Dry-Pack (Dry-Pack Corp.). 12¢ for 1 oz.

French-Kettle (French-Kitchen Foods Corp.). 18¢ for 1½ oz. Made 1¼ pints.

Hofco (J. S. Hoffman Co.). 18¢ for 1 oz.

Soup-reme (Western Food Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz.

 VEGETABLE

 ACCEPTABLE

FAIR

Treasure Island (Treasure Island Food Products). 8¢ for 2¼ oz. Av. West.

Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co., Inc.). 10¢ for 1½ oz. Made 1½ quarts. National.

Au Gourmet (Meyer & Lange). 20¢ for 1½ oz.

POOR

Budget Pack (Grocer's Packing Co.). 9¢ for 5 oz. Made 2 quarts.

Vegetable Soup Mix (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 9¢ for 1½ oz.

Minute Man (Skinner & Eddy Corp.). 10¢ for 1½ oz. Made 1½ quarts.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of insect infestation:

Barker's Royal (Barker Food Products Co.). 8¢ for 5 oz. Made 2 quarts.

Dry-Pack (Dry-Pack Corp.). 9¢ for 1½ oz.

KA Soup-Er-Mix (Kitchen Art Foods). 10¢ for 3½ oz. Made 1½ quarts.

Milani's (Louis Milani Foods). 5¢ for 2 oz.

Soup-reme (Western Food Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz.

West's Beef Soup Mix (Williams, West & Witt's Products Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz. Made 1½ quarts.

Wyler's (Wyler & Co.). 9¢ for 4¼ oz. Made 2 quarts.

 PEA SOUP

 ACCEPTABLE

FAIR

Aunt Jemima Green Pea (Quaker Oats Co.). 10¢ for 4 oz. National.

Povar Perfect Blend Green Pea (American Povar Corp.). 30¢ for 8 oz. Made 12 to 15 servings.

Treasure Island Puree of Split Pea (Treasure Island Food Products). 8¢ for 3 oz. Av. West.

Sardik (Sardik Food Products Corp.). 17¢ for 6 oz. Made about 2 quarts. National.

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CREAM OF MUSHROOM

ACCEPTABLE

FAIR

Sweet Life (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 10¢ for 1¼ oz. Av. N. Y.; Springfield, Mass.; Pittsburgh and Detroit.

Phenix (Phenix Pabst-Ett Co.). 12¢ for 2 oz. Made 1½ pints. National.

Wilson's Certified (Wilson & Co.). 10¢ for 1¼ oz.

Thrif-Ty (Nova Foods, Inc.). 10¢ for 1¼ oz.

POOR

Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co.). 10¢ for 1¼ oz.

De Luxe (Polish Ham Import Co.). 21¢ for 4 oz.

Griswold's (R. W. Griswold). 15¢ for 1 oz.

De Luxe (De Luxe Brands Co.). 16¢ for 4 oz.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of insect infestation:

Au Gourmet (Meyer & Lange). 20¢ for 1¼ oz.

ONION

ACCEPTABLE

GOOD

Au Gourmet (Meyer & Lange). 20¢ for 1¼ oz. Made 1½ qt.

FAIR

Rancho California (Sunnyvale Packing Co.). 8¢ for 1¼ oz. Av. West Coast and Rocky Mountain area.

Dainty (Dainty Foods Manufacturers, Inc.). 10¢ for 1¼ oz. National.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of insect infestation:

Dry-Pack (Dry-Pack Corp.). 12¢ for 1 oz.

French-Kettle (French-Kitchen Foods Corp.). 18¢ for 1½ oz. Made 1¼ pints.

Hofco (J. S. Hoffman Co.). 18¢ for 1 oz.

Soup-reme (Western Food Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz.

VEGETABLE

ACCEPTABLE

FAIR

Treasure Island (Treasure Island Food Products). 8¢ for 2¼ oz. Av. West.

Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co., Inc.). 10¢ for 1½ oz. Made 1½ quarts. National.

Au Gourmet (Meyer & Lange). 20¢ for 1½ oz.

POOR

Budget Pack (Grocer's Packing Co.). 9¢ for 5 oz. Made 2 quarts.

Vegetable Soup Mix (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 9¢ for 1½ oz.

Minute Man (Skinner & Eddy Corp.). 10¢ for 1½ oz. Made 1½ quarts.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of insect infestation:

Barker's Royal (Barker Food Products Co.). 8¢ for 5 oz. Made 2 quarts.

Dry-Pack (Dry-Pack Corp.). 9¢ for 1½ oz.

KA Soup-Er-Mix (Kitchen Art Foods). 10¢ for 3½ oz. Made 1½ quarts.

Milani's (Louis Milani Foods). 5¢ for 2 oz.

Soup-reme (Western Food Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz.

West's Beef Soup Mix (Williams, West & Witt's Products Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz. Made 1½ quarts.

Wyler's (Wyler & Co.). 9¢ for 4¼ oz. Made 2 quarts.

PEA SOUP

ACCEPTABLE

FAIR

Aunt Jemima Green Pea (Quaker Oats Co.). 10¢ for 4 oz. National.

Povar Perfect Blend Green Pea (American Povar Corp.). 30¢ for 8 oz. Made 12 to 15 servings.

Treasure Island Puree of Split Pea (Treasure Island Food Products). 8¢ for 3 oz. Av. West.

Sardik (Sardik Food Products Corp.). 17¢ for 6 oz. Made about 2 quarts. National.

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FAIR—CONT'D

Aunt Polly's Split Green Pea (B. T. Babbitt, Inc.). 10¢ for 2¼ oz. Made 1½ pints.

French-Kettle Split Pea (French-Kitchen Foods Corp.). 16¢ for 3¾ oz.

DeLuxe Cream of Green Pea with Bacon Bits (De Luxe Brands Co.). 14¢ for 4 oz.

Souplets (American Diet aids Co.). 13¢ for 2¾ oz. Made 1 pint 6 oz.

Susanna Puree of Split Pea (Dehydrated Food Products Co.). 9¢ for 3 oz. Made 1½ pints.

Smith's Puritan Brand (Allen V. Smith, Inc.). 10¢ for 2½ oz. Made one pint.

Barker's Royal Puree of Pea (Barker Food Products Co.). 8¢ for 5 oz. Made 1¼ quarts.

POOR

Dry-Pack Yellow Pea (Dry-Pack Corp.). 9¢ for 3 oz.

Tetley Jif-E Green Split Pea (Metropolitan Packing Corp.). 9¢ for 2¼ oz. Made 1½ pints.

Susan Baker (Union Food Products Co.). 10¢ for 3 oz.

Au Gourmet (Meyer & Lange). 20¢ for 2½ oz.

You-All (C. F. Matlage). 10¢ for 2 oz. Made one pint.

Frazar (Frazar & Co.). 10¢ for 2½ oz. package.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of insect infestation:

Aunt Jemima Yellow Pea (Quaker Oats Co.). 9¢ for 4 oz. box.

Pea Soup Mix (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 9¢ for 2½ oz.

BEAN SOUP

ACCEPTABLE**POOR**

Aunt Jemima Navy Bean (Quaker Oats Co.). 9½¢ for 4 oz.

DeLuxe Navy Bean with Bacon Bits (De Luxe Brands Co.). 14¢ for 4 oz.

Instant Puree of Navy Bean (Grocers Packing Co.). 4¢ for 3 oz.

Povar Navy Bean (American Povar Corp.). 30¢ for 8 oz. Made 12 to 15 servings.

POOR—CONT'D

Sardik (Sardik Food Products Corp.). 17¢ for 6 oz.
Made 8 to 11 servings.

Aunt Polly's Yankee Bean (B. T. Babbitt). 10¢ for 3 oz.

Tetley Jif-E Yankee Bean (Metropolitan Packing Corp.). 10¢ for 3 oz.

Instant Lima Bean (Grocers Packing Co.). 10¢ for 3 oz.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of insect infestation:

Milani's Bean Soup with Bacon (Louis Milani Foods, Inc.). 9¢ for 2 oz.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUPS**ACCEPTABLE****GOOD**

Sardik Tomato Soup (Sardik Food Products Corp.).
25¢ for 4 oz. Made six servings. National.

Dry-Pack Cream of Spinach Soup (Dry-Pack Corp.).
12¢ for 2¼ oz.

Manischewitz Borsht (Manischewitz Food Products Co.). 15¢ for 2 oz. Beet soup. **Good** when served cold; **Fair** when served hot.

FAIR

Au Gourmet Cream of Celery Soup (Meyer & Lange).
20¢ for 2 oz.

Aunt Polly's Old Fashioned Potato Soup (B. T. Babbitt, Inc.). 10¢ for 2½ oz.

Dry-Pack Bortsch (Dry-Pack Corp.). 9¢ for 2½ oz.
Beet and cabbage soup. **Fair** when served hot; **Poor** when served cold. Made 1½ pints.

POOR

Stahl-Meyer Cream of Spinach Soup (Stahl-Meyer, Inc.). 10¢ for 2¼ oz.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of insect infestation:

Dry-Pack Cream of Potato Soup (Dry-Pack Corp.).
12¢ for 2¼ oz.

Hofco Bortsch (J. S. Hoffman Co.). 10¢ for 2½ oz.
Beet and cabbage soup. Made 1½ pints.

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NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Au Gourmet Goulash Soup Mix** (Meyer & Lange). 20¢ for 2 oz.
- Cream of Celery Soup Mix** (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 8¢ for 1¾ oz.
- Goulash Soup Mix** (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 8¢ for 1¾ oz.
- KA Potato Soup-Er-Mix** (Kitchen Art Foods). 10¢ for 3 oz.
- Tetley Jif-E Old Fashioned Potato Soup** (Metropolitan Packing Corp.). 10¢ for 2½ oz.

JELLIED SOUPS

Both the canned and the dehydrated prepared products listed below were found to provide jellied soups of acceptable flavor. The canned soups require only chilling; dehydrated ingredients must first be dissolved in water, then solidified in the refrigerator.

Ratings are in order of taste preference, as indicated by a group of persons who tasted unidentified samples. From the *Reports*, July 1945.

ACCEPTABLE

- Express Jellied Consommé Madrilène Mix** (Express Food Corp., NYC). 45¢ for 4 oz. Made 16 portions. National.
- "Steero" Jellied Consommé** (American Kitchen Products Co.). 40¢ for 10 oz. can. Triple strength. National.
- Ancora Turtle Soup** (Moore & Co.). 28¢ for 10 oz. can. National.
- White Rose Consommé Madrilène** (Seeman Bros., Inc.). 14¢ for 12 oz. can. National.
- Souplets Jellied Consommé** (American Dietaids Co.). 35¢ for 2½ oz. Made 10 portions. National.
- Campbell's Consommé Soup** (Campbell Soup Co.). 16¢ for 10½ oz. can. National.
- Beech-Nut Consommé Madrilène** (Beech-Nut Packing Co.). 14¢ for 12 oz. can. National.
- Lily White Jellied Green Turtle Consommé** (R. H. Macy & Co.). 26¢ for 13 oz. can. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

SPAGHETTI "DINNERS"

No brand of spaghetti "dinner" was rated consistently good by a panel of tasters. The price of a "dinner package" is generally somewhat higher than the cost of the ingredients purchased separately; cooking time of the different brands varies, with instructions calling for six to 15 minutes. You may achieve better results by using a longer or shorter cooking time, to get the consistency you prefer.

From the *Reports*, June 1946.

Ratings are in order of taste score, based on duplicate taste tests by a group of 10 to 14 tasters.

FAIR

Chef Boy-Ar-Dee (Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Quality Foods, Inc., Milton, Penna.). 32¢ for 16¾ oz. (8 oz. spaghetti, 8 oz. sauce, ¾ oz. cheese). National.

Lido Club Spaghetti Dinner (Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Quality Foods, Inc.). 18¢ for 14 oz. (7 oz. spaghetti, 6½ oz. sauce, ½ oz. cheese).

Kurtz King Brand (Kurtz Brothers, Bridgeport, Penna.). 33¢ for 17½ oz. (8 oz. spaghetti, 9 oz. sauce, ½ oz. cheese).

POOR

Henri (Henri Foods, Inc.). 36¢ for 15½ oz. (8 oz. spaghetti, 7 oz. sauce, ½ oz. cheese).

Sardi's Meatless (Kurtz Brothers). 22¢ for 12 oz. (6 oz. spaghetti, 6 oz. blended sauce and cheese.)

VARIABLE

Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Meatless Friday Dinner (Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Quality Foods, Inc.). 31¢ for 16¾ oz. (8 oz. spaghetti, 8 oz. sauce, ¾ oz. cheese). Varied from "good" to "poor."

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Samples of the following brands were insect-infested:

Magic Chef Spaghetti Dinner (Kurtz Brothers). 27¢ for 16½ oz.

Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Victory Dinner (Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Quality Foods, Inc.). 11¢ for 6 oz.

White Rose Italian Style Spaghetti Dinner (Seeman Brothers, Inc.). 37¢ for 17½ oz.

MAPLE AND BLENDED SYRUPS

Blends of maple syrup with cane and corn sugar may have a good maple flavor, provided enough maple is used in the blend, taste tests of 32 pure maple syrups and maple blends showed. Pure maple syrup is expensive and may be hard to get. The next best choice is a blend containing at least 25% maple syrup, if you want good maple flavor. Blends in which the maple content is not labeled usually contain very small amounts; they have little maple flavor, though they may be perfectly satisfactory as pancake syrups.

Label statements as to contents are given sometimes in liquid, sometimes in avoirdupois units. Sixteen fluid ounces (one pint) is equal to approximately 22 ounces by weight of syrup.

From the *Reports*, April 1946.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost within each group. Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce by weight.

100% MAPLE SYRUP

ACCEPTABLE

Nature's 100% Pure Vermont Maple Syrup (Natural Sugars, Inc., Burlington, Vt.). 37¢ for 1 lb. (2.3¢). National.

Highland 100% Pure Vermont Maple Sap Syrup (Cary Maple Sugar Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt.). 45¢ for 1 lb., ½ oz. (2.8¢).

BELOW STANDARD

Grisdale Brand 100% Pure Vermont Maple Syrup (Gristede Bros.). 39¢ for 12 fl. oz. (2.4¢). Low malic acid number, indicating low maple content.

25% MAPLE SYRUP

ACCEPTABLE

Freshpak Brand Breakfast Syrup (Grand Union Co.). 21¢ for 1 pt. (.9¢). Cane and maple. Av. in Northeast at Grand Union Stores.

Puritan Syrup (Fred Fear & Co.). 21¢ for 1 pt. (1¢). Cane, corn and maple. National.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Royal Scarlet Pancake Syrup** (R. C. Williams & Co.).
45¢ for 1 qt. (1¢). Cane, corn and maple. National.
Security Brand Syrup (Mid-City Wholesale Grocers).
25¢ for 1 pt. (1.1¢). Cane, corn and maple.
Farmer Rick Syrup (Vermont Maple Orchards, Inc.).
32¢ for 1 pt. (1.5¢). Granulated sugar and maple.

15% MAPLE SYRUP

ACCEPTABLE

- IGA Syrup** (Independent Grocers Alliance Dist. Co.).
15¢ for 1 pt. (.7¢). Cane and maple. Av. IGA Stores.
Farm House Pancake & Waffle Syrup (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 17¢ for 1 pt. (.8¢). Corn and maple. National.
Triumph Brand Cane and Maple Syrup (D. B. Scully Syrup Co.). 18¢ for 1 pt. (.8¢).
New England Brand Syrup (Fred Fear & Co.). 19¢ for 1 pt. (.9¢). Cane, corn and maple syrup. National.
Golden Glow Pancake Syrup (Natural Sugars, Inc.). 19¢ for 1 pt. (.9¢). Cane, corn and maple. National.
Sleepy Hollow Syrup (Table Products Co.). 19¢ for 1 pt. (.9¢). Cane and maple. Av. Safeway Stores.
Much More Syrup (Food Products Co. of America). 19¢ for 1 pt. (.9¢). Corn and maple.
National Brand Syrup (National Tea Co.). 20¢ for 1 pt. (.9¢). Cane and maple. Av. in Midwest.
Yan-ki-Boy Pancake Syrup (J. Stromeier Co.). 19¢ for 15¼ fl. oz. (1¢). Cane and maple.
Premier Pancake Syrup (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 21¢ for 1 pt. (1¢). Cane, corn and maple.
Ann Page Syrup (A&P). 22¢ for 1 pt. (1¢). Sugar, corn and maple.
Yacht Club Syrup (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 25¢ for 1 pt. (1.1¢). Cane and maple.

CHECK THE CUMULATIVE INDEX

Before you make a major purchase, be sure to check the cumulative index in the latest issue of Consumer Reports. It will show you whether more recent ratings of the product you plan to buy have appeared.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Berko Pancake Syrup (Berko Malted Milk Co.). 25¢ for 1 pt. (1.1¢). Refined sugar and maple.

MISCELLANEOUS MAPLE SYRUPS

The percentage of maple syrup present was not stated on the labels of the following:

ACCEPTABLE

Flap-Jack Pancake Syrup (Oelerich & Berry Co., Chicago). 12¢ for 1 pt. (.6¢). Corn and cane, flavored with maple.

Oelerich's Old Manse Syrup (Oelerich & Berry Co.). 16¢ for 1 pt. (.7¢). Cane and maple.

Za-Rex Pancake and Waffle Syrup (S. C. Clayton Co.). 21¢ for 1 pt. (1¢). Corn and cane, flavored with maple. Av. N. Y. and New England.

Pride of the Home Pancake Syrup (Garber-Eagle Oil Corp.). 21¢ for 1 pt. (1¢). Cane and maple. Av. NYC.

Vincent's A-1 Leader Syrup (Vincent Syrup Co.). 31¢ for 1½ pt. (1¢). Cane and maple.

Mother's Pantry Syrup (Allied Molasses Co.). 22¢ for 1 pt. (1¢). Cane, corn and maple. Av. Northeast and Midwest.

Towle's Log Cabin Syrup (General Foods Corp.). 22¢ for 1 pt. (1¢). Cane and maple.

Vermont Maid Syrup (Penick & Ford, Ltd.). 22¢ for 1 pt. (1¢). Cane and maple sugar, dextrose, maltose and dextrines.

Elco Selected Hot Cakes and Waffle Syrup (L. Cohen Grocer Co.). 25¢ for 1 pt. (1.1¢). Cane, corn and maple.

S and W Syrup (S & W Fine Foods). 27¢ for 1 pt. (1.2¢). Cane and maple.

Green Mountain Syrup (Green Mountain Syrup Co.). 29¢ for 1 pt. (1.3¢). Cane, dextrose and honey, flavored with maple.

TEA

Tea is available in three types: black, oolong and green. Black tea is dried, fermented fully, and "fired" in a hot,

dry room. Oolong tea is only partially fermented before firing, and green tea is not fermented at all. Black tea has a mild flavor; green tea is sharper.

Quality is determined by the soil, the location and the climate in which the tea is grown, by the size and the age of the leaves used and by the skill with which it is grown and processed. Most brands are blends of tea from many sources.

"Orange Pekoe" refers to leaf size, and not to quality. The smallest leaves are called *flowery* or "*broken*" *orange pekoe*. *Orange pekoe* and *pekoe* follow, with *souchong* the largest leaf. *Fannings*, fine particles which break off in the rolling process, give the most body, and are used in tea bags. Green tea is classified as *gunpowder* (finest), *young hyson*, *hyson* and *imperial* (the largest size).

Tea should be prepared by steeping a teaspoonful of tea for each cup, plus one extra, for three to five minutes in water that has been brought to a furious boil. The tea itself should not be boiled. Metal pots will impart a metallic flavor. Iced tea should be prepared by diluting double strength tea with cold water and pouring over ice cubes just before serving.

Loose tea gives better tea more economically than tea bags. However, the same quality is generally found in loose tea and tea bags of the same brand.

QUALITY OF POSTWAR PRODUCTS

CU's tests show that many mechanical and electrical products go out of the factories with defective parts, and that inspection in the factories is generally so poor that some products are all but inoperative when they reach consumers. No matter what the rating of an electrical or mechanical product, protect yourself by getting a clear, written guarantee providing for free repairs for at least three months.

Medical, Drugs

ADHESIVE BANDAGE

An adhesive bandage can help keep dirt out of a small wound. It cannot, and should not, be expected to do more. Bandages impregnated with mercurochrome have practically no value as disinfectants and are messy; those containing sulfa may actually do harm by inducing sensitivity to the drug.

Bandages should be sterile to prevent infection from them, but a sterile bandage does not sterilize the wound.

Proper use: Cleanse the wound, apply an antiseptic (mild tincture of iodine, 2 percent), then cover with the bandage. To remove residue of adhesive tape after use, wipe the skin with cotton moistened with kerosene, cleaning fluid or spot remover (carbon tetrachloride, benzine). Use very little of these fluids, as too much may irritate the skin.

Tests and ratings: An adhesive bandage should stick well, even through repeated washings. It should not ravel or fall apart while worn. It should not pick up dirt easily. Individual wrapping is desirable to protect the bandage from contamination and to prevent the adhesive from drying out.

All the above factors were weighed in the ratings. Most of the bandages tended to curl or lift away at the corners after several hours of wear and hand washing.

If a bandage fails to stick because the adhesive is dried out, its adherence may be improved by passing a lighted match quickly over the adhesive surface or by warming it with the hand.

Ratings are in estimated order of quality. Figures in parentheses represent the cost per individual bandage.

From the *Reports*, May 1944.

ACCEPTABLE

Macy's (R. H. Macy). 19¢ for 36 bandages of assorted sizes (0.5¢). Individually wrapped and sterilized. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Band-Aid, Plain (Johnson & Johnson). 39¢ for 73 bandages of assorted sizes (0.5¢). Individually wrapped and sterilized. National.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Quick-Strips (Valentine Laboratories). 10¢ for 12 bandages (0.8¢). Individually wrapped and sterilized. Av. Walgreen Stores.

Firstaid Quik-Bands (United Drug Co.). 23¢ for 36 bandages of assorted sizes (0.6¢). Individually wrapped and sterilized. Av. Rexall and Liggett Stores.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following brands were considered unsatisfactory for the reasons stated:

Band-Aid Mercurochrome (Johnson & Johnson). 39¢ for 73 bandages of assorted sizes (0.5¢). Mercurochrome stained bandages and hand badly when wet.

Acme Mercurochrome (Acme Cotton Prod.). 10¢ for 16 bandages (0.6¢). Poor adherence.

Band-Aid, Elastic (Johnson & Johnson). 23¢ for 16 bandages (1.4¢). Made with elasticized adhesive. Three of the five testers complained of itching at the site of application. This indicates the probability of the presence of an ingredient to which many persons may be sensitive.

Aids (Sealtex Co.). 5¢ for 16 bandages (0.3¢). Not sterilized. Pad made of cotton rather than gauze tends to stick to cuts. Bandage of "Seal Tape" which sticks only to itself, not to skin, limits use of bandage to fingers or toes.

Sentinel (Forest City Rubber Co.). 10¢ for 16 bandages (0.6¢). Not individually wrapped or sterilized.

United Cross, Mercurochrome (Whelan Drug Co.). 10¢ for 16 bandages (0.6¢). Not sterilized.

Real Aid, Mercurochrome (Real Aid Aseptic Co.). 10¢ for 16 bandages (0.6¢). Not individually wrapped or sterilized.

ASPIRIN

Aspirin is the safest of the generally available analgesic drugs for home use to combat minor aches such as occasional headache. For most persons, there is no danger involved in taking one or two aspirin tablets now and then; if the pain returns, the dosage may be repeated every two or three hours.

Aspirin tablets are highly standardized, and the law requires that all preparations labeled "Aspirin" conform

to the specifications of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia (U.S.P.).

The price of aspirin varies widely. Tests under way as this goes to press (for publication in the *Reports*, October 1946) indicate no significant difference between brands costing a few cents a hundred and widely-advertised ones such as *Bayer's* and *Burroughs Wellcome*, which may cost as much as 85¢ a hundred.

Claims made for "quick solubility" have no significance, since aspirin's action takes place mainly in the small intestine. By the time it has reached its point of action, any brand will have had time to disintegrate.

Those who find that aspirin causes "heartburn" may find it more successful if taken with water in which has been dissolved a pinch of bicarbonate of soda.

There are a few persons who have an allergic sensitivity to aspirin, and who may react with hives, sneezing or other symptoms to it. If such symptoms appear, the medication should be discontinued.

Aspirin is valuable only for occasional pain symptoms. If there is accompanying fever, or if the symptoms recur frequently, it is advisable to consult a physician (see "Pain," page 160).

ANTISEPTICS

Ideally, an antiseptic should kill bacteria or inhibit their growth and activity without injuring human tissues. Unfortunately, every known antiseptic can harm tissue cells and blood. Ordinarily the tissues themselves destroy germs; but application of an antiseptic may interfere with the natural protective action.

The secretions and the natural defense capacities of the eyes, nose, throat and genital tract are normally adequate to combat germs; irrigating or douching with antiseptic solutions interferes with this resistance. In abnormal cases, medical care is required.

Pouring antiseptic into a wound or cut is no guarantee of antiseptis; it may be harmful.

Doctors often treat large open wounds by irrigating with sterile normal¹ salt solution; rarely is an antiseptic poured into the depth of a wound itself. The same mechanical cleansing of a wound can be achieved in first aid by allowing a little blood to run from the wound or by immersing the cut part in running cold water.

¹ Same concentration of salt as in the blood.

Intact skin at the borders of the wound will not be harmed by an antiseptic, and since there are always germs on the skin, it is advisable to apply antiseptic at the margin and around the wound. It is difficult to avoid introducing antiseptic into small cuts, but the less the better.

The best all-round antiseptic for home or first aid use is mild (2%) tincture of iodine. It will destroy the infection-producing germs on the skin bordering a wound, or stop their growth, and will not cause the burn that ordinary tincture of iodine (7%) often produces. If not poured into a wound (*and it never should be*), tincture of iodine will not smart.

Before iodine is applied, grease or dirt on the skin adjacent to the wound should be washed off with benzine or, if this is not available, ordinary soap and water.

Other relatively safe and effective antiseptics on the market are the mercury antiseptics: the Merphenyl compounds, *Metaphen*, *Mercresin* and *Merthiolate* either in tincture or watery solution.

Mercurochrome, another mercury preparation, is not a good antiseptic. Don't depend on *Hexylresorcinol*, *Absorbine, Jr.*, *Pepsodent Antiseptic* or *Listerine* either—all have negligible antiseptic properties.

The chlorine antiseptics, *Zonite*, *Hychlorite*, etc., are not suitable for first aid. Because of their caustic properties, they should be used only under direction of a physician. Likewise, antiseptic dyes—acriflavine, gentian violet, brilliant green, scarlet red, carbol fuchsin and bismuth violet—are safe only in the hands of a physician.

Hydrogen peroxide is a weak antiseptic used chiefly to clear away blood stains or clots or foreign materials, and is of little value in first aid.

Unguentine is representative of the so-called antiseptic salves. They have no place in first aid treatment of cuts and wounds, because they are not adequate antiseptics and because they may interfere with healing.

The so-called colloidal silver antiseptics—*Argyrol*, *Protargo*, *Neo Silvol*, *Collargol* and other silver salts—are frequently used in the treatment of sore throats, tonsillitis and the common cold. They will not cure any of these conditions. Used inexpertly, they can aggravate the infection. Repeated use can lead to a condition known as "argyria"—a permanent bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes.

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Antiseptics have no value when applied to acute infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, such as pimples, boils and abscesses. Painting a pimple with tincture of iodine will not bring it to a head or "sterilize" the pus. Nor are wet applications of *Absorbine, Jr.*, *Hexylresorcinol* or *Listerine* of any value. Wet applications of such substances as *Lysol* can be injurious; burns of the skin have occurred from such applications. Salves such as *Ichthyol* are useless for treatment of pimples and boils.

The best way to treat a pimple or a boil at home is by application of hot, wet compresses. Boric acid or epsom salts may be added to the water (one teaspoonful of boric acid, or one tablespoonful of epsom salts to a glass of hot water) if desired, but heat and moisture are the important things. Soft, clean, closely meshed cotton or linen material (not gauze or absorbent cotton), folded to make several layers, is best for hot, wet compresses. A heat lamp or hot-water bottle may be used to keep the dressings hot.

Antiseptic solutions are of value in the treatment of burns, sunburn and oozing, itching infections of the skin such as poison ivy or "weeping" eczema. The best antiseptics for these disorders are not commercial proprietary remedies but ordinary bland household antiseptics such as cold, wet compresses of Burow's solution (one tablespoonful to a glass of water).

The compresses, made of the same materials used for hot dressings, should be kept on, cold and sopping wet, for several hours if possible. Infections or burns near the eyes should be treated with boric acid solution only.

Doctors sometimes use sulfa powder or penicillin on large, open wounds. There is a possibility of serious harm from the indiscriminate use of sulfa preparations, however. The use of sulfa drugs on the skin, on wounds, pimples, boils or "eczema" may cause severe reactions in "sensitized" persons. Even adhesive bandages impregnated with sulfa drugs may cause such reactions. They should never be used except under medical supervision.

ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATISM

"Rheumatism" refers to a variety of painful disorders, both acute and chronic, of the joints and muscles. The causes of the most common varieties of rheumatism are still not known. When the disease is mainly of the joints, it is referred to as "arthritis."

While expert medical care cannot promise a cure, it can

provide relief and help prevent deformities; in many cases, prevention of recurrence is possible.

A committee of the American Rheumatic Association, consisting of many of the most distinguished specialists in rheumatic disorders, has prepared a "Primer on Arthritis," in which the treatment of "rheumatoid" arthritis is outlined.

The general health of the patient should be improved by the following procedure:

1. Adequate rest, of the body as a whole, and of the affected parts.
2. Improvement of the general nutrition by means of a wholesome diet, containing adequate amounts of fruits, vegetables, milk products, eggs, whole-grain or fortified bread and cereals, and meat products. Special "health foods," acid or alkaline diets, vegetarian diets and starvation diets may be harmful.
3. Treatment of possible foci of infection, such as tonsils, teeth, etc.
4. Use of certain specific drugs.
5. Prevention and correction of any deformities by means of suitable orthopedic appliances and measures.
6. Physical therapy, including heat, diathermy, etc.
7. Sunshine, in a warm, equable climate if the patient can afford it.
8. Mental hygiene and psychotherapy.

Among measures which the Committee considers as being of "questionable value or useless" are vitamins in massive doses, fever therapy, hormone preparations, "dietary" foods, sulfur drugs, vaccines as a specific curative procedure, bee venom therapy and the sulfonamide drugs. To these, penicillin can now be added. Nor is there any value in the multitudinous spa or mineral waters, laxatives and cathartics.

In degenerative arthritis—the type that occurs most frequently in elderly persons and in women during or just after the menopause—treatment must also be many-sided. It must include measures aimed at reducing nervous tension and fatigue, and at improving nutrition and circulation. According to the Committee, glandular or hormone treatment "may have a place in the treatment, as sometimes a low metabolism is found and the judicious use of thyroid may be indicated." Heat and massage are often of great value. The heat is best applied with a heat lamp.

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In this type of arthritis, the use of orthopedic appliances is frequently necessary.

The common variety of myositis or fibrositis (inflammation of the muscle or the connective tissue) often appears after exposure to cold or damp weather. Usually it responds to applications of massage and heat, along with aspirin and plenty of rest. Recurrent attacks of fibrositis demand expert medical attention; they may be symptoms of a deep-seated disorder.

From the *Reports*, March 1945.

BURNS

Medical opinion as to the best methods of treating burns has undergone a sharp change in the past few years. Experience in the front lines and in the treatment of industrial burns has convinced doctors of the hazards in the use of tannic acid for the treatment of both severe and superficial burns.

In severe burns, the prevention of "shock" is of first importance. If a physician is available, he can combat shock and relieve pain by the administration of morphine. It is neither necessary nor desirable to cover the patient with heavy blankets or to use hot-water bottles. Unless the patient is exposed to low temperatures, he should be covered only with a clean sheet, and laid with the head slightly lower than the rest of the body until he reaches a hospital.

If the patient can be gotten to a hospital within two hours, no ointments or salves should be used.

If the patient cannot be taken to a hospital within two hours, the burn should be covered with sterile petroleum jelly (such as *Vaseline*) then with one or two smooth layers of sterile gauze. Over the first gauze dressing, there should be placed a pad of sterile gauze or sterile cotton, and the entire dressing held in place with a firm but not tight bandage. This dressing should not be disturbed except by a physician.

Minor burns: The following treatment is recommended for minor burns:

1. Wash the area gently with soap and cold water.
2. Do not break blisters.
3. Cover the burn with clean, preferably sterile, petroleum jelly or boric acid ointment, and apply a fine-meshed gauze over the ointment.
4. Apply a wad of gauze or cotton over this, sufficiently

large to keep dirt away.

5. If the burn is on the face, or near the eyes or the genitals, consult a physician at once.

The use of proprietary ointments such as *Unguentine* or *Bio-Dyne* is not recommended for either serious or minor burns. They are certainly no better than plain petroleum jelly or boric acid ointment, and there is some evidence that they may not be as good. Sulfonamide drugs in a burn ointment should not be used for self-treatment.

COLDS

The common cold is generally considered to be caused by an "ultramicroscopic virus"; no effective means of prevention or cure is yet available. All "cold remedies" must be appraised in the light of this fact.

"Cold vaccines" are suspensions of the dead bacteria usually associated with the discharge in a cold. By injecting them, physicians seem to have reduced the severity and duration of colds in a small percentage of cases. Cold vaccines taken by mouth, such as *Entoral*, have not been found of any value.

A cold is a potentially serious ailment, capable of causing many complications. It should not be neglected, but treated, whenever possible, by rest in bed for a day or so. Rest in bed is imperative for children, for all adults suffering from a chronic ailment such as diabetes, rheumatism, etc., and for everyone who has fever accompanying the cold. Recent studies by the methods of psychoanalysis indicate that there is often a tie-up of emotional factors in the common cold. (See the *Reports*, September 1946.)

Advertised cold remedies can at best only relieve local discomfort. Most remedies are worthless, some are injurious, and a few are actually dangerous.

Pills—Aspirin is of value only in diminishing the aches and pains that sometimes accompany colds. Aspirin is safer to use than other analgesics (pain relievers), which may contain ingredients such as acetanilid—a drug which can produce serious reactions (see "Pain," page 160).

The most helpful drugs for relief of congestion of the nose are codeine, or codeine and papaverine. But these can be prescribed only by a physician.

Nose Drops—There is serious hazard in habitual use of nose drops. Those containing mineral oil—and many widely-sold brands do—have been found responsible for many cases of serious disability or death, due to "lipid

pneumonia." When oily drops are sprayed or dropped into the nose, they may pass through the glottis and be breathed or gravitate into the lung spaces, where they accumulate and act as irritants. Lipid pneumonia can occur in normal adults as well as in enfeebled children and infants. Some cases of "chronic bronchitis" are really lipid pneumonia, resulting from irritation by mineral oil (see the *Reports*, January 1942).

No nose-drop preparations, whether of mineral or vegetable oil, or aqueous, will prevent a cold or shorten its duration. In fact, the indiscriminate use of any nasal preparation—oil, watery solution or jelly—favors the spread of infection to the sinuses, ears and bronchi (see the *Reports*, February 1940).

Neo-synephrin ¼% in watery solution, or *Ephedrine* 1% in watery solution or *Privine* in watery solution are as good as any nose drops for relief of nasal congestion. Two or three drops every three or four hours are sufficient. The effect is brief and may be followed by increased congestion. Avoid jellies.

Silver preparations as *Argyrol* or *Neo Silvol* do not relieve colds. They are frequently destructive to tissue and may cause "argyria" (see "Antiseptics," page 124).

Inhalers—Some people find *Bensedrine* effective in shrinking the mucous membrane of the nose, but it can cause sleeplessness and other toxic symptoms unless the directions on the tube are followed scrupulously. Many inhalers contain menthol, which is more irritating than helpful.

Ointments—Neither *Vicks' Vaporub* nor any other ointment applied to the skin can prevent or cure colds, though they may diminish chest soreness (see "Liniments," page 154).

Alkalizers—Alkalizers have no influence whatever on the course of a cold (see "Alkalizers," page 169).

Vitamins—For persons on adequate diets, vitamin preparations will not help in prevention or cure of colds.

Laxatives—Laxatives have no value either at the onset or during a cold.

Sulfa drugs do not shorten or alter the course of uncomplicated colds. Sulfa taken by mouth, under supervision of a physician, may be helpful for persons who tend to get complications such as middle ear disease or bad sinusitis. "Sulfa" nose drops or chewing gum are of no value

in treatment of colds or sore throats, and they may be dangerous in that they may induce sensitivity to the drug. **Penicillin**, taken by mouth or injection, has not been effective in "curing" colds. However, like sulfa drugs, it is of value in preventing complications when administered under medical supervision.

CONSTIPATION

A bowel movement every day is not essential to good health. Many persons in perfect health have evacuations no oftener than once every two or three days.

True constipation exists when evacuation is difficult, incomplete or painful. A rational treatment can be prescribed only after careful examination has determined whether the condition is organic or functional.

Constipation caused by inflammation, tumors or other organic diseases can be relieved only by curing the underlying disorder. Medical investigation is particularly important for adults who, after having had regular and satisfactory evacuations, experience a persistent change in the character or frequency of bowel movement. Habitual constipation is, however, generally due to functional factors such as living habits, emotional tension or improper diet.

Laxatives for the relief of constipation should be used only as a crutch until good habits replace bad ones.

When the stools are hard and small, and straining is necessary, a "lubricating" mineral oil may be helpful. For a minimum of interference with digestion and absorption of food and vitamins, and a minimum of rectal trouble, take no more than one or two tablespoonfuls just before retiring. (See "Mineral Oil," page 156.)

Agar-agar, psyllium seed and its derivatives, and the tragacanth gums are bulk-producing laxatives. Of these, the tragacanth products are most effective, and psyllium-based preparations the most harmful. Use of gummy laxatives may lead to indigestion, rectal trouble and (rarely) obstruction of the digestive tract. Elderly persons and those with disease anywhere along the digestive tract should avoid all bulk producers.

Cascara sagrada may occasionally be used to advantage. After a few weeks the dose should be reduced to the smallest amount necessary for a satisfactory evacuation. Then gradually lengthen the interval between doses, until none is needed.

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Enemas, like laxatives, should be used only as transitory aids in the re-establishment of good function. The least irritating solution is warm salt water—one teaspoonful of salt to a pint of water.

Infants and young children should never be given laxatives, cathartics, or enemas except under medical supervision. Chronic constipation in children is almost always a personality problem, and may require the services of a competent physician or child psychiatrist.

When there is abdominal pain, laxatives and enemas must be avoided, since the pain may be a symptom of acute appendicitis. Taking a laxative may cause rupture of the appendix and peritonitis.

Habitual use of laxatives, "roughage foods" and excess mineral oil is frequently responsible for hemorrhoids. Occasional, temporary constipation will do no harm. If an evacuation is desired, the most rational procedure is to take an enema, since it is in the last foot or so of the bowel that slowing generally occurs. If a mild laxative is desired, it may be chosen from the "Acceptable" list below.

ACCEPTABLE

Doses are for adults. For temporary constipation:

Milk of Magnesia, U.S.P. 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.

Aromatic Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada, U.S.P. 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls.

Seidlitz Powders, U.S.P. 1 or 2 pairs of powders.

Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, U.S.P. 1 tablespoonful.

Compound Licorice Powder, 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls.

For habitual constipation:

Heavy Liquid Petrolatum (mineral oil), U.S.P. 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.

Emulsion of Liquid Petrolatum, U.S.P. 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls.

Haley's M-O. Mineral oil and milk of magnesia.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Laxatives containing one or more of the following:

Bulk-Producing Ingredients.

Saline Cathartics (Epsom Salts, etc.)

Aloes

Senna

Phenolphthalein

DIET, VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Authorities do not yet agree on the minimum requirements for the various vitamins and minerals at different age levels. The following list, adapted from tables of the Committee on Food and Nutrition of the National Research Council, gives an approximation of daily optimum requirements for the normal adult. During pregnancy and lactation requirements may be 50% to 100% higher.

Infants require a vitamin D supplement of 400 to 800 U.S.P. units daily. Vitamin D is also necessary for older children and adults, but it is stored in the body and Summer sunshine usually provides enough for ordinary requirements. Persons who do not get ordinary exposure to Summer sunshine need vitamin D supplements up to the amount recommended for infants.

Daily Needs of the Normal Adult:

Vitamin A—5000 International or U.S.P. Units.

Thiamine (vitamin B₁)—1.8 milligrams.

Riboflavin (vitamin B₂)—2.7 milligrams.

Niacin (nicotinic acid)—18 milligrams.

Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C)—75 milligrams.

Vitamin D—(see above).

Calcium—0.8 gram.

Iron—12 milligrams.

• CALORIES, PROTEINS AND FATS

The number of calories a person needs each day depends largely upon the amount of energy used. Planning of wholesome meals does not generally require consideration of calorie needs, since they will be met automatically if there is sufficient food to satisfy appetite. The best energy foods supply vitamins and minerals as well as calories. Refined foods such as sugar, and refined breakfast cereals supply energy, but do not possess the valuable vitamins and minerals contained in unrefined foods.

The normal adult requires about 2½ ounces of protein a day. Protein is important chiefly as a source of amino acids; in order to obtain a sufficient amount of all the essential amino acids, it is desirable to obtain protein from a wide variety of sources—milk products, vegetables and animal tissues (meat, fish or fowl).

Although fats are mainly a source of energy, they also have importance as sources of necessary fatty acids and as carriers of the fat-soluble vitamins A, E and K. Milk

and butter are good sources of vitamin A. Vegetable fats such as fortified oleomargarine, are as good as butter.

• VITAMINS

Vitamin preparations have an important place in medical treatment of dietary deficiencies. Severe deficiency disorders such as pellagra and beri-beri are treated with large doses of the pure synthetic vitamins plus a well-balanced diet. Mild deficiencies resulting from poor food habits, infections or impaired function of the digestive tract are often relieved simply by a wholesome, well-balanced diet.

Milk products, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meats, fish and whole grain foods contain all the known vitamins and minerals that a normal person needs. In addition, they probably contain vitamin factors that have not yet been discovered or isolated. In some mild deficiency disorders, however, a physician often supplements the diet with a vitamin preparation.

The choice of a suitable vitamin supplement is difficult. There are hundreds of products on the market, with new ones appearing every month, and only those sold in interstate commerce are subject to check by the U. S. Food & Drug Administration. Some general rules are offered to help the consumer make a wise choice.

Vitamins are roughly classified as fat-soluble and water-soluble. The former include vitamins A, D, E and K, the latter all the B vitamins and vitamin C. The B complex consists of at least a dozen known factors.

If the fat-soluble vitamins are lacking, a fish liver oil preparation (cod, halibut, percomorph, etc.) will overcome the deficiency. If the deficiency is of the B vitamins, a vitamin B complex preparation should be used. If the deficiency is in vitamin C, fresh or canned fruit juice or synthetic ascorbic acid will be helpful. Synthetic vitamins should be resorted to only if you can't get all necessary vitamins from the diet.

If vitamin D alone is desired, the best buy is viosterol in oil. For vitamin A alone, a halibut liver oil product, vitamin A capsules or carotene are good buys.

Cod liver oil with or without viosterol fortification may be the best buy for vitamins A and D together. Other fish liver oils such as halibut liver oil or "*Haliver*" oil, and "*Oleum Percomorphum*" with or without added vitamin D are also excellent sources of vitamins A and D.

In buying a vitamin A and D product the consumer should note the number of U.S.P. or international units of vitamin A and Vitamin D per unit of the product, and then compare the cost of different products in terms of their potency.

Fish liver oils such as cod, halibut and percomorph are prepared for teaspoon and drop dosage. Infants can take the preparations without difficulty, but children and adults may find them too unpalatable. Convenient, though more expensive, forms are the concentrates of these oils in capsules or tablets.

The B vitamins may be inadequately supplied in some diets. The only effective preventive of vitamin B deficiency is to eat natural (unprocessed) foods—whole grain bread and cereals, meats, fowl, eggs, fish, milk.

Physicians use the pure synthetic B vitamins for the treatment of severe specific deficiency disorders such as beri-beri, pellagra, and ariboflavinosis. Even in such cases, the pure synthetic vitamins will not prevent a recurrence unless a wholesome, balanced diet is given at the same time. For mild and moderately severe cases of vitamin B deficiency, however, the best sources of the B vitamins are dried brewers' yeast powder or tablets and liver extract. These have an advantage over synthetic vitamin preparations in that they contain the B vitamins in the balanced state characteristic of natural foodstuffs. Furthermore, they contain other factors of the B complex which are probably essential.

To be effective, yeast must be taken in large amounts (20 to 30 tablets or 7 to 10 grams of powder daily), and some persons are not able to tolerate these amounts.

Wheat germ and wheat germ cereals must be considered a food and not a B complex concentrate, since the germ contains about 30% protein and 12% fat, and relatively small amounts of B vitamins.

See the *Reports*, February 1944, for a detailed discussion of the B vitamins.

Many food stores specialize in so-called "health foods," supposed to be mineralized and vitaminized and to have special nutritional virtues. Many of them are simply extracts of sea-weed containing considerable quantities of iodine but not much else.

Other "health foods" consist of wheat products, cereals and dried extracts of fruits and vegetables. None can replace a wholesome, balanced diet.

(continued next page)

• MINERALS IN THE DIET AND IN MEDICINE

Although the average American diet contains most of the essential minerals, many diets are too low in calcium. At all ages, a daily intake of calcium-rich food is necessary for good health.

Drinking a quart of milk daily will supply the calcium required by small children and pregnant and nursing mothers; others need at least one pint of milk every day (see table, page 133, for standards set by National Research Council). While calcium is present in vegetables and fruits, these cannot supply a sufficient amount in a form readily utilized by the body. If whole milk cannot be tolerated, its calcium content can be furnished in the form of buttermilk and skim milk, or partly in creamed soups, creamed vegetables, custard, ice cream, *Junket* and puddings. About three or four ounces of cheese is equivalent in mineral content to one pint of milk.

Phosphorus is abundant in meat and grain products. Rarely is there a deficiency in this mineral. It exists in ideal combination with calcium only in milk or milk products. Medicinal preparations containing calcium and phosphorus in varying proportions cannot take the place of milk. Only for specific or serious disorders such as tetany and bone and skin disorders do physicians prescribe or use calcium or calcium-phosphorus preparations. Dental decay will not be prevented or cured by use of such mineral preparations with or without added vitamin D.

A lack of sufficient iron in the body results in "iron deficiency" or "secondary" anemia. The most common cause of iron-deficiency anemia in adult life in either sex is hemorrhage—especially that which occurs repeatedly in persons with ulcers and hemorrhoids, and in women with excessive menstrual bleeding. Anemia may also occur during pregnancy.

In the treatment of iron-deficiency anemia, a well-balanced diet is the first essential. Because no one food contains an abundance of iron, variety should be emphasized. Grain products lose more than half their iron content in refining.

Listlessness, fatigue, pallor and lack of pep may be due to anemia, but they may rise also from a variety of other serious diseases. Only a complete physical examination and a hemoglobin determination can show whether such symptoms are due to iron deficiency. When iron-deficiency anemia is recognized, it can be treated with adequate

amounts of iron preparations such as ferrous sulfate taken by mouth.

Many advertised iron tonics are remarkable more for the amount of alcohol they contain than for their utilizable iron (see "Tonics," page 168). Tonics containing copper, liver extract, manganese, vitamin B, the whole B complex or yeast are of no value in the treatment of anemia.

EYES

Healthy eyes do not need to be washed regularly. If an eye-wash is needed, a solution of boric acid (1 teaspoonful dissolved in a glass of boiling water and allowed to cool) is as satisfactory as any of the high-priced proprietary products. An eye cup may be used, but be sure to sterilize it in boiling water first.

You can treat a sty at home by applying to the eye a small cloth or thick gauze wrung out in hot boric acid solution (1 teaspoon to a glass of boiled water). If the collection of pus does not spontaneously discharge itself, medical aid should be sought. Recurring sties require the attention of a physician.

FIRST AID KITS

From the point of view of price as well as quality, the best way to get a good first aid kit is to assemble it yourself. One trip each to a drug or department store and a 5- & 10 cent store should suffice to obtain the ingredients. The cost of a general emergency kit for home or camp should be about \$4 or \$5 including container. Metal is sturdy, but fiber or heavy cloth is quite satisfactory. A smaller kit for hiking or for the automobile should cost from \$1 to \$1.50. The ingredients listed below are considered essential (none of the commercial kits examined by CU contained all of them).

First aid instruction book (American Red Cross)

Triangular bandages (two are essential; more, desirable)

1-inch adhesive compresses (such as *Band-Aid*)

Assorted sterile bandage compresses

Sterile gauze pads (about 3 inches square)

Sterile gauze pad (about 1 yard square)

Burn ointment (sterile boric acid or petroleum jelly)¹

Iodine, mild tincture (2%)

¹ See page 128 for a discussion of first aid treatment of burns.

Aromatic spirits of ammonia
Inelastic tourniquet (useful, but not essential)
Scissors
3-inch splinter forceps
Paper cups
1-inch and 2-inch roller bandages
Wire or thin board splints
Castor oil or mineral oil for the eyes

Useful though not essential items include a few large safety pins, adhesive tape, a knife and a medicine dropper.

A small first aid kit for hiking or for the automobile should contain:

First aid instruction book
1-inch adhesive compresses
Sterile gauze pad (about 3 inches square)
Sterile gauze pad (about 1 yard square)
Triangular bandages
Burn ointment
Iodine (2%)

Any kit should be so arranged that the contents are all accessible, and the unused materials are not contaminated by handling. The unit-type of prepared kit is superior to the ordinary commercial kit in these respects. The unit-type is made up of packages of standard size, each containing one or more individual dressings or drugs (iodine, gauze pads, etc.). Contents and some simple instructions for their use are marked on each package.

It is wise to keep the first aid kit for the home as a separate unit in the medicine chest. After each use the kit should be carefully checked and replenished.

From the *Reports*, April 1942.

FOOD-BORNE DISEASES

The popular notion that "ptomaine poisoning" is responsible for stomach and intestinal upsets has long ago been discredited. But there are hosts of germs, germ poisons and chemicals that in one way or another do get into food and water, often causing acute or chronic illness, and even death. Although these infections and intoxications can occur at any time they are far more prevalent during warm weather.

Dysentery: Formerly considered a disease of the tropics, recent studies have shown that dysentery bacilli—

known collectively as "Shigella"—are a serious source of infection in this country.

How the disease is transmitted is not yet entirely clear. Dysentery germs undoubtedly can infect water, food and milk, but it is probable that in many cases the germs get on to the fingers and under the fingernails from the feces, and are then transported to other persons by direct and indirect contact. The transfer of germs in this way is especially likely to occur among large groups living together (in institutions, camps, etc.), and within households.

Amebic Dysentery or "amebiasis" takes a high toll in this country as well as in the tropics. The organism is quite hardy after it has changed from the active to the cyst form, and in that form it is carried from stool to fingers and from fingers to food. Taken into the body, the cyst form is reconverted, and becomes active.

Food handlers are important agents in transmitting the disease through food. Improper plumbing or contamination of wells from outhouses is frequently responsible for infecting drinking water.

Typhoid Fever: The main sources of infection are drinking water contaminated by infected excreta, and food which has been infested by a human carrier of the germ "Bacterium Typhosum." Typhoid fever is becoming insignificant, in comparison with Shigella and amebic dysentery, as a public health problem.

Salmonella: Many cases of gastro-enteritis, diarrhea and blood infection are caused by foods containing salmonella bacilli. Most outbreaks occur when a human carrier of the germ, who may never have suffered from the disease, handles and infects food with germs that are present on his hands or under his fingernails.

Fortunately, ordinary cooking or heating will destroy salmonella, and food infections from these organisms could be prevented if food were protected from flies and rodents, and if food handlers were taught the importance of thorough scrubbing of hands and nails before they handled any food.

Trichinosis is one of the most widely-spread of food-borne diseases. The causative organism, "Trichinella Spiralis," is a tiny parasite which becomes encysted in the muscles of pigs. In this form, the organism is hard to kill, and the only sure method which can be used at home is thorough cooking of all pork products. This means that pork must never be eaten if the meat is pink; cooking must

be continued until all parts of the meat are white.

In practically all cases of trichinosis, the source has been traced to hogs which were fed uncooked garbage. The infection could be wiped out if measures were passed forbidding the feeding of raw garbage to pigs. Meanwhile, don't eat any pork products which have not first been thoroughly cooked; the "Inspected & Passed" stamp of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture gives no assurance that the meat is free of trichinae.

Streptococcus Infections: Raw milk has been responsible for many outbreaks of streptococcus (septic) sore throat and scarlet fever. Cheese made from raw milk is another source of this infection. Generally the disease is transmitted through a carrier who milks the cow or otherwise handles the milk, and who may or may not have the symptoms.

The obvious preventive measure is to drink only pasteurized milk. If this is not available, the raw milk should be boiled, or evaporated or dried milk substituted.

Brucellosis (Malta Fever, Undulant Fever): Like the streptococcus infections, brucellosis is transmitted through raw milk, cream and cheese. Often the symptoms do not appear immediately after the consumption of the infected milk, but may show up weeks or even years later in the form of a vague illness which doctors have difficulty diagnosing. The only sure way to avoid brucellosis is to avoid all raw milk and milk products.

Botulism: This is the most dangerous of the food-borne diseases, though it is comparatively rare. It is caused by the poisonous products of the organism *Clostridium Botulinum*, which may be present in improperly processed canned foods. The germ is highly resistant, and is not killed at the temperature of boiling water. To be safe, all vegetables must be processed in a pressure cooker. Since the botulinum does not survive in an acid medium, fruits, tomatoes, pickles and other acid foods may be safely canned without the use of a pressure cooker.

Botulinum-infected foods do not necessarily have off-flavors or an unpleasant smell, and the toxin is not always completely destroyed by heating the food after the can has been opened. Botulinum is a gas-producing organism, and will cause swelling of the ends of tin cans. If the food is packed in a glass jar, gas will be emitted when the jar is opened.

The symptoms of the poisoning manifest themselves 12

to 36 hours after the infected food has been eaten. There are usually no gastro-intestinal symptoms such as diarrhea or nausea. Disorders of the nervous system, eyes and muscles are characteristic of the disease. If any of these symptoms occur after canned food has been eaten, call a doctor immediately. Emergency medical treatment, including the use of an antitoxin, is essential to prevent serious injury or even death.

For correct canning methods to prevent botulinum infection, see U. S. Dep't of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1762, or the bulletin on home canning prepared by your State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Staphylococcus Poisoning, like botulism, is produced by a toxin formed in the food before it is eaten. It is probably the most common of all food poisonings. The foods most often responsible for an outbreak are those with creamy filling (cream puffs, eclairs, cream pies, cakes with cream fillings, etc.), tenderized hams, corned beef, hollandaise and cream sauces, gravies, stuffings, mayonnaise and cream salads. The food becomes infected with the staphylococcus germ when a person who has the germ on his skin (boils, furuncles, etc.), or who has a cold or a sore throat, prepares or handles the food. The *Staphylococcus Aureus* germ forms toxins, and if the food is allowed to stand at room temperature for several hours or longer, considerable amounts of poison accumulate. Especially in warm weather, the toxin formation occurs rapidly and in great volume.

Most cases of staphylococcus poisoning end in quick recovery, but in some cases severe dehydration or shock may occur. The most important measure in the treatment of this poisoning—especially in young children and the aged—is to force the drinking of large amounts of fluids in order to prevent dehydration.

From the *Reports*, June 1944.

FOOT DISORDERS

Though it is commonly believed that most foot troubles are due primarily to badly designed shoes or weakened muscles, recent researches show that this is not the case. With the exception of very high-heeled shoes, which are unquestionably bad, shoes do not directly affect the foot function or "break down" arches. But badly fitted shoes can, and often do, cause painful corns and displacements of the toes.

Nor do weak muscles cause "fallen arches." If the arches

were supported by the action of the muscles, "fallen arches" would develop as soon as a person relaxed or went to sleep.

Many foot disorders are a result of unequal weight distribution among the metatarsal bones.

Such unequal distribution of weight may be the result of looseness of the joints and ligaments which bind the first metatarsal (directly behind the big toe) to the foot. Or the first metatarsal may be too short from birth, with the same result.

Competent treatment requires, first of all, recognition of the true cause of the disorder. The first step in treatment may consist of removing the painful calluses, corns and other skin growths. The second step is to relieve and repair the deeper inflammations by rest of the feet and stimulation of circulation.

A recommended method is the use of daily "contrast plunges"—plunging the feet first into hot water for one and a half minutes, then into cold water for one-half minute. The hot water should be as hot as can be borne. This should be repeated five times, and then followed by a brisk rub with a coarse towel. A half hour of reclining immediately afterward is desirable.

Disorders of the feet are responsible for many disturbances in other parts of the body. Cases of so-called "arthritis" of the knees, hips and sacro-iliac joints, and many backaches are caused by foot disorders.

Bunions can be cured only by operation. Pads and specially built shoes may give temporary relief if properly fitted and applied, but improperly fitted ones are worthless and may damage the foot.

Hard Corns are produced by the pressure of badly fitted shoes. It is essential first to get a properly fitting shoe to ease the pressure. Apply to the surface of the corn 1 or 2 drops of 10% salicylic acid in collodion (many proprietary corn removers are of similar composition); wear a corn plaster over this. If the corn does not lift out after a few days of such treatment, a podiatrist or physician should be consulted. Because of the risk of infection, corns should never be removed by cutting.

Soft Corns on the soles of the feet are considered to be the result of a virus infection similar to that which causes Athlete's Foot.

Perspiring Feet. Perspiration may be controlled by sprinkling the feet liberally with a dusting powder such as pure talc, or with equal parts of talc and boric acid

powder. A 15% solution of aluminum chloride may be dabbed lightly on the feet at night, allowed to dry and then washed off in the morning. The feet and insides of the shoes should then be dusted with talcum powder and boric acid.

• "ATHLETE'S FOOT"

Prevention: Treating shoes on the inside with formaldehyde or ultraviolet rays is a futile precaution because the fungus will become implanted in the shoes as soon as they are worn again. Attention should be concentrated on keeping the feet dry rather than on avoiding contact with the fungus in public gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc. And since most adults are already infected with the fungus, measures such as foot baths in those places are likewise futile.

But, because the feet are likely to be moist after swimming or visits to gymnasiums, the toes and the area around them should be sponged with rubbing alcohol or 1/2% tincture of iodine ("mild" or 2% tincture of iodine may be diluted with 4 parts of water or alcohol to make a 1/2% tincture). After the medication has dried, dust the feet liberally (especially the skin between the toes) with talc and put a little into shoes and stockings.

Washing the space between the toes once or twice daily with alcohol or 1/2% iodine will help remove dead skin and nail debris and will act as a mild antiperspirant. Folded cigarette paper or small wads of lamb's wool, placed between and under those toes most prone to infection, will prevent chafing and absorb perspiration. This is particularly useful for persons whose feet perspire freely.

Make sure that your shoes are sufficiently broad to permit movement of the toes. Shoes with perforated lasts encourage cooling and ventilation of the feet.

Cure: Acute or active infection with the athlete's-foot fungus produces various types of skin eruptions and discomfort. Those who are hypersensitive to the fungus should be under the care of a physician, since the hypersensitivity will necessitate a careful use of drugs. In any case, injudicious application of drugs—salves or lotions—is apt to aggravate the infection. For this reason *avoid all proprietary remedies and cures for athlete's foot such as Absorbine Jr., Listerine, Pepsodent Antiseptic, Black & White Ointment, etc.* They may aggravate rather than relieve.

(continued next page)

Avoid the so-called "Phenol-Camphor cure." It is more likely to burn the skin than cure the athlete's foot infection. Small cracks or tiny blisters between the toes should be given the treatment described above. If there is swelling, redness, marked blistering and itching, see a doctor. If this is impossible, bathing feet in potassium permanganate solution at least twice daily for a half hour will be soothing. The solution is made by dissolving one five-grain tablet of potassium permanganate in $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of cold water.

Before going to bed, apply calamine lotion (with or without phenol) to diminish inflammation if the itching and swelling are still unrelieved. If you haven't time for a potassium permanganate foot bath in the morning, sponge feet with alcohol or mild iodine-tincture solution and apply dusting powder and cigarette paper or lamb's wool between the toes. Repeat each evening and change hosiery often.

When the infection is characterized by thickening or extreme scaliness of the skin (usually on the soles of the feet), lotions or foot baths are less effective than salves. Doctors often prescribe counter-irritant salves which cause scaling, but they are too hazardous for self-medication.

GLANDULAR (ENDOCRINE) PRODUCTS

The study of the endocrine glands has enabled physicians to treat successfully hitherto intractable disorders. Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus, myxedema, Addison's Disease, disorders of the parathyroid gland and the bones and certain disturbances in the function of the sex glands can be more or less successfully treated with hormones derived from natural sources or synthesized. These are potent drugs which can be used safely and effectively only under supervision of a skilled physician.

Besides these active products, thousands of unscientific glandular products are marketed to the medical profession and to the public—most of them useless, many potentially harmful. They have been aptly described as "heterogeneous mixtures of inert substances which include all but the hoof and hide of our domestic animals."

With few exceptions—notably thyroid, "stilbestrol" and "testosterone"—those to be taken by mouth are worthless. Dried extracts of ovaries, pituitary gland, thymus, pineal gland, adrenal gland and testes are prepared and marketed for dwarfism, obesity, disorders in sexual function, hairi-

ness of face or body, small or pendulous breasts, cold hands and feet and many other conditions. None of these oral gland products has any effect on these symptoms. Those preparations that are valuable in medicine are also potentially dangerous and must be administered by a physician.

GOITER AND IODIZED SALT

The best means of preventing simple goiter in regions where it is indigenous (the "Goiter Belt") is the use of iodized salt. One part of sodium or potassium iodide to 10,000 parts salt (.01%) is recommended by public health authorities as the best iodized salt combination. It should be used instead of plain salt, particularly in non-coastal areas, where the diet is likely to be low in iodine.

Iodized salt is neither necessary nor desirable in regions where iodine is plentiful in food and water.

No iodine preparation should be taken without the supervision of a physician by persons having simple goiter or any other form of goiter, since harm can result.

The use of iodized salt may aggravate acne.

HALITOSIS AND MOUTHWASHES

"Halitosis" (unpleasant breath) has many causes, including diseases or abnormalities of the nose, throat or mouth, where these are severe or of long standing. Sinus disease rarely causes bad breath. "Brown" morning taste may be lessened by proper brushing of the teeth before retiring. Temporary unpleasant breath, due to eating garlic or onion, is caused chiefly by absorption from the intestines of aromatic material, which is carried in the bloodstream to the lungs. Only part of the odor is due to particles retained in the mouth or teeth. Swishing the mouth with a so-called antiseptic mouthwash may rid it of these few particles, but can have no effect upon the intestinal absorption of the aromatic substance or its excretion by the lungs.

Some women tend to have a disagreeable breath odor for several days before the onset of menstruation. The cause of this odor is unknown, but a mouthwash can have no effect upon it. Likewise, constant smokers may have a characteristic bad breath which no antiseptic will correct.

A coated tongue may in some cases be due to an excessive amount of fats in the diet. By balancing the diet and scraping the tongue, the breath may be made normal.

A common cause of habitual halitosis is disturbance in

digestion and absorption of fats. As a result of this disturbance, malodorous substances are produced and carried in the bloodstream to the lungs, and then excreted into the breath. A change in the amount or character of fats in the diet may be necessary to correct the disorder; neither *Listerine* nor any other mouthwash can cure it.

The F&DA tested 87 brands of commercial mouthwashes for toxicity to tissue and for germicidal action on the *Staphylococcus aureus* organism (common germ in wound infections). All were found to be harmful to tissue, and only nine were found to be germicidal under the test conditions.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following were among the brands tested which were not germicidal at a test dilution of 1 part of antiseptic to 2½ parts of water, but were harmful to tissue at an even weaker strength (1 to 5 or 1 to 10):

Aseptisol	Mifflin
Borolene	Pepsodent
Calox	Purepac
Forhan's	Sanalin
Hospital	Squibb
Iodoseptic	S. T. 37
La Crosse	United Whelan
Listerine	Vicks'
Mi-31	White Cross

The following brands, although germicidal in one dilution or another (1 to 2½ through 1 to 10) were in each case harmful to tissue in an even weaker solution:

Afko	Hychlorite
Astring-O-Sol	Jermene
Extol	Mark 4
Fo-Fen-X	Pentacresol

Zonite

HAY FEVER

The regions in North America entirely free from trees, grasses, weeds or their pollens are few. But several localities are reported to have sufficiently low ragweed-pollen counts to offer some relief to ragweed-sensitive patients. Among these are Sacramento, Miami, Reno, Portland (Ore.), Seattle, Spokane, Prince Albert (Saskatchewan), Mexico City and some White Mountain and Adirondacks resorts. The cost of spending the season in these regions,

however, makes such a method for the treatment of hay fever impractical for most people.

The use of air filters or air conditioners gives protection only while the patient is in the room equipped with them.

Mask filters, worn over the nose and mouth, and nasal filters (such as *Dr. Weaver's Nasal Filter*) may keep pollen from entering the nose or throat but they do not prevent entrance of pollen into the eyes, so that only slight help is obtained. Besides, such masks only substitute one type of discomfort for another; few people want to be muzzled or have their nostrils plugged.

Most successful and practical of the methods of preventing hay fever is immunization or desensitization. The physician determines the pollens to which a patient is sensitive by taking a detailed history of the case, tracing seasonal occurrence of the attacks, and by skin tests. Gradually increased doses of the pollens are injected before the season begins, so that by the time the pollens are in the air the patient has acquired partial or complete immunity.

If the injection method fails (as it does in about 20% of the cases), if it cannot be obtained in time, or if the service is unavailable, the so-called "vaso-constrictor" drugs may give partial, temporary relief.

The most useful of these drugs are:

Privine Hydrochloride, .05%.

Epinephrine Hydrochloride Solution, 1:1000.

Ephedrine Hydrochloride or Sulfate, 1% solution.

Neo-synephrin Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%

Propadrine Hydrochloride, 1%.

Benzedrine Solution, 1%; and Benzedrine, as widely used in the Benzedrine Inhaler.

All of these drugs, except the last, are best taken in aqueous, or normal salt (isotonic) solutions; two or three drops in each nasal cavity several times daily are usually sufficient.

These drugs may temporarily diminish congestion of the mucous membrane, but they may cause undesirable side-effects, such as inflammation of the nose, rapid or forceful beating of the heart, nervousness, faintness and insomnia. Sensitivity to the drugs varies in different persons.

Estavin drops for the eyes have been found helpful by some people. Whatever effectiveness they have is probably due to the presence of an astringent agent.

Two new drugs, Benadryl and Anthallin, offer promise in the relief of hay fever symptoms. If further trial bears

out early promises, these drugs may be superior to anything yet found.

Studies through psychoanalysis indicate that emotional factors are often involved in hay fever attacks, and some cures have been achieved through psychotherapy. (See the *Reports*, July 1946.)

HEADACHE

Headaches commonly accompany such acute infections as grippe, influenza, sore throat, etc. In such cases, cure of the headache depends upon the cure of the underlying infection. Until the infection ends, temporary relief may be obtained from aspirin, or an ice bag or cold compress to the head.

Headache is often associated with constipation, but the cause of the headache is not "auto-intoxication," as people frequently conclude from the fact that the headache is generally relieved by a bowel movement. Most headaches that come with constipation are the result of mechanical distention of the rectum, and as soon as the distention is relieved by a bowel movement, the symptoms disappear.

Headache is also frequent in conditions associated with high blood pressure, though its severity is not necessarily related to the level of the blood pressure.

"Migraine" headaches are readily distinguishable from the ordinary, occasional kind. They tend to run in families, and occur more frequently among women than among men.

Each case of migraine must be studied individually to determine the cause. Allergic sensitivity to foods or other substances can often be discovered by means of a careful record of all food intake.

Many migraine patients observe that attacks are precipitated by overwork, fatigue, or by emotional and mental tension. Frank discussion with a physician may yield clues to the origins of these attacks. Psychiatric treatment may, in these cases, yield valuable returns.

But in most cases of true migraine, no specific cause can be found. Many patients have, however, found ways to shorten the duration of the attack, or to decrease its intensity. Aspirin or other coal-tar drugs, such as acetophenetidin, in doses of five or ten grains, sometimes stop an attack if taken at the appearance of the first symptoms. In many cases the drug ergotamine tartrate (*Gynergen*), taken by mouth or by injection, will succeed in shortening or stopping an attack. Ergotamine should never be taken

except under the supervision of a physician.

Although headaches are associated with attacks of acute sinusitis, there is no proof that the pain is due to inflammation within the sinuses; more likely the pain is due to the inflammation and congestion of the mucous membrane of the nose.

Drugs such as ephedrine and neosynephrin may shrink the mucous membrane and give temporary relief, but after their effectiveness has worn off, the swelling usually returns with increased force. Treatment with such drugs often does harm.

Recurring pain at the back of the head and the upper part of the neck may result from head injuries, or from sustained contraction of the neck and scalp muscles owing to emotional tension or improper posture. Relief from such headaches may be obtained by application of a hot-water bottle to the back of the neck, followed by massage.

Eye disorders, such as hyperopia, astigmatism and glaucoma, are commonly responsible for headaches. Headaches that become more and more severe over a period of time, with or without accompanying visual impairment, are sometimes symptomatic of disease of the brain itself.

Recurrent or persistent headaches require the attention of a physician.

For headache remedies, see "Pain," page 160.

From the *Reports*, January 1945.

HEARING AIDS

According to one authority, a hard-of-hearing person with an average hearing loss in the speech range of from 20 to 40 decibels (the unit in which loudness is measured) can get considerable help from a hearing aid, but usually prefers to get along without one. A person with a loss of from 40 to 60 decibels needs an aid and can benefit most from its use. A person with a loss of from 80 to 100 decibels is not likely to gain much from an aid, though some individuals in this group have benefited greatly.

Middle-ear impairment may result in fairly uniform hearing loss for different tones, while inner-ear impairment is generally characterized by sharply uneven hearing loss for different tones. For this reason a person with middle-ear impairment is more likely to get satisfaction from a hearing aid than one with inner-ear impairment.

A hard-of-hearing person who is getting a hearing aid

should understand that *no aid will enable him to hear conversation normally at first*. Since the aid amplifies all sound, the new user has to develop the faculty of listening only to the desired sounds and ignoring the others. Also, if the hearing loss is severe and has existed for a long time, the user has to relearn the meaning of the sounds of spoken words. Even with moderate hearing loss some education in the use of the instrument is required.

The simplest type of hearing aid is the non-electrical accumulator—the ear trumpet or speaking tube. For chronic invalids or the aged, an inexpensive accumulator may be more satisfactory than an electrical aid. The chief disadvantage of the accumulator is that the speaker must talk directly into the horn.

There are two types of electrical aids—the carbon and the vacuum tube. The carbon type is cheaper to buy and to maintain and is less likely to get out of order. On the other hand, the vacuum-tube type does a better job of amplifying tones of high and low pitch, resulting in more faithful reproduction of sounds. Both types can be fitted for either air or bone conduction. Unless the otologist prescribes one of these, both should be tried, and the one which gives better hearing selected. If they are equally satisfactory, some authorities think that air conduction is preferable.

A hard-of-hearing person should consult an otologist (a physician specializing in ear conditions). If the otologist advises a hearing aid, the next place to go, if possible, is to a Hearing Aid Clinic, where the individual's special requirements are studied, and where different hearing aids can be tried. This is important because no two persons have exactly the same requirements, and a hearing aid that is entirely satisfactory for one may be wholly unsatisfactory for another.

If you don't know of a Hearing Aid Clinic in your community, write to the Volta Bureau, 1537 35th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

If it is impossible to go to a Hearing Aid Clinic, the following suggestions may help you select an instrument:

1. Go to the various hearing aid dealers, determined to base your judgment of the instrument in question only on your reaction to it—*not on the persuasiveness of the salesman*.

2. Have a friend—preferably the same one—visit all the dealers with you. In listening to conversation with

different hearing aids and comparing them, you should listen to the same voices. Besides, after trying out several different instruments you are apt to become confused as to their relative merits, whereas a friend, observing your responses, may be able to help you recall the differences.

3. Select a dozen or so sentences covering a wide range of sounds to use in testing each instrument you try. Keep a record of the words or sentences you miss, and use this comparative record to help you choose an instrument.

4. Consider the service facilities of the company whose instrument you plan to buy. The finest hearing aid may be useless if you cannot get adequate service—replacement of parts and repairs. If possible, get an instrument which is manufactured by a company having a dealer in your community. *Don't buy a hearing aid made by a foreign manufacturer or by a firm that has gone out of business.*

5. Insist upon a home trial of the instrument you feel is best for you. There are some companies that make it a policy not to give home trials; however, most reputable dealers will permit you to take an instrument home for a short time. A rental fee or deposit will be asked, but the rental fee should not exceed five per cent of the list price and should be deducted in case of purchase. A word of caution here: don't expect perfect results from your hearing aid in this home trial. Remember that you have not learned how to use it properly and you have not become accustomed to it. You will probably not be able to hear well in theaters, churches or in large gatherings of people. You should notice a definite improvement, however, in hearing one or two persons in an average-sized room.

6. Consider carefully your special needs. If you plan to use your instrument primarily to hear the speech of one person at a time in fairly quiet surroundings, you will not need so powerful an instrument as you will if you work all day in a large, noisy office where instructions or questions are shouted from considerable distances. If you are a musician and want to improve your hearing of music, you will need an instrument with a much greater frequency (pitch) range than does the average person who wants primarily to hear speech. If your hearing loss is not very great, and is not likely to become great, don't pay a premium price for a heavier, more powerful instrument.

To conserve hearing-aid batteries, turn your instrument off when you are not using it. If possible, have enough

"A" batteries on hand so that you can alternate them, using each battery for about four hours at a time. The "A" batteries will give you longer and better service if you let them "rest" in this way. This is not necessary with the "B" batteries, however. Keep your batteries cool. Insulate them from body heat with a small sheet of cork or other insulating material. When you are not using them, keep them in a refrigerator. In Summer, it is a good idea to wear the batteries in rubber bags provided by some manufacturers, to protect them from perspiration.

• **COST OF HEARING AIDS**

Non-electrical accumulators can be purchased for as little as \$5. Electrical carbon instruments have been sold for from \$35 up. Portable vacuum tube instruments have generally been much more expensive, but the Zenith radio company has put out a low-cost vacuum tube instrument. This instrument compares favorably in performance with a number of instruments costing three or four times as much. The *Zenith* is sold through optical stores. For a detailed description of this instrument, see the *Reports*, April 1944. The company has since put out an improved instrument at a somewhat higher price.

Some companies offer "reconditioned" instruments to customers who have old instruments needing repairs. The cost is usually between \$15 and \$50 plus the old instrument. It is understood that these "reconditioned" instruments are often unused, but out-of-date, hearing aids. They can, however, be good buys, especially if your present instrument is quite old.

For those who cannot afford to purchase a hearing aid, a Hearing Aid Clinic or a State Vocational Rehabilitation Bureau may provide some financial assistance.

From the *Reports*, January, March 1943, April 1944.

INDIGESTION

Indigestion may be caused by organic disease of some part of the digestive tract (stomach ulcer, appendicitis, disease of the gall bladder) or by some disease entirely outside the digestive tract (infections, heart disease, tuberculosis). Gastritis resulting from excessive consumption of alcohol, may also cause indigestion. Perhaps the commonest cause of repeated indigestion is emotional upset. Nausea, heartburn, gas, cramp-like pains and loose stools, sometimes with mucus in them, are common symptoms of

nervous indigestion. Disturbed emotions—whether they be conscious or unconscious—continuously send impulses to the digestive tract by way of the nerves.

A warm or tepid bath may help quiet nerves and thus relieve an attack of "gas," distention and belching associated with nervous indigestion. A compress of a hot, wet towel, spread over the entire abdomen, is often very soothing (see "Physical Therapy," page 161).

A simple powder such as bicarbonate of soda (see "Alkalizers," page 169) may give some relief in mild cases of indigestion with "heart-burn." Prolonged or frequent use of alkalizers may, however, aggravate indigestion and also cause "alkalosis." Repeated attacks of "sour" or "acid" stomach demand medical attention.

Laxatives and cathartics should never be taken for an attack of "acute indigestion." The attack may be due to acute appendicitis, in which case a laxative or cathartic may cause rupture of the appendix and peritonitis.

INSOMNIA

Almost everyone has trouble falling asleep from time to time. Usually, the obvious and correct explanation for such temporary insomnia is worry or emotional upset about something or someone.

Not all insomnia is of emotional origin. Sometimes it is due to sensitivity to certain foods, drinks or drugs. Persons who are allergic to certain foods may suffer a restless night because of abdominal symptoms, itching or stuffy nose. More people are sensitive to caffeine than is realized. A cup of coffee or tea, or a glass of *Coca Cola* contains enough caffeine to keep a sensitive person awake for several hours. Those who are sensitive to caffeine beverages should avoid taking them after dinner, since the effect of the drug lasts for two to six hours.

The ideal and scientific method of treatment for insomnia is as follows: The family doctor is consulted. If he finds that there is no physical condition such as pain or itching responsible, he inquires about food and drinking habits, to discover if the patient is sensitive to caffeine beverages or foods. He then discusses daily living and working routines, to account for the disturbance in sleep. Finally he inquires (or should) into the patient's emotional relationships and behavior.

If there is a mild disturbance somewhere in this sphere, a discussion of the problems may relieve the anxiety and

promote sleep. Too often, however, the relief is only temporary and the insomnia returns. In such cases, the physician should recommend consultation with a psychiatrist.

Exercise or a prolonged warm bath may help induce sleep in mild cases of insomnia.

The power of suggestion explains why an advertised remedy like *Ovaltine* may work for a while in a few cases. But there is nothing in *Ovaltine* itself that induces sleep.

A few individuals find that alcohol in one form or another (wine, hot toddy, etc.) taken before bedtime induces a warm, lethargic feeling and thus promotes sleep. Others find a warm drink, such as milk, helpful. But such remedies are effective only in persons whose insomnia is mild, whose anxieties are on a superficial level.

For occasional abnormal strains, tensions and anxieties, a warm drink, a cocktail, a bath or a dull book may be all that is necessary to produce the relaxation necessary for sleep.

Persons with severe or protracted insomnia should consult a physician, who may prescribe a "barbiturate" drug such as phenobarbital (*Luminal*), pentobarbital (*Nembutal*), *Seconal*, *Alurate* or *Amytal*. These drugs can be taken in pill or capsule form and are capable of producing sleep in 15 minutes to an hour.

All the barbiturate drugs have a depressant, soothing action on the higher brain centers. They differ mainly in the dose in which they are effective, in the speed of onset of action and in the duration of the sleep-producing effect.

There is no doubt that the prolonged taking of moderate or heavy doses of barbiturate drugs can cause disturbances in digestion or of the nervous system. That is one reason why barbiturates should never be taken except on the advice of a physician. Poisoning is particularly likely in persons with disease of the liver or kidney.

Otherwise there is little reason to fear chronic poisoning. Under the guidance of a physician, the use of a well-chosen sedative drug can relieve anxiety and promote restful sleep without causing damage to the nervous system or other organs.

From the *Reports*, April, May 1944.

LINIMENTS, POULTICES AND SALVES

Liniments are useful for the relief of muscular aches following hard exercise or exposure to wet and cold. Along with other measures prescribed by a physician, they

may also be helpful for the relief of joint disorders and "neuralgia." They will not, however, accomplish the wonders promised by the advertisements.

A liniment rubbed on the skin or used for massage should produce no more than a mild redness of the skin. Liniments or salves do not penetrate more than a minute distance below the skin surface. Claims such as those made for *Sloan's*, which indicate or imply penetration directly to muscles or deep-seated painful regions, are misleading.

Most liniments consist of irritating drugs in an oily, soapy or alcoholic base. Rubbing a sore muscle or back with a liniment causes a flow of blood to the sore area and thus tends to relieve the pain.

The only significant difference between the various liniments is in the degree of irritation they cause. Many are extremely irritating to the skin and mucous membranes, and serious burns, blisterings or infections may result from their use. The skin of children particularly is likely to suffer from the application of a strong liniment, such as *Sloan's*. Plain rubbing alcohol will probably cause the least irritation. Witch hazel is just as satisfactory and may be easier to obtain. Since rubbing and kneading are important, however, a simple mineral oil or cold cream may be used as a lubricant for massage.

A heat lamp is the most convenient and efficient heating agent for relieving soreness and aches. Another effective method of home treatment is to apply hot, wet compresses to the sore or aching part. A turkish towel soaked in hot water makes an excellent compress. A hot-water bottle (not an electric pad) may be placed over the compress to prolong the heating effect.

A mustard poultice will give prolonged counter-irritant effect, but should be used with caution on sensitive skins. Mustard plasters, more convenient than poultices, may be bought ready-made. They are applied to the chest and the back, usually for about 20 minutes each. Sensitive skins, however, cannot tolerate such long application.

Rubbing-salves for the treatment of "chest colds" or the "common cold" have little effect. Many, like *Penetro*, *Musterole*, *Mentholatum* and *Vicks' Vaporub*, contain menthol, camphor or volatile oils and give a sensation of warmth or irritation to the area of skin on which they are rubbed. A similar effect can be obtained with nonproprietary products such as Camphorated Liniment, U.S.P.

(continued next page)

Other remedies are odd and irrational, such as *Iodex*, which contains a small amount of free iodine, and *Aspirub*, which contains aspirin. Neither iodine nor aspirin will penetrate directly from the skin to a deep, inflamed area.

No preparation applied to the skin will reach the bronchial tubes or cure a cold or bronchitis. But an aching sensation in the chest, which often accompanies a "common cold" or grippe, may be relieved somewhat by rubbing on Camphorated Liniment or applying a mustard poultice or plaster, with due regard for sensitivity of the skin. Chest pain, however, may also be a symptom of lung infections, including pneumonia, and medical care is imperative if pain is associated with fever.

ACCEPTABLE

Rubbing Alcohol

Camphorated Liniment, U.S.P.

Witch Hazel

Bay Rum

Oil of Wintergreen (diluted with an equal to double quantity of olive or mineral oil)

Mustard Plaster (see precautions in text)

MINERAL OIL

Of 13 brands tested by CU, all were up to U.S.P. standards for purity. The only significant differences among brands were in viscosity ("heaviness"). The consensus among physicians is that differences in viscosity are unimportant, in that they do not affect the efficacy of the oil as a laxative. (See "Constipation," page 131.)

Russian mineral oil, often sold at a premium, is neither superior to nor heavier than heavy American oils.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost. Price is for one pint, unless otherwise stated.

From the *Reports*, June 1945.

ACCEPTABLE

Macy's American (R. H. Macy & Co.). 17¢; 92¢ for 1 gal. Very high viscosity. Av. Macy's, NYC.

White Extra Heavy (Certified Pharmacal Co.). 21¢; 42¢ for 1 qt. Very high viscosity. National.

Sears Approved Extra Heavy, Cat. No.—580 (Sears, Roebuck). 29¢; 49¢ for 1 qt.; \$1.69 for 1 gal.; all plus postage. Very high viscosity. Av. mail order.

Petrofol American Heavy White (United Drug Co.).

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- 49¢; 79¢ for 1 qt. Av. Rexall and United Drug Stores.
United Whelan Extra Heavy (Whelan Drug Co.). 49¢; 83¢ for 1 qt. Very high viscosity. Av. Whelan Drug Stores.
American Heavy (DePree Co.). 49¢; 89¢ for 1 qt. National.
Minoyl Heavy White (Walgreen Co.). 49¢; 89¢ for 1 qt. Av. Walgreen Drug Stores.
Squibb Heavy Californian (E. R. Squibb & Sons). 59¢; 89¢ for 1 qt. Very high viscosity. National.
Puretest Extra Heavy (United Drug Co.). 59¢; 89¢ for 1 qt. Very high viscosity. Av. Whelan Drug Stores.
Nujol Heavy (Stanco). 59¢; 89¢ for 1 qt. National.
Russian Type Heavy Naphthenic (DePree Co.). 59¢; 98¢ for 1 qt. National.
Parke-Davis Heavy (Parke, Davis & Co.). 63¢. Very high viscosity. National.
Albolene (McKesson & Robbins). 69¢. Very high viscosity. National.

OBESITY

Since the cause of overweight is eating more food than the body requires, the only effective cure is to reduce food intake.

Exercise alone has been found of little value; in some cases, it may even be harmful. Furthermore, exercise usually increases appetite, making it harder to adhere to a low-calorie diet.

"Slenderizing" massages do not cause loss of weight. Fatty tissue cannot be rubbed away from any part of the body.

Nor can the use of "dietetic foods" replace dieting. Many such products as *Thomas' Protein Bread*, lay stress on protein content. But all proteins yield calories, just as do starches.

There is no foundation for the claim that drinking grape juice will reduce weight.

If quick reduction of weight is necessary for health or morale, a safe and rapid reduction course is possible only under medical supervision. Self-medication with drugs such as thyroid, laxatives and others is extremely dangerous and may even be fatal.

In losing weight through diet, it is necessary first to

eliminate or lower the intake of unessential foods—the sugars and starches. The former should be eliminated from all drinks and stewed fruits. Saccharin is a harmless, calorie-free substitute which can be used for sweetening beverages. "Soft drinks" and starchy foods, such as bread, potatoes and corn, should be avoided.

Fats are the highest of all foods in caloric value. Since they contribute so much to the palatability of foods, however, it is difficult to do without them entirely. But meats, poultry and fish high in fat content should be avoided and fried foods should not be eaten. Salads should be made without oil dressing; lemon juice or vinegar, alone or with spices, can be used instead. Avoid dressings made with mineral oil, as this interferes with absorption of vitamins. Alcoholic beverages have a high caloric value.

Foods permitted in a reducing diet include most of those that go to make up a normal, well-balanced diet. The only difference is in the quantity. The essential foods are: milk, eggs, meat, fish, fowl, cheese, fruits, vegetables and whole wheat breads or cereals.

Because of its calcium, vitamin B complex and protein value, a pint of whole or skim milk a day should be included in any reducing diet. Skim milk or buttermilk has about half the caloric value of whole milk. Pouring the cream layer off ordinary milk will not give quite as low caloric value as commercial skim milk.

Lean meats, fish (including shellfish) or fowl may be eaten daily. Cottage cheese or pot cheese is the only cheese suitable for low-calorie diets. Eggs should be boiled or poached, not fried or scrambled.

Cooked or raw vegetables should be served at least twice daily. For the very stringent reducing diet, choose only 16-calorie or 28-calorie vegetables (see table). An abundance of green or yellow vegetables—especially the leafy ones—will furnish adequate vitamin A.

Eat at least two servings of raw fruit daily.

Bread and cereal intake should be kept at a minimum in a reducing diet. One slice of bread a day is the most that should be permitted. *Ry-Krisp* and similar products are generally low in calories but high in roughage. Persons with sensitive digestive tracts should avoid them.

Since clear tea and coffee, mushrooms and soup made from bouillon cubes contain practically no calories, they can be used as desired. Water is not limited.

The 800-calorie diet described in the table will cause a

loss of about eight pounds a month in an average case. It should be kept in mind, however, that frequently no weight is lost in the first weeks of dieting.

No diet containing less than 800 calories a day should be attempted without medical supervision.

• LOW CALORIE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Calories per hundred grams)

Note: There are approximately 30 grams in an ounce.

16-calorie vegetables: asparagus, beet greens, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, chard, cucumbers, endive, escarole, lettuce, radishes, sauerkraut, spinach, Summer squash, tomatoes and tomato juice, rhubarb.

28-calorie vegetables and fruits: canned carrots, collards, eggplant, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, okra, parsley, peppers, pumpkins, Winter squash, turnips, blackberries, melons, strawberries.

40-calorie vegetables and fruits: Brussels sprouts, beets, fresh carrots, fresh onions, canned peas, rutabagas; canned, unsweetened applesauce, water-packed apricots, blueberries, grapefruit, grapefruit juice, peaches, pears, limes, lemons, oranges, raspberries, tangerines.

800-CALORIE REDUCING DIET

Breakfast	Measure	Grams
28-calorie fruit	1 serving	100
Egg	1	50
Bread	1 slice	30
Butter	1 teaspoon	5
Luncheon		
Meat or fish	2 oz.	60
16-calorie vegetable	1 serving	100
28-calorie fruit or vegetable....	1 serving	100
Skimmed milk	1 glass	200
Butter	1 teaspoon	5
Dinner		
Meat or fish	3 oz.	90
16-calorie vegetables		
(1 raw, 1 cooked)	2 servings	200
40-calorie fruit or vegetable....	1 serving	100
Skimmed milk	1 glass	200
Butter	1 teaspoon	5

PAIN

Rest, and such physical measures as hot or cold applications are often far more effective in relieving pain than drugs. Thus, some types of headache will respond most quickly to a half hour of lying down, or a cold compress or ice-bag on the forehead. Neuralgic, shooting pains in the head or elsewhere will often be relieved by hot, wet compresses or a hot-water bottle (see "Physical Therapy," page 161).

Of the drugs advertised for the relief of pain, aspirin is probably the safest. (See "Aspirin," page 123 for discussion of reactions to the drug.) For the average person, one or two 5-grain tablets every three or four hours may have a relieving effect. Larger doses should be taken only at the direction of a physician. A large pinch of bicarbonate of soda in water should be taken with aspirin to diminish stomach irritation.

Analgesic (pain-killing) compounds often contain aminopyrine, acetanilid, acetophenetidin, cinchophen, or similar drugs. Even small doses of acetanilid can cause weakness, skin disorders, blood changes, etc., in very sensitive persons. Larger doses may cause restlessness, delirium and collapse. Death from heart failure may in rare cases occur after large doses are taken, particularly in those with heart trouble. But the main dangers of acetanilid are that it can lead to addiction and poisoning.

Antipyrine and acetophenetidin (also called phenacetin) may be present in "painkillers." Their action is similar to that of acetanilid, but they are less toxic and less likely to cause addiction.

Aminopyrine and cinchophen are even more dangerous than acetanilid and acetophenetidin. They should never be used except upon prescription. A physician should, of course, be consulted in the event of any severe or protracted pain. Aminopyrine is responsible for a blood disease, agranulocytosis, which has caused hundreds of deaths.

Remedies containing these drugs and sold in interstate commerce are required by law to state the amount of drug present per dose.

Dysmenorrhea, or menstrual pain, may be relieved by rest and a warm bath, or by application of a hot-water bottle or ice bag (whichever proves better) to the lower abdomen. One or two aspirin tablets every two or three

hours may be helpful. Avoid aminopyrine; agranulocytosis is more likely to occur from aminopyrine taken just before or during the period.

Earache requires immediate medical care, since it may be a symptom of pus in the middle ear or of mastoiditis. Temporary relief may often be obtained from a hot-water bottle or a heat lamp (see "Physical Therapy," below). No ear drops should ever be used unless prescribed.

Toothache requires immediate dental attention. Until this is available some relief can be obtained by pressing a thick paste of bicarbonate of soda into the cavity or a small wad of absorbent cotton soaked in N. F. (National Formulary) Toothache Drops may be tried. One or two aspirin tablets may help.

Headache: See page 148.

Sore Throat: The pain can often be relieved by taking hot drinks frequently. Either milk or tea may be used; the addition of butter or honey confers no additional virtue. An ice collar or a cold, wet compress, kept around the neck, may help. A hot salt-water gargle (half teaspoonful of salt to a glass of hot water) every hour or so may give comfort. "Antiseptic" gargles are of no special value.

Inexpert swabbing of the throat with argyrol or other preparations is not only useless but frequently harmful, since it may spread infection. If sore throat is accompanied by fever, rest in bed and medical care are imperative.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

Physical therapy is of value in many ailments. But expensive electrical and light equipment is not ordinarily needed. Massage, exercises, water, air, heat and sunlight can be used effectively.

• INFRA-RED RAYS AND HEAT

Infra-red rays are simply heat rays; in some devices, these are accompanied by light. Heat may be obtained as well from a hot-water bottle, hot wet packs, poultices and hot-water baths. The source used should depend upon the area to be treated and whether local or general application is desired.

Local applications of heat are valuable in the treatment of arthritis, backache, bruises and sprains.

Heat-lamps, generally more easily manipulated than

direct applications, can often be used on regions of the body where pads, compresses or hot-water bottles are inconvenient.

Sometimes hot, wet compresses are superior to other methods. Sore muscles, a backache or an attack of "gas" may be relieved more readily by a hot, wet compress than by dry heat. The compress may be made by wringing out a thick cloth or towel in hot water and then applying it to the painful area. A rubber, gutta-percha or oiled silk sheet covering the compress will help to retain the heat and the moisture. A hot-water bottle over the compress will keep it hot longer, and save frequent change.

• DIATHERMY

The heat produced in diathermy is generated within the body by the application of high-frequency electric current. Because of the depth of penetration it is used by physicians for treatment of pain and other conditions in deep-seated structures of the body. *Do not buy or rent diathermy apparatus for use at home; self-treatment is unsafe.*

• ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

The number of ailments for which ultra-violet radiation may be used with benefit is very limited. It is definitely known that ultra-violet-ray exposure will *not* (1) permanently lower blood pressure, (2) prevent or relieve colds, (3) cure anemia, (4) prevent or cure baldness, (5) increase mental activity.

Ultra-violet is beneficial for the cure and prevention of rickets, the treatment of certain types of tuberculosis, and the healing of sluggish wounds. *For such conditions it must, however, be applied under medical supervision.* Even very short exposure to ultra-violet rays may produce, in some people, severe burns and conjunctivitis (inflammation of the eye). In certain sensitive persons repeated exposure may lead to degenerative changes or even to cancer of the skin. Kidney damage has also been reported following excessive exposure. Uncontrolled ultra-violet radiation is particularly dangerous in pulmonary tuberculosis, certain skin disorders, and in most infections accompanied by fever. (See the *Reports*, May 1946, for fuller discussion.)

Controlled ultra-violet radiation is used in hospitals to reduce cross-infections in wards. The technique is specialized and the method cannot be used in homes.

POISON IVY AND POISON OAK

The best way to prevent ivy poisoning is to learn to recognize the plant, so that it can be avoided. In the early Fall, when the danger of poisoning is greatest, the poison-ivy vine has characteristic glossy, dark green leaves with three leaflets, white berries and reddish stems. Poison oak is very similar to poison ivy.

Use of a yellow laundry soap (*Fels-Naptha* or *Kirkman's Borax*) under a shower almost immediately after exposure will frequently remove the poison before inflammation sets in. Ordinary toilet soap is less effective. The application of calamine lotion or cold, wet dressings (see "Antiseptics," page 124) will relieve the inflamed skin somewhat. Bathing the affected parts in very hot water, though painful for the first few seconds, often gives complete relief for several hours.

Some doctors have had success with the use of hypodermic injections of poison-ivy extract, for prevention. It is less effective after inflammation has set in. A method of oral immunization against poison ivy is being tried but has had only limited success.

SKIN AND SCALP DISORDERS

• ACNE

Acne is a skin disorder occurring chiefly in adolescence; its cause is unknown. Much can be done, however, by the intelligent use of the following advice:

Local measures include the liberal use of soap and water and the application of a lotion such as *Lotio Alba* freshly prepared, or a lotion containing resorcin or sulfur, with the object of keeping the skin somewhat dry. The scalp must always receive attention. Comedones or blackheads and pustules should be carefully extracted or evacuated. Picking or squeezing of pimples is forbidden.

Generally, X-ray therapy, administered by a specialist, is effective, but is not used unless local remedies (lotions, salves, etc.) have failed materially to benefit the condition in a period of one or two months. X-ray treatment seldom given before the age of 15 to 17, is dangerous except in the hands of a medical specialist.

Any evident dietary irregularities are corrected and most patients are told to discontinue taking chocolate, sea food, cheese and nuts. Iodized salt is prohibited by most doctors. Patients are encouraged to eat a well-balanced diet

containing fresh fruit, vegetables, green salads, milk and lean meats. It is not believed, however, that indiscretions in diet are the cause of or the precipitating factor in most cases. Carbohydrate foods or sweets (except for chocolate in some cases) have no influence on development of acne.

Vitamin preparations have no influence on acne. Yeast, including *Fleischmann's*, may actually make acne worse.

Sunlight or artificial ultra-violet rays are temporarily useful in producing peeling of the skin, but in most cases no permanent cure is obtained.

Acne of the chin and around the mouth is more resistant to treatment than in other areas. Medical care should be sought to avoid scarring and disfigurement.

• DANDRUFF & BALDNESS

It is normal to lose a small amount of hair daily and to have a small amount of dandruff or oiliness of the scalp. However, when dandruff and falling hair become excessive, it is an indication of a scalp abnormality.

So-called "dandruff" germs are not the cause of dandruff, and neither dandruff nor oily scalp is a direct cause of baldness. It is probable, however, that the tendency to all three conditions runs in families.

There is no proof that use of vitamins internally or externally has any effect on scalp disorders:

Proper local care of the scalp consists of a shampoo about once weekly. (See "Shampoos".) This will do more for ordinary dandruff than any hair tonic. Brushing the hair vigorously twice a day provides much better massage and stimulation of the scalp than can be obtained by commercial massage or vibratory devices.

The value of almost all hair tonics is dependent to a large extent upon their alcohol content. While there is no harm in the use of such hair tonics, claims that they will prevent or cure falling hair are false. No hair tonic is a satisfactory substitute for competent medical treatment of serious or chronic hair or scalp disorders.

The following formula can, however, be used as a cleansing agent and lotion for combating dandruff to sup-

READ THE INTRODUCTION

Re-read the introduction of this Buying Guide occasionally. It will help you in making the best use of the material in these pages.

plement your regular shampoo. In some States, a physician's prescription is needed.

Chloral Hydrate	4.0
Salicylic Acid	4.0
Glycerin	6.0
Alcohol	} Enough of each to make 240.0
Water	

A few persons may find this lotion irritating because of sensitivity to one or more ingredients. If you notice any irritation, discontinue use of the lotion immediately.

Enough of the lotion to cover the entire scalp should be rubbed in with finger tips every night for a week. Then the scalp should be shampooed. The application of lotion and shampoo should be continued for several weeks, or until most of the dandruff has disappeared.

• ECZEMA

The term "eczema" has been used to cover a multitude of skin disorders. It is an affection having many causes.

Most cases can be successfully treated only by a competent dermatologist. Eczema may be aggravated or made chronic by wrong treatment with patent medicines. For temporary relief of the itching, calamine lotion may be dabbed on; or cold, wet compresses of sodium bicarbonate or Burow's solution may be applied (see "Antiseptics," page 124).

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

Thermometers costing 50¢ were found to be as accurate as those costing \$1.50 when tested by CU in accordance with specifications of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. None of the thermometers was found absolutely accurate, but only two of the 30 failed to meet specifications which call for deviation from correct temperature of no more than 0.2° F. at 98° F. and at 102° F., and no more than 0.3° F. at 106° F. Thermometers carrying certificates of accuracy were found no better than others; deviations from standards given on the certificates were generally not correct.

A few brands had scale markings which rubbed off when the thermometers were dipped in carbolic acid—the test for fastness of pigment; these were rated "Acceptable," if otherwise satisfactory, since thermometers for home use are seldom subjected to such severe usage.

There are three types of clinical thermometers: the oral, with a long narrow bulb, for taking temperatures

under the tongue; the *rectal*, with a pear-shaped bulb; and the *stubby* or *security*, with a short bulb, to be used orally, rectally or under the armpit. The stubby thermometer is considered safest for infants and children.

Some thermometers are claimed to register correctly in one minute. Doctors recommend that three minutes be allowed for *any* thermometer.

When you start taking a temperature, the scale of the thermometer should read no more than 97° F.

Handle your thermometer carefully. Keep it in its case when it is not in use. And keep the case where it will not roll, away from sunlight and other sources of heat. Never use hot water to clean a thermometer. Temperatures higher than about 110° F. ruin the instrument. An antiseptic solution such as alcohol, or soap and cold water, is adequate.

Specially-shaped thermometers were found no easier to read than ordinary ones. To read any thermometer, hold it in good light, horizontally, and rotate slowly until the magnified column shows clearly.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost, with brands at the top of the list "Best Buys." Unless otherwise indicated, two or more thermometers of each brand were tested.

From the *Reports*, October 1944.

ACCEPTABLE

Not all the cartons indicated brand names or name of manufacturer; names were taken from cartons, thermometers or certificates.

Kessling Madison (E. Kessling Thermometer Co., B'klyn). 50¢. One sample tested. National.

Macy's (Made for R. H. Macy, by Taylor Instrument Co.). 51¢ (2 for 96¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Recorder (Cornell Instrument Co., B'klyn). 59¢. Av. East, West and South.

Ideal (Ideal Thermometer Co., NYC). 68¢ for oral; 79¢ for rectal. Pigment rubbed off. National.

Taylor Bond (Taylor Instrument Co.). 69¢. National.

Weinhagens (Weinhagen & Hespe). 77¢. National.

Fever Guide (Puritee Thermometer Co.). 79¢. Pigment rubbed off.

Sentinel (Made for Drake Laboratories, by Cornell Instrument Co.). 98¢. Pigment on one rubbed off. Av. row indicator. Av. Penna. and Calif.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

United Cross (Made for Whelan Drug Co. by E. Kessling Thermometer Co.). 98¢. Pigment rubbed off slightly. National.

Clini-Craft (Puritee Thermometer Co.). 98¢.

Apex (Faichney Instrument Corp.). \$1 (some locations, \$1.25 and \$1.50). National.

Owl Drug Co. (Made for Owl Drug Co. by Eisele & Co.). \$1. Av. West Coast at Owl Drug Stores.

Monroe (Taylor Instrument Co.). \$1. National.

Faichney (Faichney Instrument Corp.). \$1. One sample tested. National.

PS (Made for Associated Merchandising Corp. by E. Kessling Thermometer Co.). \$1. One sample tested. Av. nationally at AMC Stores.¹

B-D Medical Center (Beckton, Dickinson). \$1.09. National.

Firstaid (Made for United Drug Co. by E. Kessling Thermometer Co.). \$1.25. Arrow indicator. National.

Braley's Inc. (Armstrong Cork Co.). \$1.25.

Restwell (Eisele & Co.). \$1.25. One sample tested. National.

Instanta (Taylor Instrument Co.). \$1.25. One sample tested. National.

Kessling (E. Kessling Thermometer Co.). \$1.25. One sample tested. Pigment rubbed off slightly. Arrow indicator. National.

Seal-Test (Ex-Ell Instrument Corp.). \$1.25. One sample tested. Pigment rubbed off. National.

Findet (Eisele & Co.). \$1.25. One sample tested. Colored indicator bulb at top of thermometer. National.

Sovereign (Made for Whelan Drug Co. by E. Kessling Thermometer Co.). \$1.29. Pigment rubbed off one sample. Arrow indicator. National.

Beacon (E. Kessling Thermometer Co.). \$1.50. Pigment rubbed off. Flat-shaped type. National.

Binoc (Taylor Instrument Co.). \$1.50. Flat-shaped type. National.

Shur-Test (Ex-Ell Instrument Corp.). \$1.50. One sample tested. Pigment rubbed off. National.

Eco (Eisele & Co.). \$1.50. One sample tested. National.

¹ For list of AMC Stores see page 8.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Emrose (Emrose Thermometer Co.). 98¢. Two samples tested. One did not meet the requirements for accuracy. Pigment rubbed off both.

Whitaco (Armstrong Cork Co.). \$1. One sample tested. Did not meet the requirements for accuracy. Pigment rubbed off slightly.

TONICS AND STIMULANTS

Tonics are advertised for poor appetite, insomnia, anemia, underweight, lack of pep, easy fatigability, sexual "weakness," "lost manhood," "female weakness" and other symptoms. Each of these symptoms is due to an underlying disorder which may require medical care.

Chronic fatigue without organic cause may be a symptom of vitamin deficiency. More often it is caused by certain nervous disorders, and may be accompanied by nervousness, jitteriness or depression. A deep-seated psychological or emotional maladjustment may be the cause. A frank discussion with a physician may help; often treatment by a psychiatrist is necessary. Fatigue may be associated with a lack of satisfaction in sexual performance or with other difficulties which a psychiatrist will know best how to treat. Testosterone administered by a physician may help some middle-aged men temporarily. (See "Aging in the Male," *Reports*, August 1945.)

Many substances have been proposed for increasing physical endurance. Dextrose or ordinary sugar is helpful only during performance of severe physical exercise, when the body supplies of sugar are temporarily depleted. For ordinary exertion, the sugar derived from good foods is sufficient.

There is no evidence that alkalizers and phosphate drinks increase endurance or relieve fatigue. Caffeine, a drug present in coffee, chocolate, cocoa, and the cola drinks, has a definitely stimulating effect on the body and mind. But this effect is slight (in some persons negligible) and too often it is soon followed by a depression of both physical and mental efficiency.

"Iron tonics," advertised for anemia, lack of pep, etc., contain an insignificant amount of utilizable iron. The temporary sense of well-being or improved appetite resulting from the tonics is due chiefly to the alcohol they contain.

Amphetamine or *Benzedrine Sulfate* is a powerful stimulant, but its action is so unpredictable in many persons, and its toxic properties are so numerous and dangerous that it should be taken only under supervision of a physician.

Physicians prescribe tonics only as supplements to other treatment. Proprietary tonics encourage delay in seeking medical care. If they have any effect, they either mask the symptoms and give a false sense of security to the patient or cause irritation of the stomach and intestines. There are no known tonics specific for the ailments of women, even though many are widely advertised as such. (See "the Menopause," *Reports*, July 1945.)

Although fatigue may be a symptom of a severe vitamin deficiency, the importance of vitamins in the treatment of conditions of weakness has been greatly exaggerated. Fatigue which results from vitamin deficiency is infrequent in comparison with fatigue resulting from psychological disturbances. But even when fatigue does result from insufficient vitamin intake, the best remedy is a wholesome, well-balanced diet plus medical care, not self-dosing with *One-A-Day*, *Vimm*, *Stamm*, *Pep* or any other of the hundreds of vitamin preparations on the market.

ALKALIZERS

Habitual use of "alkalizers" is to be avoided; it can lead to alkalosis, a serious condition that is particularly likely to occur in elderly persons or those with kidney disease.

There is no danger in the use of an alkalizer for an occasional attack of "heart burn" or "gas" due to alcohol, sensitivity to a particular food, hurried eating or emotional distress. Ordinary baking soda (bicarbonate of soda), a half teaspoonful in water or carbonated water, will work as well as any of the proprietary remedies such as *Bisodol*. Avoid such effervescent drinks as *Bromo-Seltzer* which contains also the potentially dangerous drug acetanilid (see "Pain," page 160).

Toilet Goods and Cosmetics

CLEANSING CREAMS

Ordinary toilet soap and water are the most efficient—and generally, the only necessary—skin cleansers. For those who have dry skins, washing should be followed by the application of an emollient cream. If you do use a cream as the primary cleansing agent, it should be followed with a soap-and-water wash.

Any cleansing cream should be easy to spread, should have a pleasant odor, should not be excessively alkaline, and, if it is an emulsion, should not separate into a greasy and a watery layer. These factors were used as the basis for CU's ratings of 129 brands of various types of cleansing creams. There is no difference in cleansing ability among various types and brands.

Cleansing creams may generally be divided into four types:

Cold creams are emulsions of various oils, waxes and water. They are suitable for use on skin which is neither too oily nor too dry.

Liquefying cleansing creams are non-emulsified mixtures of mineral oil and waxes. They have creamy consistency at room temperature, but become liquefied by the heat of the skin. They tend to dissolve natural skin oils, and should not, therefore, be used on dry skins.

Dry skin cleansing creams are similar to cold creams, but contain, in addition, an emollient ingredient such as lanolin or vegetable oil. These creams are for dry skins.

Cleansing or "All-Purpose" creams may be either emulsions or mixtures. Often they are claimed to do a variety of other things besides cleansing the skin. For the most part, such claims are unfounded. CU judged them simply as cleansing creams.

In ratings which follow, consistency, spreadability and perfume were satisfactory unless otherwise noted, and the creams showed no tendency to separate.

From the *Reports*, February 1946.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost per ounce within each group. Figures in parentheses represent

cost per ounce. Unless otherwise indicated, prices do not include 20% Federal cosmetics tax.

COLD CREAMS

GOOD

Macy's (R. H. Macy). \$1.44 for 32 oz. (4.5¢); 23¢ for 4 oz. (5.8¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC; LaSalle & Koch Dep't Store, Toledo; Davison Paxon Dep't Store, Atlanta.

Ann Barton, Cat. No.—4704E (Sears, Roebuck). 42¢ for 6 oz., tax included, postpaid (5.8¢). Av. mail order.

Pond's (Pond's Extract Co.). 98¢ for 10.4 oz. (9.4¢); 59¢ for 6.1 oz. (9.7¢). National.

Three Flowers Cleansing (Richard Hudnut). 55¢ for 4 oz. (13.8¢). Good, soft, oily feel. National.

Louis Philippe Angelus (House of Louis Philippe). 49¢ for 2.5 oz. (19¢). National.

Mary Scott Rowland for Cleansing (Mary Scott Rowland, Ltd.). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). National.

Salon (Dorothy Gray, Ltd.). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). National.

FAIR

Cold Cream by Vivani (Benjamin Ansehl Co.). 25¢ for 12 oz. (2.1¢).

Jean LaVerne Theatrical Cold Cream (Owl Drug Co.). 29¢ for 13½ oz. (2.2¢). West Coast at Owl Drug Stores.

"Hollywood Extra" Theatrical (Cleansing) (Rabin Co.). 25¢ for 8 oz. (3.1¢). National.

Gimbels Double-Whipped (Gimbel Bros.). 79¢ for 16 oz. (4.9¢). Av. Gimbel's Dep't Store, NYC.

Old English (Wm. H. Loveland Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz. (5¢). National.

Elizabeth Post Triple Whipped (Elizabeth Post). 50¢ for 9.88 oz. (5.1¢); 25¢ for 5 oz. (5¢). Av. Kress Stores.

Filene's Own (Wm. Filene's Sons Co.). 99¢ for 16 oz. (6.2¢). Av. Filene's Dep't Store, Boston.

Consumers' Special (Special Formula Corp.). 50¢ for 8 oz. (6.3¢). Weak, waxy odor. Av. east of the Mississippi.

(continued next page)

FAIR—CONT'D

- Max Factor's Theatrical** (Max Factor & Co.). 50¢ for 8 oz. (6.3¢). National.
- Blue Diamond** (Hearn's). 39¢ for 4 oz. (9.8¢). Fruity odor. Av. Hearn's Dep't Store, NYC.
- Embassy Cold Cream** (Vantine). 20¢ for 2 oz. (10¢).
- Cashmere Bouquet For Cleansing** (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). 39¢ for 3½ oz. (11.1¢). National.
- Armand Cold Cream** (Armand Co.). 45¢ for 4 oz. (11.3¢). Little perfume, waxy odor.
- Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect** (Daggett & Ramsdell). 92¢ for 8 oz. (11.5¢); 45¢ for 3 oz. (15¢). Too waxy.
- Larkin, Cat. No.—137** (Larkin Store Corp.). 25¢ for 1⅞ oz. (13.3¢). Av. mail order.
- Irresistible Whip-Text** (Irresistible). 20¢ for 1½ oz. (15¢). National.
- Leon Laraine Cleansing** (Carrell, Ltd.). \$1.75 for 7½ oz. (23.5¢); \$1 for 3 oz. (33.3¢).
- Drezma** (Drezma, Inc.). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢).
- Cara Nome** (Langlois, Inc.). \$2 for 7.5 oz. (26.7¢). Harsh odor.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

- Henben** (Henben). 25¢ for 8 oz. (3.1¢). Too waxy, slight separation, slightly rancid odor.
- Miner's Theatrical** (Miner's, Inc.). 49¢ for 16 oz.; 25¢ for 8 oz. (3.1¢). Shed water; yellow spots on top.
- Meda** (Meda Prod., Inc.). 25¢ for 6¾ oz. (3.7¢). Medicinal odor; water on bottom of jar; too stiff.
- Hudson's Cold Cream** (J. L. Hudson Co.). 65¢ for 7½ oz. (8.7¢). Poor appearance; shed water.
- Barbara Lane** (Whelan Drug Co.). \$1 for 12 oz. (13.1¢). Waxy odor; separation on top; shed water.
- Marvelous** (Richard Hudnut). 55¢ for 2½ oz. (25.9¢). Too stiff and waxy; did not spread; not good for cleansing.

PRICES

The prices given in the ratings are, with few exceptions, the prices at which the brands tested were purchased in the stores by CU shoppers. The date of the original report, which appears just before the ratings, indicates roughly when the purchases were made.

LIQUEFYING CLEANSING CREAMS

GOOD

(But note comments in text.)

Albolene (McKesson & Robbins). 89¢ for 16 oz. (5.6¢); 47¢ for 4 oz. (11.8¢). National.

Ann Barton, Cat. No.—4705E (Sears, Roebuck). 42¢ for 5½ oz., tax included, postpaid (6.4¢). Av. mail order.

Pond's Liquefying for Oily Skin (Pond's Extract Co.). 98¢ for 10.4 oz. (9.4¢); 39¢ for 3.2 oz. (12.2¢). National.

Bullock's Gold Seal (Bullock's). \$1.65 for 14¼ oz. (11.6¢).

Dorothy Gray (Dorothy Gray, Ltd.). \$3.50 for 15 oz. (23.3¢); \$1 for 3¾ oz. (26.7¢). National.

Leon Laraine (Carrel, Ltd.). \$1.75 for 7½ oz. (23.4¢); \$1 for 3 oz. (33.3¢).

Barbara Gould (Barbara Gould). \$2 for 7½ oz. (27.3¢); \$1 for 2½ oz. (40¢). National.

Almay (Almay, Inc.). \$1.10 for 3¼ oz. (33.9¢).

Yardley (Yardley). \$1.50 for 4.3 oz. (34.9¢). National.

Ardena (Elizabeth Arden). \$6 for 16 oz. (37.5¢). \$2 for 4 oz. (50¢). National.

FAIR

Macy's (R. H. Macy & Co.). 59¢ for 12 oz. (4.9¢); 21¢ for 3¾ oz. (5.6¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC; LaSalle & Koch Dep't Store, Toledo; Davison Paxon Dep't Store, Atlanta.

Woodbury Oily Skin (John H. Woodbury, Inc.). 97¢ for 16 oz. (6.1¢); 39¢ for 3.42 oz. (11.4¢). National.

Embassy Cleansing Cream (Vantine). 20¢ for 2 oz. (10¢). Av. Woolworth Stores.

Larkin, Cat. No.—138 (Larkin Store Corp.). 27¢ for 1¾ oz. (12.6¢). Odor too strong. Av. mail order.

L'A (Carrel, Ltd.). 50¢ for 3 oz. (16.7¢).

Roseleaf (Primrose House). \$3 for 16 oz. (18.7¢); \$1 for 3 oz. (33.3¢). National.

DuBarry Special (Richard Hudnut). \$3.50 for 16 oz. (21.9¢); \$1 for 3¾ oz. (26.7¢). National.

Frances Denney (Frances Denney). \$3.50 for 15½ oz. (22.6¢); \$1 for 3.3 oz. (30.3¢). Very sweet odor. National.

(continued next page)

FAIR—CONT'D

Drezma (Drezma, Inc.). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). Av. East, Midwest.

Avon for Normal Skin (Avon Prod., Inc.). 89¢ for 3½ oz. (25.4¢).

Cara Nome (Langlois, Inc.). \$2 for 7½ oz. (26.7¢); \$1 for 3 oz. (33.3¢). Av. Liggett, Owl and Rexall Drug Stores.

Rose Laird (Rose Laird). \$1.17 for 4 oz. (29.3¢). Av. Northeast, Central States and Calif.

Beauty Counselor Formula 1 - (Beauty Counselors, Inc.). \$1 for 3¾ oz. (29.6¢).

Frances Denney Special (Frances Denney). \$5.50 for 15½ oz. (35.5¢); \$2 for 3½ oz. (57.3¢).

Antoine 424 (Antoine de Paris). \$2.07 for 4½ oz. (46¢); \$1.75 for 3¾ oz. (51.9¢). Cheap, strong rose odor.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Rexall (United Drug Co.). 25¢ for 2 oz. (12.5¢). Medicinal odor; lumpy.

CLEANSING AND "ALL PURPOSE" CREAMS**GOOD**

Woodbury Complete Beauty Cream (John H. Woodbury, Inc.). 97¢ for 16 oz. (6.1¢); 39¢ for 3.6 oz. (10.8¢). National.

Jergens Face Cream (Andrew Jergens Co.). 97¢ for 10½ oz. (9.2¢); 50¢ for 3.2 oz. (14.3¢). National.

Lady Esther Four Purpose Face Cream (Lady Esther, Ltd.). 98¢ for 10 oz. (10.2¢); 39¢ for 3.7 oz. (10.5¢).

Macy's Sensitive Skin Cleanser (R. H. Macy & Co.). \$1.69 for 16 oz. (10.6¢); 59¢ for 3¾ oz. (15.7¢).

Excessively sweet odor, may be objectionable to some users. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC; LaSalle & Koch Dep't Store, Toledo; Davison Paxon Dep't Store, Atlanta.

Tayton's Triple-Whipped Cleansing and Night Cream (Tayton Co.). 39¢ for 3½ oz. (11.1¢). National.

Tussy Cleansing Cream (Lehn & Fink Prod. Corp.). \$3 for 16 oz. (18.7¢); \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). National.

Edna Wallace Hopper's Cleansing Cream (Affiliated Prod., Inc.). 49¢ for 2.6 oz. (18.8¢). National.

GOOD—CONT'D

Kathleen Mary Quinlan Feather-Light Cleansing Cream (Kathleen Mary Quinlan). \$3 for 15 oz. (20¢); \$1 for 3½ oz. (28.6¢). National.

Kathleen Mary Quinlan Special Formula Cleansing Cream (Kathleen Mary Quinlan). \$3 for 15 oz. (20¢); \$1 for 3½ oz. (28.6¢). National.

Translucid Special Sheer Texture Cleansing Cream (Houbigant). \$1.75 for 7.88 oz. (22.2¢); \$1 for 3½ oz. (28.6¢). National.

Frances Denney Mild Cleansing Cream (Frances Denney). \$3.50 for 15½ oz. (22.2¢); \$1 for 3½ oz. (28.6¢). National.

Barbara Gould Cream Pompom (For Cleansing) (Barbara Gould). \$3.50 for 15 oz. (23.3¢); \$1 for 2¾ oz. (36.3¢). National.

"Water Lily" Cleansing Cream (Helena Rubinstein, Inc.). \$3.75 for 15½ oz. (24.2¢); \$1 for 3¾ oz. (26.3¢). National.

Barbara Gould Special Cleansing Cream (Barbara Gould). \$2 for 8 oz. (25¢); \$1 for 2¾ oz. (36.4¢). National.

Helena Rubinstein "Pasteurized" Face Cream (For Normal or Oily Skin) (Helena Rubinstein, Inc.). \$1 for 3¾ oz. (26.7¢); \$3 for 7½ oz. (40¢). Appeared to contain some lanolin. National.

Beauty Counselor Cleansing Formula 2 (Beauty Counselors, Inc.). \$1 for 3 oz. (33¢). Av. mail order.

Lenthéric Soft-Focus Cleansing Cream (Lenthéric). \$2.25 for 7½ oz. (33.1¢); \$1 for 2¾ oz. (36.4¢). Waxy odor. National.

Charles of the Ritz Oily Skin Cleanser (Charles of the Ritz). \$5 for 15½ oz. (33.1¢); \$1.50 for 2.86 oz. (52.5¢). National.

FAIR

Henben Four Purpose Cream (Henben). 25¢ for 8 oz. (3.1¢).

Miner's Cleansing Cream with Lanolin (Miner's, Inc.). 25¢ for 8 oz. (3.1¢). Thin bodied, oily cream; not for dry skin. National.

Elizabeth Post Milk Emulsion Cleanser (Elizabeth Post). 25¢ for 5 oz. (5¢). Av. Kress Stores.

TMC Emulsified Cleansing Cream (May Co.). \$1 for

FAIR—CONT'D

14½ oz. (6.9¢). Av. May Co., Denver, Los Angeles, NYC; M. O'Neil Co., Akron; Famous-Barr Co., St. Louis.

Lan-o-Creme (Stineway Drug Stores). \$1.19 for 14 oz. (8.5¢). Odor too strong and pronounced. Av. Stineway Drug Stores, Chicago.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Cleansing Cream (Sterling Drug, Inc.). 34¢ for 3¼ oz. (9.1¢). Not suitable for dry skin. National.

Blue Diamond All Purpose Cream (Hearn's). 39¢ for 4 oz. (9.8¢). Short weight. Av. Hearn's Dep't Store, NYC.

Hinds Complete Facial (Lehn & Fink Prod. Corp.). 39¢ for 4 oz. (9.8¢). National.

Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cleansing Cream (Daggett & Ramsdell). \$1 for 8 oz. (12.5¢); 45¢ for 3 oz. (15¢). National.

Vida-Ray Cream (Vita Ray). \$1 for 8 oz. (12.5¢). Shed some oil. National.

Coty Cleansing Cream For Normal Skin (Coty). \$2.50 for 15½ oz. (16.1¢); \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). National.

Westmore Cleansing Cream (House of Westmore). 50¢ for 3 oz. (16.7¢). Slightly harsh odor. National.

Max Factor Cleansing Cream (Max Factor & Co.). 55¢ for 3½ oz. (17.6¢). National.

Rose Laird Solo Cream Cleanser (Rose Laird). \$3.39 for 16 oz. (21.2¢); 94¢ for 2½ oz. (37.6¢). Av. Northeast, Central States and Calif.

Colonial Dames All Purpose Cream (Colonial Dames Co.). \$3.50 for 16 oz. (21.9¢); \$1 for 3½ oz. (28.6¢). Very cheap odor.

Luxuria Cleanser Beautifier (Harriet Hubbard Ayer). \$3.50 for 16 oz. (21.9¢); \$1 for 3½ oz. (32¢). National.

Frances Denney Velvet Cream (Frances Denney). \$3.50 for 15½ oz. (22.6¢); \$1 for 3.3 oz. (30.3¢). National.

Ingram's Milkweed Brand Improved Cream (Bristol-Myers Co.). \$1 for 3¼ oz. (26.7¢). National.

Louis Philippe's Crème Angélus (House of Louis Philippe). 89¢ for 3.3 oz. (27¢). Very soft, readily liquefying. Probably not for dry skin. National.

Delettrez Cleansing Cream (Delettrez). \$2.50 for 8

FAIR—CONT'D

- oz. (31.3¢). Not for dry skin. National.
- Delettretz Original Salon Mixture** (Special Cleansing Cream) (Delettretz). \$2.50 for 8 oz. (31.3¢); \$1 for 3 oz. (33.3¢). Melted easily. National.
- Fay's Lubricating Cleansing Cream** (Fay's Cosmetics). \$2.50 for 8 oz., \$1.25 for 4 oz. (31.3¢).
- Jacqueline Cochran Cleansing Cream** (Jacqueline Cochran). \$5 for 14 oz. (35.7¢); \$1.75 for 3.8 oz. (46.1¢). Liquefied easily. National.
- Jacqueline Cochran Liquefying Cleansing Cream** (Jacqueline Cochran). \$5 for 14 oz. (35.7¢); \$1.75 for 3.8 oz. (46.1¢). Not for dry skin. National.
- Antoine 425 Cleansing Cream** (Antoine de Paris). \$3.50 for 8 oz. (43.8¢); \$1.17 for 1½ oz. (62.3¢).

NOT ACCEPTABLE

- Old English All Purpose Cream** (Wm. H. Loveland Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz. (5¢). Emulsion broke down; shed water.
- Barbara Lane All Purpose Cream** (Whelan Drug Co.). \$1 for 12 oz. (8.3¢). Melted easily; shed water.
- Chiffon Cream** (Primrose House). \$3.50 for 16 oz. (21.9¢); \$1 for 3.4 oz. (29.4¢). Unpleasant odor; too dry to make efficient cleansing cream.
- Ardena Fluffy Cleansing Cream** (Elizabeth Arden). \$6 for 16 oz. (37.5¢); \$2 for 4 oz. (50¢). Odor unsuitable; did not spread well.
- Helena Rubinstein "Herbal" Cleansing Cream Special** (Helena Rubinstein, Inc.). \$3 for 7½ oz. (40¢); \$1 for 2 oz. (50¢). Consistency too waxy for a cleansing cream. Poor "herb" odor.
- Antoine 333 Three Purpose Cream** (Antoine de Paris). \$3.01 for 6½ oz. (46.3¢); \$1.59 for 2¼ oz. (70.8¢). Some separation and yellow discoloration; poor waxy odor.

CHECK THE CUMULATIVE INDEX

Before you make a major purchase, be sure to check the cumulative index in the latest issue of Consumer Reports. It will show you whether more recent ratings of the product you plan to buy have appeared.

(continued next page)

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Colonial Dames Salon Formula (Colonial Dames Co.). \$4 for 8 oz. (50¢); \$2 for 3½ oz. (57.3¢). Poor, rather greasy odor; shed water.

DRY SKIN CLEANSERS**GOOD**

Elizabeth Post (Elizabeth Post). 50¢ for 9.88 oz. (5.1¢); 25¢ for 5 oz. (5¢). Very smooth, spread well. Av. Kress Stores.

Ann Barton, Cat. No.—4707E (Sears, Roebuck). 42¢ for 6 oz., tax included, postpaid (6.4¢). Superfatted with lanolin. Av. mail order.

Macy's Special (For Dry Skin) (R. H. Macy & Co.). \$1.59 for 16 oz. (9.9¢); 59¢ for 4 oz. (14.7¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC; LaSalle & Koch Dep't Store, Toledo; Davison Paxon Dep't Store, Atlanta.

Consumers' Special (Special Formula Corp.). 50¢ for 4½ oz. (10.2¢). Av. east of the Mississippi.

Coty For Dry Skin (Coty). \$2.50 for 15½ oz. (16.1¢); \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). National.

Tussy Emulsified (Lehn & Fink Prod. Corp.). \$3 for 16 oz. (18.7¢); \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). Appeared rich in lanolin. National.

DuBarry For Dry Skin (Richard Hudnut). \$3.50 for 16¼ oz. (21.5¢); \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). National.

Dorothy Gray (Cream 683) (Dorothy Gray, Ltd.). \$4 for 16 oz.; \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). National.

Beauty Counselor Homogenized (Beauty Counselors, Inc.). \$1 for 3 oz. (33¢). Av. mail order.

Antoine 534 Dry Skin (Antoine de Paris). \$3.50 for 8 oz. (43.8¢); \$1 for 1½ oz. (66.8¢). Appeared to be superfatted with lanolin.

FAIR

Reverie (Reverie, Inc.). 35¢ for 4 oz. (8.8¢); 20¢ for 2 oz. (10¢).

Louis Philippe Angélus Dry Skin (House of Louis Philippe). 89¢ for 4 oz. (22.3¢). Slight separation; should be more oily. National.

The following creams were labeled "for dry skin," but showed no evidence of any "dry skin" features:

GOOD

Charles of the Ritz Dry Skin Cleanser (Charles of the Ritz). \$5.50 for 15½ oz. (33.1¢); \$1.50 for 2¾ oz. (52.1¢). Regular cleansing cream. National.

FAIR

Lander's Cold Cream with 2.03% Olive Oil (Lander Co., NYC). 25¢ for 6 oz. (4.2¢). Regular cleansing cream. National.

Filene's Own Dry Skin (Wm. Filene's Sons Co.). 99¢ for 16 oz. (6.2¢). Regular cold cream. Av. Filene's Dep't Store, Boston.

Perfection For Cleansing Dry Skin (Walgreen Co.). \$1.09 for 16 oz. (6.8¢); 59¢ for 8 oz. (7.4¢). Regular cleansing cream.

L'A (For Dry Skin) (Carrel, Ltd.). 50¢ for 3½ oz. (14.3¢). Regular cleansing cream.

Yardley Dry Skin (Yardley). \$1.50 for 4½ oz. (33.4¢). Poor odor; preservative odor strong.

Elmo Ultrae (Elmo Sales Corp., Phila.). \$2.20 for 6¼ oz. (35.2¢); \$1.10 for 2¾ oz. (40¢). Poor, fruity odor; some separation; regular cleansing cream.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Meda's Special Dry Skin Mixture (Meda Prod.). 25¢ for 6¾ oz. (3.7¢). Shed water; unstable.

Mary Scott Rowland Special For Dry Skin (Mary Scott Rowland, Ltd.). \$2 for 8 oz.; \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). Cream grainy; shed water; unstable.

CUTICLE REMOVERS

The most satisfactory way to remove excessive cuticle growth at the base of the nails is by first soaking the fingertips in warm, soapy water, then pushing back the softened skin with a towel or an orange stick wrapped in cotton. Commercial cuticle removers generally consist of strong alkali dissolved in water and glycerin. They may be strong enough to dissolve some of the skin near the cuticle, and to cause irritation and possible infection.

Cutting the cuticle tends to roughen it. Furthermore, accidental cuts into the flesh may become infected.

HAIR DRESSINGS

Miraculous properties, ascribed to various hair "tonics" are non-existent. All any of them can do is hold the hair in place, in greater or lesser degree. The 90 brands tested by CU fall into five types:

Pomades and solid brilliantines have petrolatum jelly (similar to *Vaseline*) as the base, sometimes with added perfumes and some modifiers. These should be used sparingly if a "patent leather" look is to be avoided.

Hair oils and liquid brilliantines have ordinary mineral oil as their base, with added perfumes and modifiers. They are less tacky than pomades; their use is largely by women, to keep loose ends of hair in place.

Two-layer mixtures consist generally of about 10% to 20% oil plus water; alcohol may or may not be present. They separate into a watery and an oily layer, and it is difficult to keep the phases mixed, even during application. CU considers them generally poor; they are listed here only because they are widely used, probably as a result of their early entry into the hair dressing field.

Emulsions are stable oil-and-water mixtures, with the oil evenly and permanently dispersed in the water phase. Generally they spread easily, and are slightly tacky.

Miscellaneous "tonics" for which a wide variety of claims are made contain many ingredients, sometimes of questionable value. They are here rated simply as hair dressings, regardless of claims. None can prevent or cure dandruff or baldness (see "Skin and Scalp Disorders," page 163).

Ratings, based on efficacy as hair dressings, are in order of increasing cost per ounce within each group. Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce. Prices are exclusive of 20% Federal cosmetics tax unless otherwise indicated. Unless otherwise noted, perfume was satisfactory and suitable for both men and women.

From the *Reports*, August 1946.

POMADES & SOLID BRILLIANTINES

ACCEPTABLE

Jo-Cur Hair Pomade (Jo-Cur, Inc.). 12¢ for 3 oz. (4¢). Fairly tacky. Perfume for women. National

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Palmer's Hair-Success Dressing (Kells Co.). 29¢ for 2 oz. (14.5¢). Very tacky; quite stiff; difficult to spread. Perfume for women.

Betty Woods Brilliantine (Betty Woods Laboratories). 31¢ for 2 oz. (15.5¢). Fairly tacky. Perfume for women. Av. southern Calif.

Avon Hair Dress (Avon Products). 43¢ for 2 3/8-oz. tube (18.1¢). Fairly tacky. Perfume for women. Av. nationally through representatives.

Lady Marlow Solid Brilliantine (Lady Marlow Co.). 37¢ for 1 1/4 oz. (21.2¢). Fairly tacky. Av. Sontag Drug Stores, Calif.

Stacomb (Standard Laboratories). 55¢ for 2 1/2-oz. jar (22¢); 26¢ for 1 1/4-oz. tube (20.8¢). Slightly tacky. Poor perfume in 2 1/2-oz. jar.

Brillox Jellé (Max Factor & Co.). 50¢ for 2 oz. (25¢). Slightly tacky. Perfume for women. National.

Yardley Solidified Brilliantine (Yardley, NYC). 55¢ for 2 oz. (27.5¢). Fairly tacky. Perfume for men.

Three Flowers Brilliantine (Richard Hudnut). 50¢ for 1 5/8 oz. (30.8¢). Tacky.

Cara Nome Brilliantine (Langlois). \$1 for 2 oz. (50¢). Very tacky.

Pomatex (Montru for Beauty). 60¢ for 1 oz. Slightly tacky, spread easily.

Creme-Set Make-Up for the Hair (Ogilvie Sisters). \$1.25 for 2 oz. (62.5¢). Fairly tacky.

LIQUID BRILLIANTINES & OILS**ACCEPTABLE**

Howe's Hair Oil (Howe & Co.). 12¢ for 3 oz. (4¢). Medium viscosity. Perfume for women. National.

Rose Hair Oil (Vi-Jon). 12¢ for 3 oz. (4¢). Medium viscosity. Perfume for men. Red color may stain. National.

Nowland's Landford Petrolin Oil Hair Tonic (Geo. H. Nowland Co.). 12¢ for 2 oz. (6¢). Viscous. Av. east of the Rockies.

Revelation Brilliantine (Stineway Drug Co.). 25¢ for 4 oz. (6.3¢). Light viscosity. Perfume for women.

Stag Perfumed Hair Oil (Langlois). 39¢ for 6 oz. (6.5¢); 29¢ for 3 oz. (9.7¢). Light viscosity. Perfume

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

for women. Av. nationally at Liggett, Owl and Rexall Stores.

Vitone Liquid Petroleum Hair Dressing (Whelan Drug Co.). 29¢ for 4 oz. (7.3¢). Medium viscosity. Perfume for women. Av. Whelan Stores.

Sears Approved Petrolatum Hair Tonic, Cat. No.—6127 (Sears, Roebuck). 59¢ (tax included) plus postage for 6 oz. (8.2¢). Medium viscosity. Perfume for women. Av. mail order.

Glo-Co Hair Dressing (Glo-Co Co.). 59¢ for 6 oz. (9.8¢); 39¢ for 3 oz. (13¢). Perfume for men.

Betty Woods Brilliantine (Betty Woods Laboratories). 59¢ for 6 oz. (9.8¢). Light viscosity. Perfume poor; sweet kerosene-like odor. Av. southern California.

Vaseline Hair Tonic (Chesebrough Mfg. Co.). 63¢ for 6 oz. (10.5¢); 37¢ for 2 oz. (18.5¢). Medium viscosity. National.

42 Luster Life Hair Oil Tonic ("42" Products, Ltd.). 49¢ for 4 oz. (12.3¢). Medium viscosity. Perfume for women. Av. West Coast; spotty national distribution.

Liquid Stacomb (Standard Laboratories). 39¢ for 3 oz. (13¢). Medium viscosity.

Larkin Brilliantine (Larkin Co.). 25¢ for 2 oz. (12.5¢). Light viscosity. Perfume for women.

Cashmere Bouquet Brilliantine (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). 33¢ for 2 oz. (16.5¢). Light viscosity. Perfume for women.

Lady Marlow Brilliantine (Lady Marlow Co.). 37¢ for 2 oz. (18.5¢). Light viscosity. Perfume for women.

Glostora (R. L. Watkins Co.). 29¢ for 1½ oz. (19.3¢). Medium viscosity.

Filene's Own Brilliantine (Wm. Filene's Sons Co.). 39¢ for 2 oz. (19.5¢).

Brillox (Max Factor). 50¢ for 2½ oz. (20¢). Light viscosity.

Brillantine Corbeille Fleurie (Pinaud, Inc.). 46¢ for 2 oz. (23¢). *Rose*: medium viscosity; *Violette*: light viscosity. Perfume for men.

L.B. Hair Oil (L.B. Laboratories, Inc.). 48¢ for 2 oz. (24¢). Medium viscosity.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Three Flowers Brilliantine (Richard Hudnut). 50¢ for 2 oz. (25¢). Light viscosity.

Leon Laraine Liquid Brilliantine (Carrel, Ltd.). 50¢ for 2 oz. (25¢). Medium viscosity. Perfume for women.

Barbara Gould Brilliantine (Barbara Gould). 50¢ for 2 oz. (25¢). Light viscosity; spread very easily. Perfume for women.

Surfspray Hair Groom (James E. Coates & Co.). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). Medium viscosity. Perfume for women; very sweet.

Frolic Brilliantine (Cheramy). 55¢ for 2 oz. (27.5¢). Light viscosity.

April Showers Brilliantine (Cheramy). 55¢ for 2 oz. (27.5¢). Medium viscosity. Perfume for women.

Avon Brilliantine (Avon Products). 59¢ for 2 oz. (29.5¢). Medium viscosity. Perfume for women.

Beauty Counselor Brilliantine (Beauty Counselors, Inc.). 60¢ for 2 oz. (30¢). Light viscosity. Perfume for women.

Roger & Gallet Brilliantine Violette (Roger & Gallet). 50¢ for 1 oz. Light viscosity. Perfume for men.

Cara Nome Liquid Brilliantine (Langlois). \$1 for 2 oz. (50¢). Light viscosity.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer Brilliantine (Harriet Hubbard Ayer). 50¢ for 1 oz. Medium viscosity. Perfume for men or women.

Blue Grass Brilliantine (Elizabeth Arden). \$1.25 for 2 oz. (62.5¢). Light viscosity; spread very easily. Perfume for women.

TWO-LAYER MIXTURES

ACCEPTABLE

While these products are not generally recommended, they are listed as "Acceptable" for those who prefer to use them.

Float-Oil (Stroback Laboratories). 39¢ for 8 oz. (4.9¢). Fairly tacky; 11.5% oil; 30% alcohol. Perfume for men.

Westphal's Lusterator (Paul Westphal, Inc.). 69¢ for 12 oz. (5.8¢). Slightly tacky; 15% oil; 25% alcohol. Perfume for men. National.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Annapolis Hair Dress with Oil** (Associated Brands). 49¢ for 8 oz. (6.1¢). Slightly tacky; 18% oil; 17.4% alcohol. Perfume for men.
- Ovil-Tone for Hair Dressing** (Great Atlantic Laboratories.). 89¢ for 12 oz. (7.4¢); 49¢ for 6 oz. (8.2¢). Fairly tacky; 17% oil. Unperfumed. National.
- Petroleum Hair Rub** (United Drug Co.). 50¢ for 6 oz. (8.3¢). Very slightly tacky; 23% oil; 25% alcohol. Perfume poor.
- Kreml Hair Tonic** (R. B. Semler, Inc.). 84¢ for 10 oz. (8.4¢); 31¢ for 3 oz. (10.3¢). Very slightly tacky; 9% oil; 19% alcohol. Perfume for men.
- Noonan's Hair Petrole** (T. Noonan & Sons Co.). 89¢ for 8 oz. (11.1¢). Slightly tacky; 11.4% oil; 14% alcohol. Perfume poor; irritating chemical odor.
- Yardley Hair Tonic** (Yardley). \$1.50 for 11 oz. (13.6¢). Fairly tacky; 5.6% oil; 65% alcohol. Perfume for men.
- Stag Liquid Brilliantine** (Langlois). 50¢ for 3 oz. (16.7¢). Slightly tacky; 41% oil.

EMULSIONS

ACCEPTABLE

GOOD

- Silver Pine** (Silver Pine Mfg. Co.). \$1.19 for 1 pt. (7.4¢); 69¢ for 8 oz. (8.6¢). Light emulsion; slightly tacky; spread easily. Unperfumed.
- Wildroot Cream-Oil Formula** (Wildroot Co.). 79¢ for 10 oz. (7.9¢); 47¢ for 5 oz. (9.4¢). Heavy emulsion; slightly tacky; spread easily. Perfume for men. National.
- Rayve Creme Hair Dress** (Raymond Laboratories, Inc.). 60¢ for 2½ oz. (24¢). Medium emulsion; slightly tacky. National.
- Seaforth! For Men Hairdressing** (Alfred D. McKelvy Co.). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). Thin emulsion; slightly tacky; spread easily. Perfume for men. National.

FAIR

- Pro-Ker No. 9 For Dry Scalps** (Hair Products Co.). \$1.19 for 16 oz. (7.4¢). Thin emulsion; fairly tacky. Similar to *Pro-Ker No. 10*, but slightly heavier. Unperfumed.

FAIR—CONT'D

Pro-Ker No. 10 (Hair Products Co.). \$1.19 for 16 oz. (7.4¢); 79¢ for 8 oz. (9.9¢). Very thin emulsion; slightly tacky. Unperfumed.

Trol Activated Oil (Odell Co.). 48¢ for 6 oz. (8¢). Formulation between a two-layer mixture and emulsion; required shaking. Thin; slightly tacky. Unperfumed.

Brylcreem (County Perfumery Co.). 49¢ for 4 oz. (12.3¢); 29¢ for 2 oz. (14.5¢). Semi-solid; very slightly tacky; spread easily, liquefied on scalp. Somewhat alkaline. Perfume for men.

Gorjus Hair Dressing (Andy Lotshaw Co.). 50¢ for 2 oz. (25¢). Medium emulsion; fairly tacky. Perfume for women.

MISCELLANEOUS DRESSINGS

ACCEPTABLE**GOOD**

Co-op Hair Dressing (National Co-operatives, Inc.). 37¢ for 7½ oz. (4.9¢). Very slightly tacky; not sticky; smooth, light, oily feel. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Avon Hair Lotion (Avon Products, Inc.). 59¢ for 6 oz. (9.8¢). Slightly tacky; oily, but not greasy; some separation of oil. Av. nationally through representatives.

Formula 20 For Loose Dandruff (Valentine Laboratories, Inc.). 79¢ for 8 oz. (9.9¢); 37¢ for 3½ oz. (10.6¢). Slightly tacky; slightly oily feel. Perfume for men.

Pinaud Eau De Quinine Compound Hair Lotion (Pinaud, Inc.). 97¢ for 6 oz. (16.2¢). Very slightly tacky; had "setting" properties. Perfume for men.

Swing Hair Fragrance (Ogilvie Sisters). \$1.25 for 2 oz. (62.5¢). Fairly tacky; slightly oily feel. 62½% alcohol. Perfume for men. National.

FAIR

Westphal's Auxiliator (Paul Westphal, Inc.). 49¢ for 12 oz. (4.1¢). Slightly tacky; non-oily feel. 55% alcohol.

FAIR—CONT'D

Wildroot Regular Formula (Wildroot Co.). 79¢ for 14 oz. (5.6¢). Slightly tacky; non-oily feel. Perfume for men.

Patone Hair Governor (Capatone Products Co.). 89¢ for 16 oz. (5.6¢). Very tacky; oily feel. 77% alcohol. Perfume for men.

Jeris Antiseptic Hair Tonic (A. R. Winarick, Inc.). 75¢ for 12 oz. (6.3¢). Very slightly tacky; non-oily feel.

Larkin Scalp Lotion (Larkin Co.). 30¢ for 4 oz. (7.5¢). Slightly tacky; non-oily feel. Perfume for women.

Ladd's Imperial (Hamilton Products Co.). 39¢ for 5 oz. (7.8¢). Fairly tacky; heavy, oily feel. Perfume for men.

Double Danderine (Sterling Products). 79¢ for 10 oz. (7.9¢); 29¢ for 2¾ oz. (10.5¢). Fairly tacky; non-oily feel. 9% alcohol. Unperfumed.

Wildroot With Oil 3-Action (Wildroot Co.). 79¢ for 10 oz. (7.9¢). Very tacky; slightly oily feel.

Lucky Tiger Regular (Lucky Tiger Mfg. Co.). \$1 for 12 oz. (8.3¢). Slightly tacky; dry, non-oily feel. 50% alcohol. Perfume for men.

Larkin Hair Dress (Larkin Co.). 35¢ for 4 oz. (8.8¢). Fairly tacky. Perfume poor; castor oil odor.

Barker's Hirsutus (Wm. J. Barker). \$1.59 for 16 oz. (9.9¢); 94¢ for 7 oz. (13.4¢). Slightly tacky; non-oily feel. 35% alcohol. Unperfumed.

Vitalis (Bristol-Myers Co.). 43¢ for 4 oz. (10.8¢). Fairly tacky; oily feel. 75% alcohol.

Fitch's Ideal Hair Tonic (F. W. Fitch Mfg. Co.). 47¢ for 4 oz. (11.8¢). Fairly tacky; slightly oily feel. Perfume for men.

Stag for Hair and Scalp (Langlois). 79¢ for 6 oz. (13.2¢); 59¢ for 3 oz. (19.7¢). Fairly tacky; rather oily feel. Perfume for men.

New Hair Groom (Whitehall Pharmacal Co.). 89¢ for 6 oz. (14.8¢). Fairly tacky; rather oily feel. 77% alcohol. Poor perfume.

POOR

West Point Hair Dress (Associated Brands, Inc.). 89¢ for 1 pt. (5.6¢). Very tacky; very oily, sticky feel. 77.8% alcohol. Perfume poor.

Gramatan for Hair & Scalp (Gramatan Co.). 63¢ for 8 oz. (7.9¢). Fairly tacky; dry, gummy feel. 10%

POOR—CONT'D

alcohol. Unperfumed; medicinal, antiseptic odor.

Rexall 93 Hair Lotion (United Drug Co.). \$1.19 for 14 oz. (8.5¢). Fairly tacky; dry, non-oily feel. 24% alcohol. Perfume poor.

Barry's Tricopherous (Lanman & Kemp-Barclay & Co.). 42¢ for 3½ oz. (12¢). Very tacky; oily feel. 27% alcohol. Perfume poor.

Frances Fox Daily Hair Lotion (Frances Fox Laboratories, Inc.). \$1.50 for 8 oz. (18.8¢). Slightly tacky; much insoluble sediment. Perfume poor.

Herpicide (Herpicide Co.). 89¢ for 8 oz. (11.1¢). Fairly tacky; non-oily feel. Perfume for women.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Mahdeen for Dandruff (Mahdeen Co.). 83¢ for 12 oz. (6.9¢); 49¢ for 6 oz. (8.2¢). 12% alcohol. Contained arsenous acid, a toxic substance, having no place in a proprietary hair tonic.

HAIR DYES

The safest hair dyes are the least effective, the most effective are potentially the most dangerous. Hair dyes should therefore be used only when the necessity is greater than the risk. Only an experienced operator should be trusted to do the job. No dyes should be used when there is any rash or break in the skin.

"Finished" coal-tar colors are harmless, but not permanent. Most "rinses" are of this type. They can modify, but not change the color of the hair, and must be renewed after each washing.

Coal-tar intermediates, or amine-type dyes, are permanent, and the most successful of all hair dyes, but are potentially the most dangerous, since they may cause acute dermatitis, asthma, and in rare cases fatal poisoning in sensitive persons. If amine-type dyes are used, a sensitivity test must be made before each treatment. A streak of dye, prepared exactly as it will be used for the hair, is applied to the skin and scalp. If after 24 hours no irritation appears, it is safe to use.

Metallic dyes are rated "Not Acceptable" because they all are poisonous to a greater or lesser degree, and because their results are unsatisfactory. They act by depositing a dark coating of the metal or its sulfide on the hair shaft. The natural hair lustre is lost. In addition,

most metallic dyes are slow in action and require repeated applications.

Vegetable dyes are harmless, but temporary. Henna, the one most used, produces only red shades. It is non-permanent, and may make the hair brittle. "Compound henna" contains copper salts and pyrogallol, and is not harmless.

Bleaches are injurious if they contain sodium perborate. Hydrogen peroxide and hydrogen peroxide mixed with magnesium carbonate are harmless, though they tend to make the hair brittle.

HAIR SHAMPOOS

Laboratory tests of 95 brands of shampoos (74 soap-type, 9 lathering but soapless, 6 non-lathering soapless, 2 non-lathering soapless with a foaming agent, 4 cream) showed a wide range of prices and some differences in performance.

Soap shampoos are excellent dirt-removers, but unless they are modified, they tend to form heavy curd in hard water. Much of this curd can be dissolved, however, if vinegar or lemon is used in the rinse water. Such an acid rinse has the additional advantage that it removes any traces of alkali which may be present in the shampoo (0.05% alkali is the maximum permitted by Federal specifications, but slightly larger amounts are not likely to harm the scalp, according to authorities).

Lathering soapless shampoos, generally sulfated alcohols or similar compounds, are excellent detergents, particularly useful in hard water areas, since they do not form curd. They tend to remove much of the hair oil in the course of cleansing, and they tend to be too drying unless they contain some oil.

Non-lathering soapless shampoos, generally sulfated or sulfonated oils, are similar to soap shampoos in detergency. They are good for use on dry hair and scalp, but they may be irritating to some persons. Some of these products form curds; some are curd-free. Sometimes a foaming agent is added to make "lathering soapless oil shampoo," similar to latherless in effect, but more pleasing to consumers accustomed to foam.

Cream shampoos may be combinations of soap and soapless detergents, or modified shaving creams. These are no more efficient than others, but are convenient.

Shampoo procedure: First brush hair to remove loose dirt and dandruff. Then rinse with warm water to soften hardened or greasy matter. Use no more shampoo than required to work up a good lather (or to cover the scalp, in the case of latherless shampoos), and rub thoroughly into hair and scalp. Wipe off as much as possible of the lather before rinsing under a shower or spray, then shampoo and rinse once or twice more. Make the last rinse very thorough (lukewarm or cold water may be used if desired); if curd-forming shampoo has been used in hard water, follow with lemon or vinegar rinse.

CU Tests: CU examined shampoos for reaction to hard water, percentage free alkali, acidity or alkalinity. All brands were considered "Acceptable."

From the *Reports*, July 1946.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost within each group. Figures in parentheses represent cost per fluid ounce. One ounce is usually enough for a shampoo, but some "concentrated" shampoos may require less.

SOAP AND SOAP-TYPE

ACCEPTABLE

The following formed fairly heavy curd in very hard water, unless otherwise noted:

Macy's Castile (R. H. Macy & Co., NYC). 22¢ for 8 oz. (2.8¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Macy's Coco-Vegetable Oils (R. H. Macy & Co.). 49¢ for 1 pt. (3.1¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Louise Paige Castile (Perfumer's Guild, NYC). 49¢ for 1 pt. (3.1¢). Av. East Coast.

H-A-G (Roloff Distributing Co., Los Angeles). 29¢ for 8 oz. (3.6¢). Labeled 60¢. Av. Joyce J. Ball Co., Los Angeles.

Filene's Own Vegetable Oil (Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston). 59¢ for 1 pt. (3.7¢). Av. Filene's Dep't Store, Boston.

Bullock's Gold Seal Castile (Bullock's, Los Angeles). \$1.25 for 1 qt. (3.9¢).

Co-op (National Cooperatives, Inc., Chicago). 63¢ for 1 pt. (3.9¢). Contained alcohol. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Macy's Olive, Vegetable & Coconut Oil (R. H. Macy & Co.). 32¢ for 8 oz. (4¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- 42 Castile** (42 Products, Ltd.). 49¢ for 12 oz. (4.1¢). Slight curd. Av. West Coast.
- Arline Castile** (Stix, Baer & Fuller). 69¢ for 1 pt. (4.3¢).
- Consumers' Special** for Oily Hair, Pine Bouquet (Special Formula Corp.). 35¢ for 7¼ oz. (4.5¢). Slight curd in very hard water. National.
- Wards Foamy Oil**, Cat. No.—6613 (Montgomery Ward). 37¢ plus postage for 8 oz. (4.6¢). Slight curd. Av. mail order.
- Schenley Olive Oil** (Joseph Horne Co.). 75¢ for 1 pt. (4.7¢). Av. Joseph Horne Co., Pgh.
- Schenley Cocoanut Oil** (Joseph Horne Co.). 75¢ for 1 pt. (4.7¢). Av. Joseph Horne Co., Pgh.
- Aimé Tar** (Aimé, NYC). 29¢ for 6 oz. (4.8¢). National.
- Aimé Olive Oil** (Aimé). 29¢ for 6 oz. (4.8¢). National.
- Revelation Cocoanut Oil** (Stineway Drug Co.). 39¢ for 8 oz. (4.9¢).
- Macy's Special** for Dry Hair (R. H. Macy & Co.). 39¢ for 8 oz. (4.9¢).
- Betty Woods** (Betty Woods). 83¢ for 1 pt. (5.2¢).
- SVB Castile** (Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barnes). \$1.69 for 1 qt. (5.3¢).
- 42 Eucalyptus Oil** (42 Products, Ltd.). 89¢ for 1 pt. (5.6¢).
- Larkin Tar** (Larkin Co.). 35¢ plus postage for 6 oz. (5.8¢).
- Larkin Egg** (Larkin Co.). 35¢ plus postage for 6 oz. (5.8¢).
- Palmolive** (Colgate). 23¢ for 4 oz. (5.8¢).
- Woodbury Cocoanut Oil Castile** (John H. Woodbury, Inc.). 39¢ for 6½ oz. (6¢).
- Woodbury Tar Shampoo** for Oily Scalp (John H. Woodbury, Inc.). 39¢ for 6½ oz. (6¢).
- Arline Cocoanut Oil** (Stix, Baer & Fuller). 49¢ for 8 oz. (6.1¢).
- Arline Tar Odor** (Stix, Baer & Fuller). 49¢ for 8 oz. (6.1¢).
- L. B. Foaming Shampoo** (L. B. Laboratories, Inc.). 49¢ for 8 oz. (6.1¢).
- Wards Dandruff Remover**, Cat. No.—6514 (Montgomery Ward). 37¢ plus postage for 6 oz. (6.2¢). Contained alcohol.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Oliver's Yucca Root Lemon (Oliver's). \$1 for 16 oz. (6.3¢).

Oliver's Yucca Root Olive (Oliver's). \$1 for 16 oz. (6.3¢).

M-H Mint Shampoo for Normal Scalps (Matilda Hartman's Viennese Formulae). 50¢ for 8 oz. (6.3¢).

M-H Medicated (Matilda Hartman's Viennese Formulae). 50¢ for 8 oz. (6.3¢).

Cas-O-Lan Shampoo and Oil Treatment (Halgar, Inc., Chicago). Montgomery Ward Cat. No.—6652. 39¢ plus postage for 6 oz. (6.5¢). Slight curd.

Wildroot Cocoanut Oil (Wildroot Co.). 39¢ for 6 oz. (6.5¢). 5% alcohol.

Walgreen's Lemon Scented (Walgreen Co.). 39¢ for 6 oz. (6.5¢).

Walgreen's Tar Scented (Walgreen Co.). 39¢ for 6 oz. (6.5¢).

Hennafoam Gleam Coconut Oil (Hennafoam Co.). 39¢ for 6 oz. (6.5¢).

Kreml Shampoo (R. B. Semler, Inc.). 39¢ for 6 oz. (6.5¢). No curd formation.

Marchand's Castile (Charles Marchand Co.). 29¢ for 4 oz. (7.3¢).

Mulsified Cocoanut Oil (R. L. Watkins Co.). 33¢ for 4½ oz. (7.3¢). Slight curd.

Arline Oilated (Stix, Baer & Fuller). 59¢ for 8 oz. (7.4¢). No curd formation.

Mar-o-Oil Super-Foamy (Marrow's, Inc.). 69¢ for 9 oz. (7.7¢).

Fitch's Saponified Cocoanut Oil (F. W. Fitch Mfg. Co.). 47¢ for 6 oz. (7.8¢). Slight curd.

Laco Castile (Laco Products, Inc.). 39¢ for 5 oz. (7.8¢).

Ogilvie Sisters Castile (Ogilvie Sisters). \$1.25 for 1 pt. (7.8¢). Slight curd.

Packer's with Olive Oil (Packers Tar Soap, Inc.). 39¢ for 5 oz. (7.8¢).

Packer's with Pine Tar (Packers Tar Soap, Inc.). 39¢ for 5 oz. (7.8¢). Slight curd.

Silque (Langlois). 49¢ for 6 oz. (8.2¢).

Klenze (United Drug Co.). 50¢ for 6 oz. (8.3¢).

Studio Girl Formula C for Dry Hair (Studio Girl Shampoo Co.). 75¢ for 8 oz. (9.4¢).

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Fitch's Dandruff Remover** (F. W. Fitch Mfg. Co.). 59¢ for 6 oz. (9.8¢). Contained alcohol.
- Avon Liquid** (Avon Products, Inc.). 59¢ for 6 oz. (9.8¢).
- Mary Scott Rowland Castile** (Mary Scott Rowland, Ltd.). 60¢ for 6 oz. (10¢). Slight curd.
- Mary Scott Rowland Coconut Oil** (Mary Scott Rowland, Ltd.). 60¢ for 6 oz. (10¢).
- Prim** (Primrose House). \$1 for 10 oz. (10¢).
- Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect** (Daggett & Ramsdell). 60¢ for 6 oz. (10¢).
- Barbara Gould** (Barbara Gould). 50¢ for 4¼ oz. (11.8¢).
- Admiración Foamy** (Admiración Laboratories). 49¢ for 4 oz. (12.3¢). Slight curd.
- Gold Leaf** (Kajol, Inc.). 79¢ for 6 oz. (13.2¢). Slight curd.
- Herbal for Normal or Oily Scalp** (Helena Rubinstein, Inc.). \$1 for 6 oz. (16.7¢). Slight curd.
- Herbal for Dry Scalp** (Helena Rubinstein, Inc.). \$1 for 6 oz. (16.7¢).
- Beauty Counselor Formula No. 1** (Beauty Counselors, Inc.). \$1.80 for 8 oz. (22.5¢).
- The following contained more than 0.05% free alkali:*
- Louise Paige Tar** (Perfumer's Guild). 49¢ for 1 pt. (3.1¢).
- Consumers' Special Foamy, Natural** (Special Formula Corp.). 35¢ for 7¼ oz. (4.5¢). Slight curd.
- Schenley's Tar Odor** (Joseph Horne Co.). 75¢ for 1 pt. (4.7¢).
- Aimé Castile** (Aimé). 29¢ for 6 oz. (4.8¢).
- Barbara Lane Castile** (Whelan Drug Co.). 39¢ for 8 oz. (4.9¢). Slight curd.
- Walter's Shampoo and Dandruff Remover**, Cat. No.—6167 (Sears, Roebuck). 39¢ plus postage for 8 oz. (4.9¢). Contained alcohol.
- Walgreen's C.O.** (Walgreen Co.). 39¢ for 6 oz. (6.5¢).
- Conti Castile Shampoo** (Conti Products Corp.). 37¢ for 5 oz. (7.4¢). Labeled 50¢. Slight curd.
- Shontex** (Shontex Co.). 69¢ for 8 oz. (8.6¢). Slight curd.
- Delettretz Light Weight Egg Shampoo Soap** (Delettretz, NYC). \$1 for 4 cakes. 5 oz. (20¢).

SOAPLESS SHAMPOOS

ACCEPTABLE

Did not form curd in hard water, unless otherwise noted:

• LATHERING TYPE

(Sulfated alcohols or similar compounds)

Wards Glisteen, Cat. No.—6615 (Montgomery Ward). 59¢ (tax included) plus postage for 6 oz. (8.2¢). Av. mail order.

Sears Approved Soapless, Cat. No.—6151 (Sears, Roebuck). 69¢ plus postage for 8 oz. (8.6¢). Av. mail order.

Co-op Soapless (National Cooperatives, Inc.). 69¢ for 7½ oz. (9.2¢). Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Ann Meredith's Hairglo (Vonett Sales Co., Hollywood). 79¢ for 8 oz. (9.9¢). Av. West Coast.

Drene Shampoo (Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati). 79¢ for 6 oz. (13.2¢); 49¢ for 3 oz. (16.3¢). National.

Special Drene with Hair Conditioner (Proctor & Gamble). 79¢ for 6 oz. (13.2¢); 49¢ for 3 oz. (16.3¢). National.

Halo (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). 49¢ for 3½ oz. (14¢); 23¢ for 1½ oz. (15.3¢). National.

Lano Dandruff Remover (L. G. Lab.). \$1 for 6 oz. (16.7¢). Av. West.

M. Louis Egg Nog, Concentrated (M. Louis Products Co.). \$1 for 2 oz. (50¢). Slight curd.

• **NON-LATHERING TYPE**

(Sulfated oils and similar products)

Goldblatt's Bond Soapless (Goldblatt's, Chicago). 17¢ for 6 oz. (2.8¢). Av. Goldblatt Stores, Chicago.

Lustertone Oil (Carrel, Ltd., Chicago). 39¢ for 6 oz. (6.5¢).

Mar-o-Oil (Marrow's, Inc.). 39¢ for 6 oz. (6.5¢).

Admiración De Luxe (Admiración Laboratories). 49¢ for 6 oz. (8.2¢).

(continued next page)

READ THE INTRODUCTION

Re-read the introduction of this Buying Guide occasionally. It will help you in making the best use of the material in these pages.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Ogilvie Sisters Latherless Pine Aroma (Ogilvie Sisters). 75¢ for 8 oz. (9.4¢). National.

Ardena Soapless Oil (Elizabeth Arden). \$1.25 for 6 oz. (20.8¢). National.

• LATHERING OIL SHAMPOOS

Fij-Oil Soapless Lathering Oil (Consolidated Hair Goods Co., Chicago). Montgomery Ward Cat. No. —6340. 60¢ (postpaid) for 6 oz. (10¢). Av. mail order.

Tussy Flozor Lathering Oil (Lehn & Fink Products Co., Bloomfield, N. J.). \$1 for 6 oz. (16.7¢). Slight curd. National.

• CREAMS

Balm Barr Lanolin Creme (G. Barr & Co., Chicago). \$1 for 6 oz. (16.7¢).

Rayve Creme (Raymond Laboratories, Inc., St. Paul). 59¢ for 2¾ oz. (21.4¢). National.

Lustre-Creme (Kay Daumit, Chicago). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). Heavy curd.

Trellis Lanolated Shampoo (Roycemore Toiletries, Inc., Chicago). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢).

HAND CLEANERS

The efficiency of a hand cleaner depends largely on the nature of the abrasive it contains, and on its alkalinity. Coarser abrasives are more efficient cleansers, but they tend to scratch and abrade the skin. Don't use a cleaner with a coarser abrasive than is necessary for the cleaning job to be done.

Seven paste cleaners and four powder cleaners were tested for fineness of abrasive, alkalinity and percentage of soap, builder, abrasive, and moisture.

Ratings are in order of increasing coarseness of abrasive. Figures in parentheses represent cost per dry ounce.

From the *Reports*, March 1943.

ACCEPTABLE

Boraxo (Pacific Coast Borax Co.). 15¢ for 8 oz. (2.5¢). Soap and borax with no insoluble abrasive.

Colgate's Mechanics Soap Paste (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet). 15¢ for 10¾ oz. (2.3¢). More soap and less abrasive than other paste cleaners.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Gre-Solvent** (Utility Co.). 33¢ for 3 lb. (1.2¢). Paste.
White Sail (A&P). 20¢ for 3 lb. (0.8¢). Paste.
Mobo Powdered Hand Cleaner (John J. Stanley Co.). 25¢ for 16 oz. (1.7¢).
Gre-Solvent Powdered (Utility Co.). 14¢ for 13 oz. (1.1¢).
Mione Soap (Mione Mfg. Co.). 25¢ for 3 lb. (0.9¢). Paste.
Spic'N'Span (Endurance Prod. Co.). 19¢ for 4 lb. (0.3¢). Less soap and more abrasive than other paste cleaners.
Dif Hand Cleaner (Dif Corp.). 15¢ for 10 oz. (1.5¢). Powder.
Tops (Tops Mfg. Co.). 17¢ for 4 lb. (0.5¢).
Mobo Hand Cleanser (John J. Stanley Co.). 45¢ for 3 lb. (1.4¢). Paste.

HAND PROTECTORS

Softeners: For softening the skin, lanolin, cold cream and olive oil are satisfactory. Lanolin is the most effective softening agent. It is available in drug stores in the form of "toilet lanolin." Anhydrous lanolin is somewhat cheaper, but it has an objectionable odor and consistency. If you use anhydrous lanolin, be sure that the hands are wet before application; otherwise it will dry the skin.

Protective creams are used to prevent dirt and grease from becoming imbedded in the skin. Those for general use are usually emulsions similar to vanishing creams, containing in addition inert powders such as talc. They can be washed off with soap and water, taking the dirt with them. Creams with a petrolatum base are best for those whose work requires wetting the hands.

"Barrier" creams are for protection against particular irritants.

Hand protectors should leave the fingers free to move, they should be almost invisible, and should be easy to apply and remove.

From the *Reports*, February 1944.

LIPSTICK

Tests of 27 brands of lipsticks indicated little uniformity between different colors of the same brand as to the three

major factors in judging a lipstick: adherence, consistency and ease of application.

Quality: A good lipstick should have good adherence; should be easy to apply (be neither too hard nor too soft); should have a medium consistency (neither too dry nor too greasy); and should have a satisfactory perfume. A lipstick which is both soft and greasy is least satisfactory, since application is smeary, and "bleeding," or running of the color along the edges of the lips results.

Also considered in rating were staining and softening point. Lipstick smears should be easy to wash from handkerchiefs or towels. A lipstick with too low a softening point will be unusable in hot weather, and one with too high a softening point tends to crumble.

"Sweating," or the formation of oil beads on the surface of the stick, is usually the fault of the container. It has no effect on the usefulness of the lipstick.

Color: There are no standards for naming lipstick colors, and "Medium" can refer to an orange-red in one brand, and a purple-brown in another. CU tested about four colors of each brand. These colors were classified in eight groups, as follows:

- 1—Orange-red
- 2—Medium red with orange cast
- 3—True red (orange and blue well balanced)
- 4—Medium red with blue cast
- 5—Light blue-red
- 6—Dark blue-red
- 7—Fuchsia
- 8—Other shades (usually purple-brown)

Ratings are in estimated order of over-all quality of each brand. Prices in parentheses represent cost per gram. Figures following labeled colors refer to colors described above. Comments refer to all colors listed, unless otherwise noted. Perfume was satisfactory unless otherwise noted.

From the *Reports*, January 1946.

ACCEPTABLE

Tangee (George W. Luft Co.). 98¢ (30¢). *Red-Red* (4); *Medium Red* (3); *Natural* (8), orange-colored stick; *Theatrical Red* (1). Adherence good; application satisfactory; consistency medium. National.

Dorothy Gray (Dorothy Gray, Ltd.). \$1 (41¢). *Daredevil* (2); *Crimson Glory* (5); *Red Letter Red* (6);

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Nut Brown Red* (8), rich brown-red. Adherence good; application satisfactory; consistency medium. National.
- Photo Finish** (Elmo Sales Corp.). \$1 (46¢). *Starlet Bright* (2); *Prism Pink* (7); *Candid Red* (3); *Flash Red* (6). Adherence good; application satisfactory; consistency medium, tacky; slightly rancid odor. National.
- Lenthéric** (Lenthéric). \$1 (46¢). *Medium* (1); *Confetti Pink* (7); *Rocket Red* (2); *Gaucha* (6). Adherence good except *Confetti Pink*, which was fair; application satisfactory; consistency medium. National.
- Max Factor Hollywood Tru-Color** (Max Factor & Co.). \$1 (34¢). *Natural Red* (8), deep brown-purple red; *Medium Red* (8), slightly browner than *Natural Red*; *Vivid Red* (2); *Deep Red* (8), slightly redder than *Natural Red*. Rich in color and especially good under artificial light, but not suitable for everybody. Adherence good; application satisfactory; greasy, tacky. National.
- Yardley Bond Street** (Yardley). \$1 (32¢). *Full Red* (3); *Holly Red* (2); *Cherry* (3); *Vivid* (1). Adherence fair; application satisfactory; all were soft, and all except *Full Red* were tacky.
- Chen Yu** (Associated Distributors). \$1 (42¢). *Flame Swept Red* (2), adherence good, consistency medium; *Dragons Blood Ruby* (6), adherence fair, greasy; *Golden Mauve* (3), adherence good, dry, (slightly rancid); *Powder Blue Fuchsia* (2), adherence good, consistency medium, greasy odor; *Exotic Pink* (8), adherence fair, greasy. Application satisfactory.
- Prince Matchabelli** (Prince Matchabelli, Inc.). \$1 (44¢). *Red-Red* (3); *Black Cherry* (6); *Fuchsia Tulip* (7), tacky, slightly rancid; *Holly Berry* (8), pink-fuchsia, tacky. Adherence fair on all except *Holly Berry*, which was good; application satisfactory; consistency medium.
- Coty "Sub-Deb"** (Coty). \$1 (28¢). *Bright* (2), orange with bluish undertone, application satisfactory; *Light* (1), application satisfactory; *Medium* (8), dark red, rather muddy, too soft, heavy and uneven. Adherence fair; consistency dry.
- Revlon** (Revlon Products Corp.). \$1 (27¢). *Bright Forecast* (7); *Cherry Coke* (8), dark purple-brown shade, rich evening color; *Amoa Red* (3); *Chilibeau* (7). Colors rich and especially good under artificial

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

light, but not suitable for everybody. Adherence fair; application satisfactory; greasy.

Elizabeth Post (Elizabeth Post). 25¢ (9¢). *Vivid* (between 3 and 4), adherence good; *Pink Twilight* (7), dark fuchsia, adherence good; *Raspberry* (8), red overtone on fuchsia undertone, adherence fair; *Champagne Red* (7), similar to *Pink Twilight* but slightly darker, adherence fair. Application satisfactory; greasy; faint castor-oil odor.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer (Harriet Hubbard Ayer). \$1 (51¢). *Navy Red* (3), adherence good, consistency medium; *True Red* (6); *Ayer Rose* (2); *Ayer Pink* (7). Adherence fair and consistency greasy on all except *Navy Red*; application satisfactory.

Flame-Glo (Rejuvia Beauty Labs). 25¢ (9¢). *Raspberry* (3), too hard, dry; *Ruby Red* (3), consistency medium; *Dynamic Red* (8), red-pink shade, soft although dry; *Pinwheel Red* (2), consistency medium; *Medium* (1), hard, dry. Adherence good; application satisfactory on all except *Raspberry* and *Medium*; perfume poor (rancid) on all except *Medium*, which was fair.

DuBarry (Richard Hudnut). \$1 (36¢). *Red Violet* (7), dark fuchsia, adherence good; *Emblem Red* (3), adherence good; *Carmeen* (2), adherence fair, very soft but not smeary; *Regal Red* (4), adherence fair, very soft but not smeary. Application satisfactory; greasy.

Barbara Gould (Barbara Gould). \$1 (30¢). *Medium* (3), adherence fair, greasy; *Pink Camellia* (8), pink shade, weak stain, adherence poor, very soft, greasy; *Red Magic* (6), purple undertone, adherence fair, consistency medium, perfume poor; *Skylark* (4), adherence good, dry. Application satisfactory on all except *Pink Camellia*.

Elizabeth Arden (Elizabeth Arden). \$1.50 (79¢). *Cyclamen Daytime* (7), light fuchsia, too soft; *Cyclamen Evening* (7), hard bright fuchsia, too soft; *Montezuma Red* (2), adherence good, application satisfactory, consistency medium; *Ruby* (7), dark fuchsia, application satisfactory. Adherence fair and consistency greasy on all except *Montezuma Red*.

Embassy (Vantine). 20¢ (11¢). *Embassy Red* (5), adherence good, application satisfactory, consistency medium; *Plum* (5), adherence good, too hard, dry; *Vivid* (2), orange top tone and strong blue undertone, adher-

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

ence fair, application satisfactory, greasy; *Wine Red* (6), very dark, adherence fair, too soft, greasy.

Daggett & Ramsdell (Daggett & Ramsdell). \$1 (40¢). *Fuchsia Red* (7); *Manhattan Red* (8), dark brownish-red, perfume poor; *Cherry Red* (8), light brownish-red; *Red Rose* (2), perfume poor. Adherence fair; application satisfactory; greasy.

Helena Rubinstein (Helena Rubinstein). \$1 (35¢). *Red Raspberry* (2), perfume poor; *Cochinelle* (between 3 and 4), softening point too high, perfume poor; *Red Velvet* (8), red with brown cast; *Plush Red* (between 5 and 7), too soft, greasy. Adherence fair; application satisfactory and consistency medium on all except *Plush Red*.

Irresistible (Irresistible). 10¢ (6¢). *Vivid* (1), very heavy coating, adherence poor, consistency medium; *Candy Stripe Red* (between 3 and 4), application satisfactory, greasy; *Schoolhouse Red* (2), consistency medium; *Ruby Red* (4), greasy; *Raspberry* (4), greasy. Adherence fair on all except *Vivid*; application too soft on all except *Candy Stripe Red*.

House of Westmore (House of Westmore, Inc.). 50¢ (16¢). *Garnet* (6), heavy coating, adherence fair, application satisfactory, greasy; *Strawberry Blonde* (8), pink shade leaning toward orange, adherence fair, too soft and smeary, greasy; *Pepper Red* (2), adherence poor, too soft and smeary, greasy; *Debutante* (1), adherence poor, too soft, very dry and dull, perfume poor; *Glorious Red* (2), adherence fair, application satisfactory, rather dry.

Elizabeth Kent (Elizabeth Kent). 39¢ (17¢). *Vivid* (1), adherence poor, excessively oily and smeary; *Medium* (between 2 and 3); *Grape Wine* (7), light fuchsia; *Rio Red* (2), leaning toward rust. Adherence fair and application satisfactory on all except *Vivid*; greasy; faint castor-oil odor.

Don Juan (Don Juan, Inc.). \$1 (42¢). *Hostess Red* (5), application satisfactory, very greasy, perfume poor; *Raspberry* (8), deep purple, application satisfactory, perfume poor; *Military Red* (8), dull brownish red, adherence poor, too soft, dry; *Trousseau Pink* (7), too soft. Adherence fair and consistency greasy on all except *Military Red*.

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ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Louis Philippe Angelus (House of Louis Philippe). 79¢ (31¢). *Light* (2), adherence good, application satisfactory, consistency creamy; *Coronation Red* (2), adherence fair, too soft, greasy; *Formal Red* (2), orange-pink, adherence good, application satisfactory, consistency medium; *Framboise* (1), adherence poor, too soft, greasy.

Kissproof (Affiliated Products, Inc.). 10¢ (7¢). *Red Galore* (8), rusty shade, adherence good, application satisfactory; *Raspberry* (8), dark purple-brown, adherence poor, too soft; *Natural* (3), rather dark and dirty red, adherence fair, application satisfactory. Consistency medium; perfume poor.

Guerlain Rouge à Levres (Guerlain). \$1.50 (51¢). *Dark* (8), dark red with brown-blue hues, adherence fair, application satisfactory; *Cattleya* (8), red with pink-fuchsia hues, adherence fair, application satisfactory; *Light* (1), adherence poor, smeary, perfume poor. Consistency greasy on all.

Pond's "Lips" (Pond's Extract Co.). 49¢ (15¢). *Rascal Red* (2), adherence fair, application satisfactory; *Dark Secret* (6), very dark, perfume poor; illegible color marking on two lipsticks, both judged (7), dark fuchsia. Adherence poor, too soft on all except *Rascal Red*; greasy.

PERSPIRATION SUPPRESSORS

Antiperspirants, whether liquid, cream, pad or stick, stop perspiration by contracting the openings of the sweat glands, thus blocking the flow of perspiration at the area of application. Fifty-nine brands of various types were tested by CU.

Read labels for listings of ingredients. If you use a brand containing aluminum chloride or aluminum sulfate, which form strong acids likely to irritate the skin and harm clothing, observe the following precautions:

1. Let dry after application; then wash and dry thoroughly the area to which the antiperspirant has been applied.

2. Do not apply for two days after hair has been removed from the area.

3. If skin irritation results from application, discontinue use for several days. Then try it diluted with about half its volume of water. If irritation persists, change to another

type of antiperspirant. A 2% solution of formaldehyde, available at drugstores, is safe for most persons. Its unpleasant odor disappears after a couple of minutes.

Liquid Antiperspirants: If you buy a brand containing aluminum chloride in excess of 15% (see ratings), dilute it with about half its volume of water. A 15% concentration is the maximum considered safe.

Best buy may be a 15% solution of aluminum chloride made up by your druggist. A four-ounce bottle should cost no more than about 40¢.

Antiperspirant Creams can be so formulated that the acid-producing components of the aluminum salts are minimized.

Antiperspirant Pads and Sticks are convenient forms of liquids and creams, respectively.

Deodorants are not the same as antiperspirants, although the two terms are often used interchangeably. Deodorants do not check perspiration; they merely prevent the action of decay-producing bacteria which cause perspiration odor, or mask the odor with their own scent. The presence of aluminum chloride or aluminum sulfate in a product indicates that it is an antiperspirant, regardless of its labeled name.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost within each group.

From the *Reports*, April 1945.

LIQUID ANTIPERSPIRANTS

Figures in parentheses represent cost per fluid ounce.

The following contained aluminum salts which yield strong acids. To protect skin and clothing, they should be washed off after they have dried.

CONCENTRATION 15% TO 20%

This concentration is generally considered excessive; these brands should be diluted with water before use.

Macy's Red Deodorant (R. H. Macy). 46¢ for 4 oz. (11.5¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

De-odor-ol (Larkin Co., Buffalo). 27¢ for 1¼ oz. (15.5¢). Av. mail order.

Ultra Dew Deodorant (Pearson Pharmacal). 19¢ for 1 oz. National.

Odo-Ro-No Regular (Northam Warren). 60¢ for 1½ oz. (37¢). National.

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202 PERSPIRATION SUPPRESSORS

CONCENTRATION 10% TO 15%

Macy's White Deodorant (R. H. Macy). 44¢ for 4 oz. (11¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Instant Dew Deodorant (Pearson Pharmacal). 31¢ for 2¼ oz. (14¢). National.

Tidy Dainty Deodorant (Carrel, Ltd.). 49¢ for 2¾ oz. (18¢). National.

Rexall Deodorant (United Drug Co.). 39¢ for 2 oz. (19.5¢). Av. nationally at Rexall and United Drug Stores.

Ever-Dry (Ever-Dry Corp.). 45¢ for 1¼ oz. (36¢).

Odo-Ro-No Instant (Northam Warren). 59¢ for 1½ oz. (36¢). National.

Nedra Deodorant (Elizabeth Arden). 75¢ for 2 oz. (37.5¢).

Perstop Deodorant (Carter Products). 34¢ for ¾ oz. (45.5¢).

The following contained iron as well as aluminum salts. These tend to stain the skin after repeated use.

Nonspi (Nonspi Co.). 60¢ for 2 oz. (30¢).

CONCENTRATION BELOW 10%

Ab-Scent Deodorant (Madame Berthé). 47¢ for 4 oz. (12¢). National.

Miller's Odor-Never (Odor-Never Co.). 39¢ for 3 oz. (13¢).

Chex Deodorant (Chex Mfg. Co.). 49¢ for 2 oz. (24.5¢).

Barbara Gould Anti-Perspirant (Barbara Gould). 50¢ for 2 oz. (25¢). National.

Marvelous Deodorant (Richard Hudnut). 55¢ for 2 oz. (27.5¢). National.

Avon Deodorant (Avon Products). 59¢ for 2 oz. (29.5¢). National.

DuBarry Dainty-Dry (Hudnut). \$1 for ¾ oz. (57¢).

Perspi-Cura (R. B. Caldwell). \$3 for 4 oz. (75¢). Contained approx. equal amounts of zinc chloride and aluminum chloride.

WEAK ACID SALTS

The following contained aluminum salts which do not yield strong acids, and are therefore less likely to damage clothing when not completely removed after application.

Nu-Fem Instant Deodorant (Drake Laboratories). 34¢ for 2 oz. (17¢).

WEAK ACID SALTS—CONT'D

Helena Rubinstein Deodorant Lotion (Helena Rubinstein). 50¢ for 1¼ oz. (40¢). National.

CREAM ANTIPERSPIRANTS

Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce.

The following creams all contained aluminum salts:

Zip Cream Deodorant (Madame Berthé). 59¢ for 4½ oz. (13¢). National.

Special Formula Creme Deodorant (Elizabeth Post). 25¢ for 1¾ oz. (14¢). Av. Kress 10¢-stores.

Mystic Deodorant (Mystic Laboratories, Jersey City, N. J.). 29¢ for 1½ oz. (18¢). National.

Filene's Own Cream Deodorant (Filene's). 39¢ for 2 oz. (19.5¢). Filene's Dep't Store, Boston.

Helena Rubinstein Apple Blossom Deodorant Cream (Helena Rubinstein). 50¢ for 2 oz. (25¢). National.

Rexall Deodorant Cream (United Drug Co.). 39¢ for 1½ oz. (26¢). Av. nationally at Rexall and United Drug Stores.

Odo-Ro-No Cream Deodorant (Northam Warren). 60¢ for 2½ oz. (28¢). National.

Daggett & Ramsdell Deodorant Cream (Daggett & Ramsdell). 50¢ for 1¾ oz. (28.5¢). National.

Hush Cream Deodorant (Carter Products). 39¢ for 1.3 oz. (30¢). National.

Dyspelit Cream Deodorant Cat. No.—5752 (Sears, Roebuck). 40¢ (including tax) plus postage for 1¼ oz. (32¢). Av. mail order.

Chex Anti-Perspirant (Chex). 49¢ for 1½ oz. (32.5¢). National.

Consumers' Special Deodorant (Special Formula Corp.). 50¢ for 1½ oz. (33¢).

Vida-Ray Cream Deodorant (Affiliated Products). 50¢ for 1½ oz. (33¢). National.

Stag Deodorant Cream (Langlois). 50¢ for 1½ oz. (33¢). National.

Neet Cream Deodorant (Affiliated Products). 29¢ for 8/10 oz. (36¢). National.

Hinds Deodorant Cream (Lehn & Fink Prod. Corp.). 39¢ for 1 oz. National.

Avon Cream Deodorant (Avon Products). 39¢ for 1 oz.

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CREAM ANTIPERSPIRANTS—CONT'D

Wards Cream Deodorant Cat. No.—1372 (Montgomery Ward). 39¢ (tax included) plus postage for 1 oz. Av. mail order.

Tayton's Deodorant (Tayton Co.). 25¢ for $\frac{5}{8}$ oz. (40¢). Av. nationally in 10¢-stores.

Barrington Deodorant (North American Dye Corp.). 10¢ for approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (43.5¢).

Etiquet Deodorant Cream (Lehn & Fink). 45¢ for 1 oz. National.

Larkin Deodorant Crème (Larkin Store Corp.). 27¢ for $\frac{3}{5}$ oz. (45¢). Av. mail order.

Taboo (Associated Distributing Co.). 33¢ for $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. (49.5¢). National.

Dorothy Gray Deodorant Cream (Dorothy Gray, Ltd.). 50¢ for 1 oz. National.

Odo-Ro-No Ice (Northam Warren). 10¢ for $\frac{1}{5}$ oz. (50¢). National.

Prim Deodorant (Primrose House). 39¢ for $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (52¢). National.

Arrid (Carter Products). 59¢ for 1.05 oz. (56¢).

Tussy Deodorant Cream (Lehn & Fink). 50¢ for $\frac{7}{8}$ oz. (57¢).

Fresh Cream Deodorant (Pharma-Craft Corp.). 50¢ for 0.87 oz. (57.5¢).

Odorid Cream Deodorant (House of Wynchase). 60¢ for 1 oz.

Per-Od-Ex Creme Deodorant (Inland Laboratories). 49¢ for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (98¢).

Beauty Counselor Perspiration Cream Cat. No.—PCI (Beauty Counselors, Inc.). \$1.08 (tax and postage included) for $\frac{7}{8}$ oz. (\$1.23).

ANTIPERSPIRANT PADS

Figures in parentheses represent cost per pad.

Dyspelit Deodorant Pads Cat. No.—5758E (Sears, Roebuck). 47¢ (tax included) plus postage for 100 pads (0.5¢). Contained aluminum sulfate. Av. mail order.

5 Day Underarm Pads* (Associated Distributors). 55¢ for 35 pads (1.5¢). Approx. 10% aluminum chloride.

ANTIPERSPIRANT STICKS

Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce.

Lor-Odo Scentized Deodorant Compact (Parfum Lorle). 50¢ for $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (66.5¢). Contained aluminum sulfate.

Lor-Odo Men's Compact Deodorant (Parfum Lorle). 50¢ for $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (66.5¢). Contained aluminum sulfate.

FACE POWDER

Tests of 65 brands of face powder—two shades of each—showed that the greatest difference among them was in price, though there were also some differences in coarseness, which rendered some brands "Not Acceptable."

Examinations were made by a cosmetics expert for covering power, smoothness, ease of application, appearance, perfume, texture and apparent bulk ("lightness"); laboratory tests were made, in addition for the presence of grit and starch; and weighings and calculations were made to determine relative economy of the brands.

Dermatologists once considered the presence of starch in face powder objectionable, but the recent consensus is that small amounts do no harm. Some of them still consider, however, that powders containing large amounts of starch should be avoided, especially by those having skin trouble. For this reason, mention is made of the presence of starch in the ratings, and brands containing substantial amounts of it are listed separately.

A good powder should spread easily and evenly over the skin (that is, should have good "slip"), should be a flattering color, and should not become streaky in the course of wear. It should have enough covering power to hide tiny blemishes without producing a chalky effect; it should be relatively free of sharp, gritty particles; its perfume should not be displeasing. Color names are not standardized; if you are in doubt regarding color, CU recommends that you try a small size of the color you think best in the brand you select.

Comments in the ratings apply strictly only to the colors tested, but because of the method of manufacture of face powder, it is probable that they can be applied to the entire line of the same manufacturer.

From the *Reports*, March 1946.

Brands are listed in order of increasing cost per ounce (figures in parentheses). Unless otherwise

noted, prices are exclusive of 20% Federal tax. Italianized names show colors tested.

Odor and covering power were found generally satisfactory; ratings note brands found either outstandingly good or outstandingly bad with respect to these factors.

ACCEPTABLE

Hollywood (Howe Co., Seattle). 25¢ for 2¾ oz. (9.1¢).

Natural; *Rachel*. Contained some grit. National.

Embassy (A. A. Vantine, NYC). 20¢ for 1⅞ oz. (10.7¢). *Brunette*; *Rachelle*. Contained some grit and traces of starch. Av. Woolworth Stores.

Roger & Gallet Poudre De Riz (Roger & Gallet, NYC). 35¢ for 3 oz. (11.7¢). *Heliotrope-Naturelle*. Contained some grit and traces of starch. Covering power and adherence very good. National.

Cashmere Bouquet (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City). 45¢ for 3½ oz. (12.9¢). *Rachel No. 2*; *Peach Rachel No. 2* contained some grit. National.

Wards Cat. No.—1360 (Montgomery Ward). 47¢ for 3 oz., tax included, plus postage (13¢). *Flesh Rachel*; *Rachel 2*. *Rachel 2* contained some grit. Av. mail order.

Lady Esther (Lady Esther Ltd., Chicago). 39¢ for 2-7/10 oz. (14.5¢); 25¢ for 1-1/17 oz. (15.7¢). *Peach Rachel*; *Brunette*.

April Showers (Cheramy). 39¢ for 2½ oz. (15.6¢). *Rachel Moderne*; *Dark Brunette*. Contained traces of starch; *Rachel Moderne* contained some grit. Good, smooth texture. National.

Larkin Gardenia (Larkin Co., Buffalo). 35¢ for 2 oz. (17.5¢). *Natural*; *Brunette*. Contained some grit and traces of starch. Dry, rough texture. Av. mail order.

House of Westmore (House of Westmore). 50¢ for 2¾ oz. (18.2¢); 25¢ for 1¼ oz. (20¢). *Natural*; *Copper*. Chalky appearance. *Copper* contained some grit. National.

Tayton's (Tayton Co). 25¢ for 1⅓ oz. (18.8¢). *South Seas Brown*; *Rachel*. Contained some grit and traces of starch. Very good covering power. National.

Hampden (Hampden). 25¢ for 1¼ oz. (20¢). *Eggshell*; *Suntan*. *Suntan* contained some grit and traces of starch.

L'Adonna (Carrel, Ltd). 50¢ for 2½ oz. (20¢); 50¢ for 2 oz. (25¢). *Rachel*. Two-ounce box contained some grit.

Woodbury (John H. Woodbury, Inc.). 25¢ for 1¼ oz.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- (20¢); \$1 for 3½ oz. (28.6¢). *Sun Peach*; *Rachel*. National.
- Pond's** (Pond's Extract Co.). 79¢ for 3.6 oz. (22¢); 43¢ for 2.1 oz. (20.5¢); 25¢ for 1.1 oz. (22.8¢). *Natural*; *Brunette*. Contained some grit. National.
- Park & Tilford** (Park & Tilford). 25¢ for 1½ oz. (21.2¢). *Light Rachel*; *Brunette*. Contained traces of starch; *Light Rachel* contained some grit and was very chalky. Very good covering power.
- Three Flowers** (Richard Hudnut). 75¢ for 3½ oz. (21.4¢). *Tropical*; *Peach*. Contained some grit.
- Bourjois Java** (Bourjois). 60¢ for 2¼ oz. (21.8¢). *Rose Indian*. Contained some grit.
- Marvelous** (Richard Hudnut). 55¢ for 2½ oz. (22¢). *Rachel No. 2*; *Naturelle*. *Rachel No. 2* contained some grit.
- Don Juan** (Don Juan Co.). 25¢ for 1 oz. (25¢). *Beige*; *Rachel No. 2*. *Rachel No. 2* contained some grit.
- Vida-Ray** (Vita Ray Co.). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). *Natural*; *Brunette*. *Brunette* contained traces of starch.
- Lady Marlow** (Lady Marlow). 79¢ for 3 oz. (26.3¢). *Rachelle No. 2*; *Naturelle*. Contained traces of starch; *Naturelle* contained some grit.
- Jergens** (Andrew Jergens Co.). 70¢ for 2⅝ oz. (26.6¢). *Peachbloom*; *Dark Rachel*. Contained traces of starch; *Peachbloom* contained some grit.
- Max Factor's** (Max Factor & Co.). \$1 for 3¾ oz. (26.7¢). *Olive No. 2*; *Natural Rose*. *Olive No. 2* contained some grit.
- Martha Washington** (André). \$1 for *Pearl*, 3¾ oz. (26.7¢); \$1 for *Brun Soleil*, 1¾ oz. (57.2¢). Boxes appeared identical. Contained traces of starch.
- Mary Scott Rowland** (Mary Scott Rowland, Ltd.). \$1 for 3½ oz. (28.6¢). *Mayfair-Light Rachel*; *Beverly-Rose Beige*. *Mayfair-Light Rachel* contained some grit.
- Duchess of York** (Prince Matchabelli, Inc.). \$1.50 for 5¼ oz. (28.6¢). *Apricot*; *Naturelle*. Contained some grit. Very good covering power.
- Revlon** (Revlon). \$1 for 3½ oz. (28.6¢); 60¢ for 2 oz. (30¢). *Misty Coral*; *Sheer Dynamite*. *Sheer Dynamite* contained some grit.
- Filene's Own** (Wm. Filene's Sons Co.). 59¢ for 2 oz. (29.5¢). *Red Plum*; *Rachel*.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Princess Pat** (Princess Pat, Ltd.). \$1 for 3.3 oz. (30.3¢). *Flesh*. Very good covering power.
- Leon Laraine** (Carrel, Ltd.). \$1 for 3 oz. (33.3¢). *Rachel No. 1*; *Sensation*. *Rachel No. 1* contained some grit.
- Tangee** (George W. Luft Co.). \$1 for 3 oz. (33.3¢). *Natural*; *Dark Rachel*.
- Chiffon** (Primrose House). \$1 for 2.82 oz. (35.4¢). *Beige*; *Rose Petal*. Very good covering power.
- Avon Medium Texture** (Avon Products, Inc.). 89¢ for 2½ oz. (35.6¢); 89¢ for 1¾ oz. (50.9¢). *Dusk Rose*; *Rachel No. 2*. *Dusk Rose* contained some grit.
- Dorothy Gray Portrait** (Dorothy Gray, Ltd.). \$1 for 2¾ oz. (36.4¢); \$2 for 5 oz. (40¢). *Rachel*; *Cream*. Contained traces of starch; *Cream* contained some grit. *Rachel* had poor, earthy odor.
- Mountain Heather** (Daggett & Ramsdell). \$1 for 2¾ oz. (36.4¢). *Brunette*; *Rachel*. Contained traces of starch.
- Coty "Air Spun"** (Coty). \$1 for 2.64 oz. (37.8¢). *Rachel No. 2*; *Rachel No. 1*. *Rachel No. 2* contained some grit.
- Evening in Paris** (Bourjois). \$1 for 2¾ oz. (38¢). *Naturelle*; *Rachel No. 2*. *Naturelle* contained some grit.
- Louis Philippe Poudre Incarnat** (House of Louis Philippe, Inc.). 49¢ for 1¼ oz. (39.2¢). *Naturelle No. 2*; *Rachelle No. 1*. *Naturelle No. 2* contained some grit.
- Barbara Gould** (Barbara Gould). \$1 for 2½ oz. (40¢). *Naturelle*; *Rose Indian*. *Naturelle* contained some grit.
- Skylark** (Barbara Gould). \$1 for 2½ oz. (40¢). *Currant Rose*; *Rachel No. 2*. *Rachel No. 2* contained some grit.
- Lucien Lelong** (Lucien Lelong). \$2 for 5 oz. (40¢). *Havoc*; *Rose Rachel*. Contained some grit.
- Nosegay** (Dorothy Gray). \$2 for 5 oz. (40¢). *Glo Rachel*; *South American*. Contained some grit.
- DuBarry** (Richard Hudnut). \$2 for 5 oz. (40¢); \$1 for 2 oz. (50¢). *Champagne Beige*; *Peach*. Contained some grit and traces of starch.
- Yardley "Bond Street"** (Yardley). \$1 for 2¾ oz. (44.5¢). *Golden Rachel*; *Rachel*.
- Almay** (Schieffelin & Co., NYC). \$1.10 for 2¼ oz. (49¢). *Light Rachel*; *Naturelle*. *Naturelle* contained traces of starch.
- Drezma** (Drezma, Inc.). \$1 for 2 oz. (50¢). *Sun Tan*;

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Special Blend. Contained traces of starch; *Sun Tan* contained some grit.

Helena Rubinstein Apple Blossom (Helena Rubinstein, Inc.). \$1 for 2 oz. (50¢). *Mauresque*; *Champagne Bisque*. Contained some grit.

Lenthéric Tweed Soft-Focus (Lenthéric). \$1 for 2 oz. (50¢). *Goldtone*; *Rachel*. Contained some grit. Smooth texture, very good covering power.

Photo Finish (Elmo Sales Corp.). \$1.50 for 3 oz. (50¢). *Brazil*; *Copper*.

Beauty Counselor (Beauty Counselors, Inc.). \$1 for 2 oz. (50¢). *No. 1-A*; *No. 3-A*.

Translucid (Houbigant). \$1.50 for 2½ oz. (60¢). *Sien-na*; *Rachel*.

Charles of the Ritz (Charles of the Ritz). \$5 for 8 oz. (62.5¢); \$3 for 4 oz. (75¢); \$2 for 2½ oz. (80¢). Shades blended to order. Contained traces of starch; one box contained some grit.

Jacqueline Cochran (Jacqueline Cochran). \$3 for 4 oz. (75¢); \$1.75 for 2 oz. (87.5¢). *Rose Rachelle*; *Bisque*. Contained traces of starch. *Rose Rachelle* contained some grit.

The following brands contained appreciable (5% or over) amounts of starch:

Ann Barton Bridal Veil Cat. No.—4700 (Sears, Roebuck). 42¢ for 3 oz., tax included, postpaid (11¢). *Heirloom Lace-Brunette*; *Tulle Mist-Naturelle*. *Heirloom Lace-Brunette* contained some grit.

Adrienne (Lorie, Inc.). 55¢ for ¾ oz. (16.9¢). *Rachelle Olive*; *Blossom*. *Blossom* contained some grit.

Betty Woods (Betty Woods Labs). 59¢ for 3 oz. (19.7¢). *Natural Flesh*; *Rachel No. 2*. *Rachel No. 2* contained some grit.

Djer Kiss (Kerkoff, Ltd.). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). *Naturelle*; *Peche*. Contained some grit.

Cara Nome (Langlois). \$2 for 4 oz. (50¢). \$1 for 1¾ oz. (57.2¢). *Castanet*; *Rachelle Light*. *Rachelle Light* contained some grit.

Elizabeth Arden Poudre d'Illusion (Elizabeth Arden). \$3 for 5-13/16 oz. (51.6¢); \$1.75 for 2-15/16 oz. (59.5¢). *Light Rosetta Bronze*; *Mat Fonce*. Contained some grit.

Guerlain Shalimar (Guerlain). \$2 for 2½ oz. (80¢). *Ibis*; *Rachel*. Contained some grit.

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NOT ACCEPTABLE

For the reasons stated:

Irresistible (Irresistible). 10¢ for 1½ oz. (7.5¢). *Flesh; Dark Skin Tone*. Contained grit. Poor odor.

Elizabeth Post (Elizabeth Post). 25¢ for 3¼ oz. (8¢). *Deep Brunette; Natural*. Contained grit. Rough texture.

Gemey (Richard Hudnut). \$1 for 3¼ oz. (26.7¢). *Naturelle; Brunette (Rachel No. 1)*. Contained grit. Dry, rough texture.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer (Harriet Hubbard Ayer). \$1 for 3.58 oz. (27.9¢). *Ayer Rose; Peach*. Contained grit. Harsh, sandy texture.

Dermetics (Dermetics, Inc.). \$1.25 for 1½ oz. (83.4¢); 75¢ for ¾ oz. (\$1). *Brunette; Dark Suntan*. Contained grit.

TALCUM POWDER

The chief ingredient of talcum powder (or body, dusting, baby, bath or after-shave powder) is talc. Other materials are often added to increase absorbency, slip and covering power. "Borated" talc has negligible antiseptic value. Though starch is not irritating to most skins, according to most recent medical opinion, powders containing it are listed separately for those who prefer to avoid it.

In addition to subjective tests made by a cosmetics expert for perfume, smoothness, slip and "feel," microscopic and particle size tests were made for grit and chemical tests for starch content.

Men's after-shaving talcs (27 brands tested) are generally tinted, and tend to have more slip and less absorbency than women's talcs. Women often prefer untinted talcs, as tinted talcs tend to discolor undergarments.

From the *Reports*, June 1946.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost per ounce within each group. Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce. "Best Buys" are brands which are listed at the top of each "Good" group. Perfume good unless otherwise stated.

WOMEN'S TALC

GOOD

Co-op Borated (National Co-operatives, Inc., Chicago). 40¢ for 16 oz. (2.5¢). Some fine grit. Average

GOOD—CONT'D

slip. Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Cuticura All Purpose, Borated (Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.). 17¢ for 4 oz. (4.3¢). Mildly medicated. Little grit. Fair perfume; good slip; smooth. National.

Cashmere Bouquet (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City). 19¢ for 4 oz. (4.8¢). Some fine grit. Good slip and feel. National.

Squibb Unscented (E. R. Squibb & Sons, NYC). 23¢ for 4 oz. (5.8¢). Little grit. No perfume; fair slip. National.

Squibb Carnation (E. R. Squibb & Sons). 23¢ for 4 oz. (5.8¢). Little grit. Fair perfume; good slip. Slightly tinted. National.

Cappi (Cheramy, NYC). 39¢ for 5 oz. (7.8¢). Little grit. Fair perfume; good slip and feel; very smooth. National.

April Showers (Cheramy). 39¢ for 5 oz. (7.8¢). Some fine grit. Good slip. National.

Avon Cotillion (Avon Products, Inc., NYC). \$1.19 for 14.5 oz. (8.2¢). Little grit. Fair perfume; good feel. Av. nationally through representatives.

Lilas de France Lilac (Pinaud). 47¢ for 5½ oz. (8.5¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; good slip. National.

Gemey (Richard Hudnut). 50¢ for 5 oz. (10¢). Little grit. Average slip. National.

Luxor Lilac (Luxor Ltd.). 50¢ for 5 oz. (10¢). Little grit. Fair perfume; good slip. National.

Three Flowers (Richard Hudnut). 50¢ for 5 oz. (10¢). Little grit. Average slip. National.

Dorothy Gray South American Dusting Powder (Dorothy Gray Ltd). 50¢ for 5 oz. (10¢). Some fine grit. Average slip. National.

Tussy Ginger Spice Dusting Powder (Lehn & Fink Products Corp.). 50¢ for 5 oz. (10¢). Little grit. Average slip. National.

Mountain Heather (Daggett & Ramsdell). 50¢ for 4 oz. (12.5¢). Some fine grit. Average slip. Tinted.

Thermopine (Matthew Products, Inc.). \$1 for 8 oz. (12.5¢). Little grit. Smooth feel. Slightly tinted.

Yardley English Lavender (Yardley). \$1 for 8 oz. (12.5¢). Little grit. Perfume fair, but rather sharp and masculine. Good slip. National.

(continued next page)

212 TALCUM POWDERS

GOOD—CONT'D

L'Origan (Coty). 50¢ for 3.7 oz. (13.5¢). Some grit. Good slip. National.

Chantilly Dusting Powder (Houbigant). \$1 for 6½ oz. (15.8¢). Packed with puff. Little grit. Fair perfume; good slip. National.

Nosegay (Dorothy Gray Ltd.). 75¢ for 4¼ oz. (17.6¢). Some grit. Good slip. National.

Follow Me Suivez Moi (Varva). 55¢ for 3 oz. (18.3¢). Little grit. Fair perfume; good slip.

Charles of the Ritz Spring Rain Dusting Powder (Charles of the Ritz). \$1 for 5 oz. (20¢). Some fine grit. Satisfactory slip and feel. National.

Helena Rubinstein Heaven-Sent Body Powder (Helena Rubinstein, Inc., NYC). \$1.25 for 6 oz. (20.8¢). Packed with puff. Little grit. Fair perfume; average slip. Tinted. National.

Bond Street (Yardley). \$1 for 4¼ oz. (23.5¢). Little grit. Good slip. National.

Lenthéric Tweed Bath Powder (Lenthéric). \$1.50 for 6 oz. (25¢). Packed with puff. Little grit. Fair perfume; fair slip. Tinted. National.

Bond Street Dusting Powder (Yardley). \$1.50 for 5¼ oz. (28.6¢). Packed with puff. Little grit. Poor slip, felt dry; good covering power.

Lenthéric Miracle (Lenthéric). 60¢ for 2 oz. (30¢). Some fine grit. Fair slip.

DuBarry Talc Sachet (Richard Hudnut). \$1.25 for 3⅞ oz. (32.3¢). Little grit. Not much slip.

Duchess of York (Prince Matchabelli). \$1.25 for 3¾ oz. (33.3¢). Little grit. Fair perfume; good slip.

Alexandra de Markoff Water Nymphs Bath Luxuries Spring Goddess (Alexandra de Markoff Sales Corp.). \$2.25 for 6½ oz. (34.6¢). Packed with puff. Some grit. Tinted.

Ardena Blue Grass Dusting Powder (Elizabeth Arden). \$1.50 for 4¼ oz. (35.3¢). Packed with puff. Little grit. Good slip, smooth feel.

FAIR

Loring (Special Products/ Co.). 35¢ for 1 lb. (2.2¢). Some fine grit. Poor perfume; average slip.

Z.B.T. Baby Powder with Olive Oil (Sterling Drug, Inc.). 43¢ for 12 oz. (3.6¢). Some fine grit. Poor per-

FAIR—CONT'D

fume (rancid); soft tacky feel.

All Purpose Talc (Walgreen Co.). 39¢ for 9 oz. (4.3¢).

Some fine grit. Fair perfume.

Larkin Modjeska (Larkin Store Corp.). 15¢ for 3 oz.

(5¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

Johnson's Baby Powder (Johnson & Johnson). 21¢

for 4½ oz. (5.1¢). Some fine grit. Poor perfume; average slip.

Mavis (V. Vivaudou, Inc.). 59¢ for 10 oz. (5.9¢). Some

grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

Langlois Camellia (Langlois, Inc.). 35¢ for 4½ oz.

(7.8¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

Early American Friendship's Garden (Shulton, Inc.).

\$1 for 10 oz. (10¢). Much grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

Early American Old Spice (Shulton, Inc.). \$1 for 10

oz. (10¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

Yankee Clover (Richard Hudnut). 50¢ for 5 oz. (10¢).

Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

Honeysuckle (Harriet Hubbard Ayer). 65¢ for 6 oz.

(10.8¢). Some grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

Pink Clover (Harriet Hubbard Ayer). 65¢ for 6 oz.

(10.8¢). Much fine grit. Good slip, despite grit.

Azurea (L. T. Piver, Inc.). 39¢ for 3½ oz. (11.1¢).

Much grit. Fair perfume.

4711 Eau De Cologne (Ferd. Mulhens, Inc.). 45¢ for

4 oz. (11.3¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

Delettrez Camellia (Delettrez). 50¢ for 4 oz. (12.5¢).

Some grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

Cara Nome (Langlois). 50¢ for 4 oz. (12.5¢). Some

grit. Fair perfume; fair slip.

Frolic (Cheramy). 50¢ for 4 oz. (12.5¢). Little grit.

Poor, heavy, weedy perfume; good slip.

Adrienne (Lorie, Inc.). 39¢ for 3 oz. (13¢). Some fine

grit. Fair perfume.

Emeraude (Coty). 50¢ for 3.7 oz. (13.5¢). Much grit.

Fair perfume; good slip, despite grit.

Yanky Clover Dusting Powder (Richard Hudnut).

\$1 for 7 oz. (14.3¢). Packed with puff. Some fine grit.

Fair perfume; poor slip, felt dry.

Evening in Paris (Bourjois). 50¢ for 3¼ oz. (15.4¢).

Much fine grit. Average slip.

Mary Scott Rowland (Mary Scott Rowland, Ltd.).

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FAIR—CONT'D

- 50¢ for 3¼ oz. (15.4¢). Much grit. Fair perfume; fair slip, despite grit.
- Almay** (Almay, Inc.). 50¢ for 3 oz. (16.7¢). Some grit. No perfume; average slip. Tinted.
- Forget Me Not** (Primrose House). 50¢ for 3 oz. (16.7¢). No grit. Poor perfume; poor slip. Tinted.
- Helena Rubinstein Apple Blossom Body Powder** (Helena Rubinstein, Inc.). 50¢ for 3 oz. (16.7¢). Some grit. Fair perfume; average slip. Tinted.
- Skylark** (Barbara Gould). 50¢ for 3 oz. (16.7¢). Much fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip. Tinted.
- Roger & Gallet Violette Aftabath** (Roger & Gallet). 55¢ for 3 oz. (18.3¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; poor slip.
- Roger & Gallet Eau de Cologne Naturelle** (Roger & Gallet). 55¢ for 3 oz. (18.3¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip. Tinted.
- Helena Rubinstein Heaven-Sent Body Powder** (Helena Rubinstein, Inc.). 75¢ for 4 oz. (18.8¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip. Tinted.
- Coty Poudre De Toilette** (Coty). \$1 for 5¼ oz. (19.1¢). Packed with puff. Some grit. Fair perfume, slip.
- Charles of the Ritz Moss Rose Dusting Powder** (Charles of the Ritz). \$1 for 5 oz. (20¢). Some fine grit. Poor, stuffy perfume; fair slip.
- Flowers of Rain** (Kathleen Mary Quinlan, Inc.). 75¢ for 2½ oz. (30¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip.
- Opening Night** (Lucien Lelong). \$1 for 3 oz. (33.3¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip. Tinted.
- The following brands contained starch:*
- Parke-Davis Comfort Powder** (Parke, Davis & Co.). 43¢ for 10 oz. (4.3¢). Much fine grit. Poor odor.
- Alexandra de Markoff Body Powder** (Alexandra de Markoff). \$3.50 for 9 oz. (38.9¢). Packed with puff. Little grit. Fair perfume; little slip. Tinted.

POOR

For the reasons stated:

- Gardenia** (Goodman Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.). 10¢ for 11 oz. (0.9¢). Much grit; felt dry and sandy.
- Orange Blossom Veltale** (Goodman Chemical Co.). 10¢ for 11 oz. (0.9¢). Much grit.

POOR—CONT'D

Rose (Goodman Chemical Co.). 10¢ for 11 oz. (0.9¢).
Very much fine grit; felt dry and sandy.

Floral Fragrance Lavender (Goodman Chemical Co.).
10¢ for 9 oz. (1.1¢). Much grit.

Floral Fragrance Rose (Goodman Chemical Co.). 10¢
for 9 oz. (1.1¢). Much grit.

Lilacs and Roses (Lander). 10¢ for 7 oz. (1.4¢). Much
fine grit; very poor slip; felt dry and rough.

Vi-Jon Rose Soft-test (Vi-Jon Laboratories). 10¢ for
7 oz. (1.4¢). Very much fine grit; poor slip, rather
rough.

Gardenia and Sweet Pea (Lander) 10¢ for 6½ oz.
(1.5¢). Much fine grit; felt rough and sandy.

Sweet Pea (Lander). 10¢ for 6½ oz. (1.5¢). Much fine
grit; very little slip; felt rough and dry.

Americana Apple Blossom (Spooners). 25¢ for 1 lb.
(1.6¢). Much fine grit; felt dry.

Cling Body Talc (Bo-Kay Perfume Co.). 10¢ for 3 oz.
(3.3¢). Much grit. Poor, stale, earthy perfume; felt
dry and rough.

Fleur De Gloire (Talcum Puff Co.). 10¢ for 3 oz.
(3.3¢). Much fine grit.

Djer-Kiss (Kerkoff). 49¢ for 10 oz. (4.9¢). Much grit;
felt rough.

Beau Knot Bouquet Bath Talc (Wrisley). 39¢ for 8
oz. (4.9¢). Much fine grit; felt dry and rough.

Rexall Baby Powder (United Drug Co.). 25¢ for 4 oz.
(6.3¢). Some fine grit. Poor, sour perfume; felt dry.

Amoray Apple Blossom (Carrel Ltd.). 23¢ for 3 oz.
(7.7¢). Poor, stale, honey perfume.

Lavender (Langlois). 25¢ for 3¼ oz. (8¢). Much fine
grit. Poor, stale perfume.

Honeysuckle (Elmo Sales Corp.). 50¢ for 5 oz. (10¢).
Much grit; poor slip, felt dry.

White Lilac (Wm. Filene's Sons Co.). 50¢ for 5 oz.
(10¢). Much fine grit.

Beauty Counselor (Beauty Counselors, Inc.). 60¢ for
4 oz. (15¢). Very much fine grit; felt dry and rough.

Arabian Nights (Scherk). 50¢ for 2¼ oz. (22.2¢).
Much fine grit.

Lenthéric Tweed (Lenthéric). 60¢ for 2 oz. (30¢). Poor
slip, felt rough. Some grit.

(continued next page)

POOR—CONT'D

The following brand contained starch:

Ammen's Powder (Chas. Ammen Co., Ltd., Alexandria, La.). 21¢ for 4 oz. (5.3¢). Poor, stale perfume; felt dry and rough.

MEN'S TALC

Unless otherwise noted, men's talcum powders were tinted.

GOOD

Fitch's (F. W. Fitch Mfg. Co., Des Moines). 10¢ for 3 oz. (3.3¢). Little grit. Fair perfume; average slip. National.

Palmolive Talc for Men (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet). 23¢ for 3¼ oz. (6.1¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; good feel. National.

Fougère Royale Royal Fern After Shaving Talcum (Houbigant). 60¢ for 4 oz. (15¢). Some grit. Average slip. National.

Saybrooke After Shave (R. H. Macy & Co., NYC). 84¢ for 5 oz. (16.8¢). Little grit. Felt rather dry. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Sportsman (John Hudson Moore, Inc., NYC). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). Little grit. Good feel.

Spruce! (Wrisley). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; good slip. National.

Seaforth! (Alfred D. McKelvey Co.). \$1 for 3½ oz. (28.6¢). Some fine grit. Average slip. National.

Cargo (Duncan Storm Ltd.). \$1.50 for 4 oz. (37.5¢). Some fine grit. Fair slip, smooth feel. National.

Orloff Bergamot (Jean Vivaudou Co.). \$1 for 2½ oz. (40¢). Little grit. Good slip, smooth feel. National.

Courtley Men's Powder (Courtley Ltd.). \$2 for 4 oz. (50¢). Little grit. Fair perfume; average slip. National.

FAIR

Mennen Talcum For Men (Mennen Co.). 39¢ for 9 oz. (4.3¢). Some grit. Fair perfume; average slip. National.

Williams New (J. B. Williams Co.). 19¢ for 3 oz. (6.3¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

FAIR—CONT'D

Lorie Gentlemen's (Lorie, Inc.). 25¢ for 3 oz. (8.3¢).

Some fine grit. Poor, nondescript perfume, slip.

Delettrez (Delettrez, Inc.). 60¢ for 6½ oz. (9.2¢). Much

fine grit. Fair perfume; fairly good feel, despite grit.

Ascot (Solon Palmer). 50¢ for 5 oz. (10¢). Some grit.

Fair perfume; good slip, smooth feel.

Early American Old Spice (Shulton, Inc.). 75¢ for 3

oz. (25¢). Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

Untinted.

Man of Manhattan Baritone (Man of Manhattan, Inc.).

\$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). Some grit. Fair perfume, slip.

Style King (S. Buchsbaum & Co.). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢).

Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip. Untinted.

Lenthéric Men's (Lenthéric). \$1 for 3½ oz. (28.6¢).

Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip. National.

Of Thee I Sing (Charbert). \$1 for 3 oz. (33.3¢). Little

grit. Fair perfume; average slip. Yellow tint.

Sutton (Sutton Sales, Inc.). 75¢ for 2½ oz. (33.3¢).

Some grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

Golden Arrow (John Fredericks, Inc.). \$1.75 for 4 oz.

(43.8¢). Some fine grit. Perfume unsatisfactory for

a men's line; good feel.

Surfspray (James E. Coates & Co.). \$1 for 2 oz. (50¢).

Some fine grit. Fair perfume; average slip.

POOR

MacGregor (MacGregor, NYC). 69¢ for 4 oz. (17.3¢).

Very much fine grit. Poor, earthy, soapy perfume;

felt sandy.

Timber! (Maurella Products Co.). \$1 for 5 oz. (20¢).

Much grit. Fair perfume but odor not masculine;

felt rather dry.

Aroma Blend Scentized (Parfum L'Orlé, Inc.). \$1 for

5 oz. (20¢). Much grit. Poor, woody perfume.

Mem A Man's Talcum (Mem). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢).

Much fine grit.

PRICES

The prices given in the ratings are, with few exceptions, the prices at which the brands tested were purchased in the stores by CU shoppers. The date of the original report, which appears just before the ratings, indicates roughly when the purchases were made.

ROUGE

CU's tests of 47 brands of cake and 28 brands of cream rouge show no correlation between price and quality.

Cake Rouge is similar to highly-pigmented face powder, with some adhesive to hold the cake together. Cake rouge is generally applied on top of other make-up. Poor formulation may result in cakes which polish on the surface rather than rubbing off evenly on the puff, or in cakes which are too brittle and crumble in use.

Cream Rouges are pigments suspended in a water-free base similar to some face creams. They are generally applied under other make-up, and some users consider that it is possible to achieve a more natural-appearing effect with a good cream rouge than with cake rouge. It is important that the color in a cream rouge be properly diluted for easy application. The consistency should be neither soft and tacky nor hard and stiff.

Color: Rouge differs from lipstick, skin color shows through somewhat when rouge is applied; furthermore, illumination influences appearance. For a natural appearance, a rosy-pink shade is suitable for most complexions. Persons with olive skins can use darker shades. The color of the lipstick should be related to the rouge color used for best results.

Tests: Expert evaluation was made of the following properties of the cake rouges: ease of transfer to puff; ease of application; texture; tendency to crumble; perfume. Consistency, dilution, ease of application and perfume were judged in cream rouges.

From the *Reports*, June 1946.

ROUGE COLOR CHART

The descriptions below refer to the numbers following each color name in the ratings. To help buyers select the best rouge tested in a given color, the brands of each color rated highest are listed below each color description. For fuller descriptions of these rouges, refer to the ratings.

CAKE

CREAM

1—Orange-red

La Bonita, *Flame*

Louis Philippe Angelus,

Framboise 414

Translucid (Houbigant),

Cherry

2—Medium red with orange cast

<i>Elizabeth Kent</i> , Vivid	<i>Ann Barton</i> , Poppy-
<i>Don Juan</i> , Medium	Light
Red 5	<i>Prince Matchabelli</i> ,
<i>Charles of the Ritz</i> ,	No. 721 Cardinal
Red Pencil	(natural pink)

3—True red (orange and blue well balanced)

<i>Prince Matchabelli</i> ,	<i>Charles of the Ritz</i> ,
Cardinal	Red Pencil
<i>Kissproof</i> , Red Galore	
<i>Yardley</i> , Holly Red	

4—Medium red with blue cast

<i>Prince Matchabelli</i> ,	<i>Flame Glo</i> , Pinwheel
Raspberry	<i>House of Westmore</i> ,
<i>Charles of the Ritz</i> ,	Garnet
So Red Rose	<i>Coty</i> , Medium.
<i>Dorothy Gray</i> , Nosegay	

5—Light blue-red

<i>Don Juan</i> , Raspberry (7)	<i>Prince Matchabelli</i> ,
<i>Harriet Hubbard Ayer</i> ,	No. 724 Raspberry
Flame	

6—Dark blue-red

<i>Max Factor</i> , Carmine	<i>Antoine</i> , Exotique
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7—Fuchsia (see comments for different hues)

<i>Irresistible</i> , Fuchsia Plum	<i>Elizabeth Arden</i> ,
<i>Helena Rubinstein</i> ,	Magenta
Plush Red	<i>Charles of the Ritz</i> ,
<i>Yardley</i> , Red Fuchsia	So Red Rose
<i>Antoine de Paris</i> ,	<i>Dorothy Gray</i> ,
Exotique	Fuchsia Hat
<i>Dorothy Gray</i> ,	<i>Coty</i> , Magnet Red
Fuchsia Hat	<i>Yardley</i> , Red Fuchsia

**8—Other shades, generally purple-brown or pink
(see comments for descriptions)**

<i>Irresistible</i> , Light	<i>Louis Philippe</i> , Light 411
(coral pink)	(orange pink)
<i>Helena Rubinstein</i> ,	<i>Max Factor</i> , Carmine
Red Coral	(bluish rose)
<i>Kissproof</i> , Medium Red	<i>Max Factor</i> , Flame
(dark pink)	(pink natural rose)
<i>House of Westmore</i> ,	<i>House of Westmore</i> ,
Debutante (pink)	Debutante (pink)

Ratings are in order of increasing cost per gram (figures in parentheses) within each group. Prices are exclusive of 20% Federal tax, unless otherwise indicated.

Italicized words are the labeled colors; figures in parentheses which follow them refer to the description in the color chart on pages 218 and 219. Unless otherwise stated, comments in a rating refer to all the colors listed.

Unless otherwise noted in the ratings, all qualities tested were considered satisfactory.

(Note: A gram [gm.] is about 1/28th of an ounce.)

CAKE ROUGES

EXCELLENT

Prince Matchabelli (Prince Matchabelli, Inc., NYC). \$1 for 4.3 gm. (23.3¢). *Cardinal* (3); *Raspberry* (4). National.

Helena Rubinstein (Helena Rubinstein, NYC). \$1 for 3.7 gm. (27¢). *Red Coral* (8) soft pink; *Plush Red* (7). National.

GOOD

Irresistible Cheek Lure (Irresistible, NYC). 10¢ for 4 gm. (2.5¢). *Light* (8) coral pink; *Fuchsia Plum* (7). National.

Flame-Glo (Rejuvia Beauty Labs., Inc., NYC). 10¢ for 3.6 gm. (2.8¢). *Pin-Wheel* (4); *Royal Wine* (7). Easy to transfer and apply; good texture. National.

Elizabeth Kent (Elizabeth Kent Co., NYC). 10¢ for 3.1 gm. (3.2¢). *Vivid* (2). *Grape Wine* listed below, in "Poor" group. National.

Woodbury (John H. Woodbury). 10¢ for 2.2 gm. (4.5¢). *Flame* (8) soft pink; *Raspberry* (4). National.

Kissproof (Affiliated Products, Inc.). 10¢ for 2 gm. (5¢). *Red Galore* (3); *Medium Red* (8) dark pink. National.

Embassy (Vantine, NYC). 20¢ for 3.4 gm. (5.9¢). *Vivid* (4); *Geranium* (2). Av. Woolworth Stores.

La Bonita (House of Hollywood). 25¢ for 3.7 gm. (6.8¢). *Flame* (1). *Raspberry* listed below, in "Poor" group. Av. Kress Stores.

House of Westmore (House of Westmore, Inc.). 25¢

GOOD—CONT'D

- for 3.3 gm. (7.6¢). *Debutante* (8) pink; *Garnet* (3).
Coty "Sub-Deb" (Coty). 50¢ for 5 gm. (10¢). *Magnet-Red* (3); *Medium* (4). Very smooth texture. National.
Max Factor (Max Factor). 50¢ for 4.4 gm. (11.4¢). *Carmine* (6); *Flame* (8) coral pink. National.
Don Juan (Don Juan, Inc.). 50¢ for 4 gm. (12.5¢). *Raspberry* 7 (5); *Medium Red* 5 (2). Fine texture.
Ann Barton Cat. No.—4702 (Sears, Roebuck). 42¢ (tax included, postpaid) for 2.5 gm. (14¢). *Geranium Red-Medium* (4); quite dusty. *Poppy-Light* (2). Av. mail order.
Avon (Avon Products, Inc.). 59¢ for 4.1 gm. (14.4¢). *Crusader Red* (6); *Pink Triumph* (7). Av. nationally through representatives.
Filene's (Wm. Filene's Sons Co.). 59¢ for 3.7 gm. (15.9¢). *Raspberry* (8) purple; *Vivid Red* (3).
Elmo (Elmo Sales Corp.). 50¢ for 2.9 gm. (17.2¢). *American Beauty* (7); *Dawn* (2). National.
Yardley Dry Rouge Refill (Yardley). 40¢ for 2.2 gm. (18.2¢). *Holly Red* (3); *Red Fuchsia* (7). National.
Louis Philippe (Affiliated Products, Inc.). 49¢ for 2.4 gm. (20.4¢). *Framboise* 414, labeled *Louis Philippe Angelus* (1); *Light* 411, labeled *Louis Philippe* (8) orange pink. National.
Frances Denney (Frances Denney). \$1 for 4.5 gm. (22.2¢). *Watermelon* (4); cake was slightly hard. *Argentine* (8) brownish purple. National.
Antoine (Antoine de Paris). \$1 for 4 gm. (25¢). *Rue Cambon Jour* (3); rough texture. *Exotique* (7).
Ayer (Harriet Hubbard Ayer). 65¢ for 2.5 gm. (26¢). *Flame* (5). *Cusco Red* (7) dark fuchsia. National.
Beauty Counselor (Beauty Counselors, Inc.). \$1 for 3.4 gm. (29.4¢). *Blue Jay* (5); *Dresden* 4 (7). Poor perfume.
Charles of the Ritz No. 321-N (Charles of the Ritz). \$1 for 2.9 gm. (34.5¢). *So Red Rose* (4); *Red Pencil* (2). National.
Dorothy Gray (Dorothy Gray, Ltd.). \$1 for 2.4 gm. (41.7¢). *Nosegay* (4); *Fuchsia Hat* (7) a glaring shade; use with care. National.
Elizabeth Arden Carino (Elizabeth Arden). \$1.25 for 2.7 gm. (46.3¢). *Magenta* (7); fine texture. *Stop Red* (4); texture not as good as *Magenta*. National.

(continued next page)

FAIR

Cashmere Bouquet (Colgate). 10¢ for 2.3 gm. (4.4¢).

Light (1); *Deep Red* (between 6 and 7).

Elizabeth Post (Elizabeth Post). 15¢ for 3.1 gm.

(4.8¢). *Apple Red* (3); *No. 4 Vivid* (4).

Marvelous (Richard Hudnut). *Barberry* (2); 10¢ for 2

gm. (5¢); *American Beauty* (4) with pink; 55¢ for

2.5 grams (22¢).

Lady Esther (Lady Esther, Ltd.). 10¢ for 1.7 gm.

(5.9¢). *Cherry Red* (6); difficult to transfer; surface of

cake polished. *Medium* (8) soft pink.

Tayton's (Tayton's). 25¢ for 3.3 gm. (7.6¢). *Flame* (2);

Pink Dynamite (7). Rather hard, surfaces of cake

polished somewhat.

Wards Cat. No.—1363 (Montgomery Ward). 47¢ (tax

included, plus postage) for 4.5 gm. (8.7¢). *Brunette*

(between 4 and 6); difficult to transfer; cake too hard,

surface polished. *Coral* (2); dye and perfume different

from *Brunette*.

Du Barry (Richard Hudnut). \$1 for 8.8 gm. (11.4¢).

Clarion (2); *Regal Red* (3). Hard surface and rough

texture.

Evening in Paris (Bourjois). 50¢ for 4.3 gm. (11.6¢).

Currant Rose (3); *Medium* (7) soft fuchsia.

Betty Woods (Betty Woods Laboratories). 49¢ for 3.1

gm. (12.6¢). *Light* (2) pinkish; *Royal* (7). Rather hard.

Tussy (Lehn & Fink Prod. Corp.). 50¢ for 3.1 gm.

(16.1¢). *Blue Blood* (8) purple; surface polished some-

what. *Rose Coral* (2). Cakes were hard.

Three Flowers (Richard Hudnut). 50¢ for 3 gm.

(16.7¢). *Carmeen* (8) pink with orange. Cake was soft

but rouge did not cover well.

Barbara Gould No. 449 (Barbara Gould). 85¢ for 4.5

gm. (20.7¢). *Skylark* (2). *Rose-Glo* (7).

Daggett & Ramsdell (Daggett & Ramsdell). \$1 for 4.5

gm. (25¢). *Red Rose* (4). *Fuchsia Red* (7); rough tex-

ture.

Translucid (Houbigant). \$1 for 2.6 gm. (38.5¢). *Dark*

Red Ruby (8) dark maroon; surface polished. *Cherry*

(8) pink with orange cast; surface did not polish. Cakes

were hard.

POOR

Heather (Heather Co.). 10¢ for 4.9 gm. (2¢). *Gen-*

ium (2). *Medium* (7); very soft, crumbly cake, difficult

POOR—CONT'D

- to apply evenly.
- Princess Pat** (Princess Pat, Ltd.). 10¢ for 3.5 gm. (2.9¢). *Vivid* (2); difficult to apply; cake too soft. *Squaw* (3); difficult to transfer and apply; cake too hard, surface polished; poor odor.
- Elizabeth Kent** (Elizabeth Kent Co.). 10¢ for 3.1 gm. (3.2¢). *Grape Wine* (7). Difficult to transfer and apply. Cake much harder than *Vivid*, listed above, in "Good" group; surface polished.
- Pond's "Cheeks"** (Pond's Extract Co.). 10¢ for 2.2 gm. (4.5¢). One sample, color not stated on label, classed as (4). *Honey* (3); difficult to transfer. Cakes too hard, surfaces polished.
- La Bonita** (House of Hollywood). 25¢ for 3.7 gm. (6.8¢). *Raspberry* (6). Surface polished in spots; poor odor. *Flame* listed above, in "Good" group.
- Tangee** (George W. Luft Co.). 10¢ for 1 gm. (10¢). *Red Red* (5); cake rather hard, polished somewhat. *Theatrical Red* (2); difficult to transfer; cake too hard, surface polished.
- Delettrez** (Delettrez, NYC). \$1 for 6.2 and for 4.3 gm. (16.1¢ and 23.3¢, respectively). *Lip Right Red* (6); difficult to transfer. *Peony* (3); properties slightly better than *Lip Right Red*. Rough texture.

CREAM ROUGES

EXCELLENT

- Max Factor** (Max Factor). 50¢ for 2.6 gm. (19.2¢). *Carmine* (8) bluish rose; *Flame* (8) natural rose pink. Medium-hard. National.
- Prince Matchabelli** (Prince Matchabelli, Inc.). \$1 for 3.3 gm. (30.3¢). *No. 721 Cardinal* (2) natural pink; *No. 724 Raspberry* (5). Soft, not tacky. National.
- Charles of the Ritz** No. 329-N (Charles of the Ritz). \$1.10 for 1.6 gm. (68.8¢). *So Red Rose* (7); *Red Pencil* (3). Soft, not greasy or tacky. National.
- GOOD**
- Yardley** (Yardley). 85¢ for 15.6 gm. (5.4¢). *Red Fuchsia* (7); *Holly Red* (3). Soft, rather tacky. National.
- House of Westmore** (House of Westmore, Inc.). 25¢ for 3 gm. (8.3¢). *Debutante* (8) natural pink; *Garnet* (4). Soft. National.

(continued next page,

GOOD—CONT'D

Dorothy Gray (Dorothy Gray, Ltd.). \$1 for 5 gm. (20¢). *Fuchsia Hat* (7); *Nosegay* (3) a good, natural shade. Soft. National.

Coty (Coty). \$1 for 4.4 gm. (22.7¢). *Medium* (4); *Magnet Red* (7) light fuchsia. Fairly hard. National.

Beauty Counselor (Beauty Counselors, Inc.). \$1 for 3.5 gm. (28.6¢). *B J* (8) soft maroon; 4 (3). Very soft. Colors quite dilute. Strong, fruity odor.

Filene's (Wm. Filene's Sons Co.). 59¢ for 1.8 gm. (32.8¢). *Vivid Red* (between 4 and 5). Soft. Av. Filene's Dep't Store, Boston.

Frances Denney (Frances Denney). \$1 for 1.5 gm. (66.7¢). *Argentine* (4); *Watermelon* (8) pink, with blue undertone and orange top tone. Medium consistency. National.

FAIR

La Bonita (House of Hollywood). 25¢ for 2.2 gm. (11.4¢). *Raspberry* (between 5 and 6); *Flame* (3). Hard.

Embassy (Vantine). 25¢ for 2.1 gm. (11.9¢). *Medium* (4); difficult to apply; tacky, grainy, uneven. *Vivid* (2), medium consistency.

Barbara Gould No. 452 (Barbara Gould). 85¢ for 4.3 gm. (19.8¢). *Rose-Glo* (7) fuchsia with blue undertone; box in second sample labeled *Red Dash*, rouge container labeled *Currant Rose* (3). Soft, greasy.

Antoine (Antoine de Paris, Inc.). \$1 for 5 gm. (20¢). *Rue Cambon Jour* (7); *Exotique* (6). Soft, greasy.

Angelus Rouge Incarnat (House of Louis Philippe). 49¢ for 2.4 gm. (20.4¢). *Framboise* 424 (2) no blue undertone. *Light* 421 (2) orange appearance, but strong blue undertone. Poor, rancid odor. Hard.

Lehn & Fink (Lehn & Fink Prod. Corp.). \$1 for 4 gm. (25¢). *Rose Coral* (2) natural; *Blue Blood* (7). Soft.

Daggett & Ramsdell (Daggett & Ramsdell). \$1 for 3.8 gm. (26.3¢). *Fuchsia Red* (7). *Red Rose* (3); difficult to apply; tacky; poor, slightly rancid odor.

Avon (Avon Products, Inc.). 83¢ for 2.8 gm. (29.6¢). *Crusader Red* (between 3 and 4); *Pagoda Red* (2). Soft, greasy.

Translucid (Houbigant). \$1.25 for 4.2 gm. (29.8¢). *Cherry* (1) too yellow for most users; *Deep Red Ruby* (6). Medium consistency.

FAIR—CONT'D

Revlon Cheek Stick (Revlon Prod. Co.). \$1 for 2.9 gm. (34.5¢). *Raven Red* (7) reddish fuchsia; *Pink Lightning* (7) bluish fuchsia. Dry, tacky, not easy to spread; colors too intense. Lipstick container.

Delettrez (Delettrez). \$1 for 2.5 gm. (40¢). *Lip Right Red* (4). Hard, heavy. *Peony*, listed below because of great difference in weight and cost per gram.

Elizabeth Arden (Elizabeth Arden). \$1.25 for 2.9 gm. (43.1¢), *Magenta* (7), hard; *Stop Red* (between 2 and 3), medium.

Helena Rubinstein (Helena Rubinstein). \$1 for 2.3 gm. (43.5¢). *Plush Red* (7); *Red Coral* (8) coral pink. Soft. Perfume good, but too strong.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer (Harriet Hubbard Ayer). \$1 for 1.7 gm. (58.8¢). *Flag Red* (3) blue undertone. *Cusco Red* (8) deep purple; easy to apply. Soft. Strong, heavy perfume.

Du Barry (Richard Hudnut). \$1 for 1.1 gm. (90.9¢). *Clarion* (3) red with some brown tones; *Regal Red* (between 6 and 7). Medium.

Delettrez (Delettrez). \$1 for 0.9 gm. (\$1.09). *Peony* (8) dark red with brown cast. Hard, heavy.

SANITARY PADS AND TAMPONS

Sanitary pads were laboratory tested with a special mechanical device to determine the total amount of fluid they could absorb without dripping and the amount absorbed before the fluid stained through to the exterior of the pad.

Tampons were tested for total absorption only, but other factors may be more important to the user. Experiment with different brands and different sizes to find which is most satisfactory at different times in the period.

There is growing belief, with increasing medical sanction for it, that tampons are preferable to sanitary pads, at least for the latter part of the menstrual period. Some women find them inadequate during the periods of heavy flow, however. (See discussion of pads vs. tampons by Dr. R. L. Dickinson, *Reports*, September 1945.)

From the *Reports*, September 1945.

(continued next page)

SANITARY NAPKINS

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of decreasing absorption, considering both striking-through and saturation. Brands near the bottom of the list are suitable only if the flow is small, or for the latter days of the period. Prices given are for the largest size box generally available. Figures in parentheses represent cost per dozen pads.)

- Kotex Super** (International Cellucotton Prod. Co., Chicago). 89¢ for 54 pads (19.8¢). National.
- Sanimac Triple Soft** (R. H. Macy & Co., NYC). 87¢ for 60 pads (17.4¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.
- Macy's Fluff Type** (R. H. Macy). \$1.02 for 72 pads (17¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.
- Velva-Nap** (San-Nap-Pak Mfg. Co., NYC). 81¢ for 50 pads (19.4¢).
- Venus 8-inch Size** (Venus Corp.). 90¢ for 12 pads. Cotton-filled. National.
- Gracets Regular Size** (Gimbel Bros.). 63¢ for 50 pads (15¢). Av. Gimbel's Dep't Stores.
- Kotex Junior** (International Cellucotton Prod. Co.). 22¢ for 12 pads. National.
- Bestnaps** (Whelan Drug Co.). 19¢ for 12 pads. Av. Whelan Drug Stores.
- San-Aid** (Whelan Drug Co.). 39¢ for 24 pads (19.5¢). Av. Whelan Drug Stores.
- Sanimac Regular Size** (R. H. Macy). 69¢ for 48 pads (17.3¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.
- Altest** (Bon Marche). \$1 for 66 pads (18.2¢). Av. Bon Marche Store, Seattle.
- Modess Regular Size** (Personal Prod. Corp.). 89¢ for 56 pads (19.1¢). National.
- Filene's Number 12** (William Filene's Sons). 98¢ for 72 pads (16.3¢). Av. Filene's Dep't Store, Boston.
- Blue Diamond Fluff** (Hearn's). 78¢ for 50 pads (18.7¢). Av. Hearn's Dep't Store, NYC.
- Iris** (Sitroux Co.). 19¢ for 12 pads. National.
- San-Nap-Pak Regular Size** (San-Nap-Pak Mfg. Co.). 81¢ for 50 pads (19.4¢).
- Kotex Regular Size** (International Cellucotton Prod. Co.). 89¢ for 54 pads (19.8¢). National.
- Wards Super Soft Cat. No.—9901** (Montgomery

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Ward). 99¢ for 72 pads (16.5¢). Av. mail order.
- Aimcee** (Associated Merchandising Corp.). 83¢ for 50 pads (19.9¢). Av. A.M.C. Stores.¹
- Dixie Belle** (Acme Cotton Prod. Co.). 20¢ for 12 pads. Cotton-filled. Spotty national distribution.
- Cellu-Fluffs**, Cat. No.—5561 (Sears, Roebuck). 75¢ for 54 pads (16.7¢). Av. mail order.
- Redi-Pak Fluff Type** (W. T. Grant). 14¢ for 12 pads. Av. Grant Stores.
- Nappettes Fluff** (Liggett Drug Co.). 73¢ for 56 pads (15.6¢).
- Gracets Fluff** (Gimbel Bros.). 98¢ for 72 pads (16.3¢).
- Lotus De Luxe Fluff Style** (Sitroux Co.). 10¢ for 6 pads (20¢).
- Modess Junior Size** (Personal Prod. Corp.). 22¢ for 12 pads.
- Veldown** (International Cellucotton Prod. Co.). 84¢ for 60 pads (16.7¢).
- Cashmere** (F. W. Woolworth). 30¢ for 20 pads (18¢).
- Hudson's** (J. L. Hudson Co.). 79¢ for 50 pads (19¢).
- Curads** (Kendall Mills). 33¢ for 6 pads (66¢). Cotton-filled; compressed and packed bandage-style.
- Iris Junior Size** (Sitroux Co.). 10¢ for 8 pads (15¢).
- Mayfair Layer Type** (Gimbel Bros.). 63¢ for 50 pads (15¢).
- Faircrest** (The Fair). 20¢ for 12 pads.
- Pen-co-nap** (J. C. Penney Co.). 20¢ for 12 pads.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

- Fems** (Hospital Specialty Co.). 19¢ for 12 pads. Inadequate absorptive capacity.

¹ For list of AMC Stores see page 8.

QUALITY OF POSTWAR PRODUCTS

CU's tests show that many mechanical and electrical products go out of the factories with defective parts, and that inspection in the factories is generally so poor that some products are all but inoperative when they reach consumers. No matter what the rating of an electrical or mechanical product, protect yourself by getting a clear, written guarantee providing for free repairs for at least three months.

(continued next page)

TAMPONS

ACCEPTABLE

(In order of decreasing total absorption)

Meds (Personal Prod. Corp.). 65¢ for 40 tampons (19.5¢). Packed with applicators. National.

Tampax Super (Tampax, Inc., Palmer, Mass.). 98¢ for 40 tampons (29.4¢). Packed with applicators. National.

Tampax Regular (Tampax, Inc.). 98¢ for 40 tampons (29.4¢). Packed with applicators. National.

Tampax Junior (Tampax, Inc.). 98¢ for 40 tampons (29.4¢). Packed with applicators. National.

Holly-Pax (Universal Cotton Prod. Corp., Hollywood). 59¢ for 48 tampons (14.7¢). National.

Wix (Universal Cotton Prod. Corp.). 45¢ for 12 tampons. National.

Fibs (International Cellucotton Prod. Corp.). 20¢ for 12 tampons. Sold with or without applicators. National.

SHAVING PREPARATIONS

The function of a shaving preparation is to remove the greasy film from around the beard, allowing water to reach the beard and soften it.

Cake shaving soap is the best buy; the cheapest is available for as little as 3¢ an ounce dry weight as compared with 9¢ and up for other types.

Lathering creams, basically soaps in cream form, contain up to ten times as much water. Many users prefer cream, however, for convenience.

Brushless creams are oil-in-water emulsions similar to vanishing cream. They have some emollient effect, in addition to softening the beard.

Bowls, mugs and sticks are simply variants of cake shaving soap.

CU tested a total of 103 brands of shaving preparations. Soaps were tested for moisture content, presence of free alkali, free fatty acid and alcohol-insoluble material. Free alkali is undesirable, as it tends to irritate the skin. An excess of fatty acid does no harm. Insoluble material and moisture content were checked in brushless creams.

From the *Reports*, April 1946.

"Acceptable" brands of lather cream, brushless

cream and different types of dry soap are listed in ascending order of cost per dry ounce (figures in parentheses) within each group. Those at the top of the list in each "Acceptable" group are "Best Buys."

LATHER CREAMS

ACCEPTABLE

Two Minute Quick Lather (W. T. Grant Co., NYC).

16¢ for 3¼-oz. tube (8.7¢). Av. Grant Stores.

Co-op Lather (National Co-operatives, Inc., Chicago).

23¢ for 4-oz. tube (9.9¢). Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Craig-Martin, Lavender or Bay Rum (Comfort Mfg.

Co., Chicago). 25¢ for 4-oz. tube (9.5¢). National.

TMC Palm & Olive Oils (May Co., St. Louis). 29¢ for

3¼-oz. tube (9.7¢). Av. May Co., Cleveland, Denver and Los Angeles; Famous Barr Co., St. Louis; M. O'Neil Co., Akron.

Wards Cat. No.—3901 (Montgomery Ward). 21¢ plus

postage for 3½-oz. tube (10.1¢). Av. mail order.

Kent (Kent Drug Co., Phila.). 29¢ for 4-oz. tube

(10.9¢). Av. Penna., N. J. and Md.

Fitch's Brush (F. W. Fitch Mfg. Co., Des Moines).

23¢ for 3½-oz. jar (11.4¢). National.

Gillette Lather (Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston).

23¢ for 3-oz. tube (12.2¢). National.

Parlin's (Special Sale Prod. Co., Boston). 19¢ for 2¾-

oz. tube (13.8¢).

Klenzo (United Drug Co.). 23¢ for 3½-oz tube (14.4¢).

National.

Stag (Langlois, Inc.). 29¢ for 3¼-oz. tube (19.2¢). Av.

Liggett, Owl and Rexall Stores.

Larkin Witch Hazel (Larkin Store Corp.). 35¢ for

4-oz. jar (15.8¢). High free fatty acid. Av. mail order.

Mennen Lather Shave, Menthol-Iced (Mennen Co.).

39¢ for 4¼-oz. tube (15.8¢). National.

Lifebuoy (Lever Bros. Co.). 27¢ for 2½-oz. tube

(16.1¢). National.

Palmolive (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). 27¢ for 2½-

oz. tube (16.2¢). National.

Po-Do (Walgreen Co.). 33¢ for 4-oz. tube (16.6¢). Av.

Walgreen Stores.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Swav** (Norwich Pharmacal Co.). 29¢ for 3-oz. tube (17¢). National.
- Marlin Lather Shave** (Marlin Firearms Co.). 39¢ for 4¼-oz. tube (17.4¢). National.
- Mennen Lather Shave, Plain** (Mennen Co.). 39¢ for 4¼-oz. tube (17.5¢). National.
- Rexall** (United Drug Co.). 23¢ for 2¾-oz tube (17.5¢).
Av. Liggett, Owl and Rexall Stores.
- McKesson's** (McKesson & Robbins, Inc.). 39¢ for 5-oz. tube (17.9¢). National.
- Ingram** (Bristol-Myers Co.). 29¢ for 2-oz. jar (18.2¢). National.
- Woodbury Shave Cream** (John H. Woodbury, Inc.). 29¢ for 2¾-oz. tube (18.4¢). Not same as **Woodbury Liquid Shave Cream**, below. National.
- Cuticura Soap** (Potter Drug & Chemical Corp.). 30¢ for 2½-oz. tube (19.1¢). National.
- Colgate Rapid-Shave** (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet). 27¢ for 2½-oz. tube (19.9¢).
- Woodbury Liquid Shave Cream** (John H. Woodbury). 23¢ for 4 fl. oz. (21.1¢). Not same as **Woodbury Shave Cream**, above.
- Squibb Lather** (E. R. Squibb & Sons). 29¢ for 2⅔-oz. tube (21.2¢).
- Avon Shaving Cream** (Avon Products, Inc.). 39¢ for 3-oz. tube (21.9¢).
- Lavender Mentholated** (Langlois, Inc.). 35¢ for 3½-oz. tube (22.2¢).
- Latherite Lanoinated Lather** (Casin Drug Co.). 39¢ for 3.4-oz. tube (22.7¢).
- Coty** (Coty). 50¢ for 4-oz. tube (23.6¢).
- Charbert** (Charbert). 50¢ for 3⅝-oz. tube (23.9¢).
- Williams Luxury** (J. B. Williams Co.). 29¢ for 2-oz. tube (26¢).
- Mi 31** (United Drug Co.). 50¢ for 3½-oz. tube (31¢).
- Pinaud Lilac Vegetal Lathering** (Pinaud). 50¢ for 2½-oz. tube (33.6¢).
- Yardley** (Yardley & Co.). 50¢ for 2.8-oz. tube (34.8¢).
- Lenthéric Lather Cream** (Lenthéric). 60¢ for 2¾-oz. tube (43.5¢).

NOT ACCEPTABLE

- Listerine** (Lambert Pharmacal Co.). 29¢ for 3-oz. tube (16.4¢). Excessive free alkali.

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Fougère Royale (Houbigant). 60¢ for 2½-oz. tube (33.8¢). Excessive free alkali.

BRUSHLESS CREAMS (Non-Lathering)

ACCEPTABLE

Dabon (Dabon Products Co., NYC). 39¢ for 14-oz. jar (8.8¢).

Richards Mentholated (Richards Perfumerie, Hollywood). 39¢ for 14-oz. jar (9.6¢).

Macy's (R. H. Macy & Co., NYC). 49¢ for 15½-oz. jar (10.8¢). High fatty acid content. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Stub (Stub Co., Bklyn.). 49¢ for 14-oz. jar (11.3¢). High fatty acid content.

Sears Approved, Cat. No.—7522 (Sears, Roebuck). 49¢ plus postage for 1-lb. jar (11.9¢). Av. mail order.

Gibson's (Whelan Drug Co., NYC). 21¢ for 5-oz. jar (12.4¢). Av. nationally at Whelan Stores.

Wards Cat. No.—3904 (Montgomery Ward). 39¢ for 9¼-oz. jar (14.4¢). Av. mail order.

Ladd's Imperial (Hamilton Prod. Co., NYC). 43¢ for 8-oz. jar (14.5¢). Av. nationally at Whelan Stores.

Zip (Jordeau, Inc., NYC). 29¢ for 4.2 oz. (15.4¢). National.

Goldblatt's Bond (Goldblatt Bros., Chicago). 33¢ for 1-lb. jar (16.4¢). Available at Goldblatt Bros., Chicago.

Craig-Martin (Comfort Mfg. Co.). 10¢ for 2-oz. tube (18.8¢). National.

Mollé (Centaur Co.). 29¢ for 4.7-oz. jar (19.2¢). National.

Barbasol (Barbasol Co.). 29¢ for 4.9-oz. tube (20.7¢).

Co-op (National Co-operatives). 25¢ for 4¾-oz. tube (21.2¢). Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.

Larkin Easit (Larkin Store Corp.). 45¢ for 8-oz. jar (22.7¢). High fatty acid content. Av. mail order.

TMC (May Dep't Stores Co.). 29¢ for 5-oz. tube (23.7¢). Av. May Co., Cleveland, Denver and Los Angeles; Famous Barr Co., St. Louis; M. O'Neil Co., Akron.

Gillette (Gillette Safety Razor Co.). 23¢ for 2½-oz. tube (24¢). National.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Stag** (Langlois, Inc.). 59¢ for 8½-oz. jar (24.5¢). High fatty acid. Av. Liggett, Owl and Rexall Stores.
- Burma-Shave** (Burma-Vita Co.). 39¢ for 8-oz. jar (24.7¢). National.
- Listerine** (Lambert Pharmacal Co.). 25¢ for 2.9-oz. tube (26.5¢). National.
- Po-Do** (Walgreen Co.). 33¢ for 4-oz. tube (26.7¢). Av. Walgreen Stores.
- Fitch's** (F. W. Fitch Mfg. Co.). 49¢ for 8-oz. jar (27.9¢). High fatty acid. National.
- Mennen** (Mennen Co.). 39¢ for 4¾-oz. tube (29.3¢). National.
- Shavetex** (Shavetex Labs., NYC). 29¢ for 3¾-oz. tube (29.4¢). High fatty acid.
- Prep** (Mark Allen & Co.). 23¢ for 3½-oz. tube (30.3¢). High fatty acid.
- Palmolive** (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). 27¢ for 2¼-oz. tube (32.7¢). High fatty acid.
- Colgate** (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). 27¢ for 2¼-oz. tube (32.8¢). High fatty acid.
- Krank's ShaveKreem** with Diexin (Consolidated Royal Chem. Corp.). 35¢ for 5½-oz. jar (32.8¢). High fatty acid.
- Noxema** (Noxema Chem. Co.). 29¢ for 4-oz. jar (33.5¢). High fatty acid.
- Nodelay** (Kaufmann Dep't Stores, Inc.). 35¢ for 3¾-oz. tube (37.2¢).
- Avon** (Avon Products, Inc.). 47¢ for 4-oz. tube (38.6¢). Av. nationally through representatives.
- Squibb** (E. R. Squibb & Sons). 29¢ for 3-oz. tube (41.7¢). High fatty acid content.
- Williams Glider** (J. B. Williams Co.). 29¢ for 2½-oz. tube (44.4¢).
- Orloff Bergamot** (Jean Vivaudou Co.). \$2.50 for 10-oz. jar (49¢).
- A. S. Lloyd's Euxesis** (A. S. Lloyd). 75¢ for 3½-oz. tube (82.2¢).

NOT ACCEPTABLE

- Wards Cat. No.—3902** (Montgomery Ward). 21¢ plus postage for 5-oz. tube (17.5¢). Tube corroded, contents contaminated.

SHAVING SOAPS

ACCEPTABLE

• CAKES

Colgate Cup (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). 5¢ for 1¾ oz. (3¢). National.

Palmolive (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). 5¢ for 1¾ oz. (3¢). National.

Williams Mug (J. B. Williams Co.). 5¢ for 1½ oz. (3.5¢). National.

Williams Shaver's Delight (J. B. Williams Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz. (5¢). National.

Colgate Super (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). 10¢ for 2 oz. (5.2¢). National.

• STICKS

Colgate (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). 10¢ for 1 oz. (10.5¢). National.

Cuticura (Potter Drug & Chemical Corp.). 23¢ for 2 oz. (12.2¢). High fatty acid content. National.

Williams Holder Top Re-Load (J. B. Williams Co.). 29¢ for 1.9 oz. (16¢). National.

Avon (Avon Products, Inc.). 39¢ for 1¾ oz. (23.2¢). Av. nationally through representatives.

Yardley English Lavender (Yardley & Co.). 50¢ for 1.8 oz. (29.4¢). National.

• POWDERS

Colgate (Repacked by Great Distributors, LIC). 29¢ for 3 oz. (9.9¢).

Williams Quick & Easy (J. B. Williams Co.). 29¢ for 2 oz. (14.9¢). National.

• SHAVING BOWLS AND MUGS

Courtley (Courtley, Ltd., NYC). \$1 for 4.9 oz. (21.9¢). Pottery mug.

Paisleys Lavender Scented (Carrel, Ltd., Chicago). 59¢ for 2¾ oz. (22.9¢). Wooden bowl.

Macy's (R. H. Macy & Co.). 69¢ for 3 oz. (24.7¢). Wooden bowl. Available at Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Spruce! (Wrisley Co., Chicago). \$1 for 4.4 oz. (24.7¢). Plastic bowl. High fatty acid content. National.

Cashmere Bouquet (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). 79¢

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- for $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (25.6¢). Wooden bowl. National.
- Early American Old Spice** (Shulton, Inc.). \$1 for 4.3 oz. (25.9¢). Pottery mug.
- Seaforth!** (Alfred D. McKelvy Co.). \$1 for 3.3 oz. (32.6¢). Pottery mug.
- Surfspray** (James E. Coates & Co.). \$1.50 for 4.7 oz. (33.5¢). Wooden bowl.
- Fougère Royale** (Houbigant). \$1 for $2\frac{7}{8}$ oz. (37.3¢). Wooden bowl.
- Yardley** (Yardley & Co.). \$1 for 2.7 oz. (38.7¢). Wooden bowl. High fatty acid.
- Coty** (Coty). \$1 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (41.9¢). Wooden bowl.
- Sportsman** (John Hudson Moore, Inc.). \$1.50 for 3.4 oz. (46.6¢). Pottery bowl.
- Orloff Bergamot** (Jean Vivaudou Co.). \$1.25 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (61.7¢). Glass jar. High fatty acid.

NOT ACCEPTABLE• **STICKS**

- Resinol** (Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore). 23¢ for 1.6 oz. (15.4¢). Excessive free alkali.

• **SHAVING BOWLS AND MUGS**

- House of Croydon** (House of Croydon, NYC). 69¢ for 2.9 oz. (24.9¢). Pottery mug. Excessive free alkali.
- Lenthéric** (Lenthéric). \$1 for 3 oz. (35.1¢). Wooden bowl. Excessive free alkali.

TOILET SOAP

Tests of 125 brands of toilet soaps showed them all satisfactory in quality, but widely different in price. Soap at \$1 a cake is not necessarily better than soap at 4¢ a cake and special ingredients add nothing to the efficacy. If your skin is dry, use an ordinary soap for cleaning, and then use either lanolin or a cream. Specially medicated soaps should be used only for particular skin conditions, and then only under the direction of a dermatologist.

The terms "Castile" and "Hard Water" soap have become almost meaningless, though they originally referred to the use of special oils in the manufacture of the soap.

Soft soaps are less economical than dry, since they dissolve more rapidly. Buy several cakes at a time, and un-

wrap them to let them dry before using. Use soap dishes which permit adequate drainage and drying.

In the ratings which follow figures in parentheses represent cost per pound of dry soap.

From the *Reports*, September 1944.

BEST BUYS

(In order of increasing cost. For name of manufacturer and "Availability," see the "Acceptable" list.)

- Hudson's White Floating. 2 for 15¢ (16¢).
 Alure. 4¢ (19¢).
 Hazel Brand. 4¢ (19¢).
 Co-op Floating. 6¢ (20¢).
 Aimcee White Floating. 12 for \$1.20 (21¢).
 Asco Hard-Water. 3 for 13¢ (21¢).
 Nemo White Floating. 5¢ (21¢).
 Colgate's Beauty White Bath Size. 3 for 20¢ (22¢).
 Colgate's Floating. 6¢ (22¢).
 Gondola White Floating. 5¢ (22¢).
 Vandervoort's French Process. 24 for \$1.25 (22¢).
 Wisley's Palmo. 5¢ (22¢).
 Co-op White Floating. 6¢ (23¢).
 LaDore Hard Water Cold Cream. 12 for 63¢ plus postage (23¢).
 Cologne Bouquet. 5¢ (24¢).
 Eavenson's Bridal Bouquet. 3 for 14¢ (24¢).
 Ivory. 5¢ (24¢).
 Macy's Hardwater. 12 for 74¢ (24¢).
 Octagon White Toilet. 5¢ (24¢).
 Colgate's Big Bath. 6¢ (25¢).
 Kirkman Complexion. 5¢ (25¢).
 Maxine Complexion. 5.5¢ (25¢).
 Miona Palm Complexion. 5¢ (25¢).
 Swan. 7¢ (25¢).
 Wisley Pure Baby Castile. 5¢ (25¢).

ACCEPTABLE

(In alphabetical order)

- Aimcee Hard Water (A.M.C. Stores).¹ 12 for 79¢ (27¢).
 Aimcee White Floating. 12 for \$1.20 (21¢).
 Alure (Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.). 4¢ (19¢). Av. nationally at Kroger Stores.

¹ For list of AMC Stores see page 8.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- America Cold Cream Bath** (Marshall Field). 6 for \$2.75 (\$1.03). Av. Marshall Field's Dep't Store, Chicago.
- Ariderma** (Lightfoot Schultz Co.). 5 for 75¢ (76¢).
- Arline Floral Bouquet** (Stix, Baer & Fuller). 12 for \$1 (55¢). Av. Stix, Baer & Fuller's, St. Louis.
- Asco Hard-Water** (American Stores). 3 for 13¢. (21¢). Av. nationally at American Stores.
- Barcelona Pure Castile** (Barcelona Sales Co.). 18¢ (69¢).
- Bathasweet Garden Bouquet** (C. S. Welch Co.). 3 for \$1 (82¢).
- Blossom** (Davison-Paxon Co.). 10¢ (41¢). Av. Davison-Paxon's, Atlanta.
- Bullock's Beauty Soap with Lanolin** (Bullock's). 10¢ (47¢). Av. Bullock's, Los Angeles.
- Bullock's Dry Skin**. 5 for \$1.50 (\$1.26).
- Buttermilk Complexion** (Armour). 6¢ (26¢).
- Camay** (Proctor & Gamble). 7¢ (35¢). National.
- Cara Nome** (Langlois). 50¢ (\$1.39).
- Cashmere Bouquet** (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet). 9¢ (42¢). National.
- Chalet Pine Scented** (Sun Ray Drug Co.). 6 for 39¢ (29¢). Av. Sun Ray Drug Stores, Phila.
- Colgate's Beauty White Bath Size** (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet). 3 for 20¢ (22¢). National.
- Colgate's Big Bath**. 6¢ (25¢).
- Colgate's Carnation**. 6¢. (29¢).
- Colgate's Charmis**. 6¢ (29¢).
- Colgate's Coleo**. 6¢ (29¢).
- Colgate's Floating**. 6¢ (22¢).
- Colgate's Gardenia**. 6¢ (29¢).
- Colgate's Jasmin**. 6¢ (29¢).
- Colgate's Lilac Imperial**. 6¢ (29¢).
- Colgate's Lily of the Valley**. 6¢ (28¢).
- Colgate's Orchis**. 6¢ (29¢).
- Cologne Bouquet** (James S. Kirk). 5¢ (24¢).
- Conti Pure Castile USP** (Conti Products). 21¢ (96¢).
- Co-op Apple Blossom** (National Cooperatives). 7¢ (37¢). Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.
- Co-op with Buttermilk**. 6.5¢ (27¢).
- Co-op with Cold Cream**. 6¢ (30¢).
- Co-op Floating**. 6¢ (20¢).
- Co-op Palm & Olive**. 6.5¢ (31¢).

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Co-op Pine Scented. 10.5¢ (32¢).
 Co-op White Floating. 6¢ (23¢).
 Dorothy Gray Nosegay (Dorothy Gray). 50¢ (\$2.24).
 National.
 Drake Olive Oil Castile (Drake Laboratories). 50¢
 for 3 cakes (75¢). Av. Sun Ray Drug Stores, Phila.
 Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Delight (Galenol Co.). 25¢
 (\$1.37). Av. Jacob's Drug Stores, Atlanta.
 Early American Friendship's Garden (Shulton). 3 for
 \$1 (\$1.70).
 Eavenson's Bridal Bouquet (J. Eavenson). 3 for 14¢
 (24¢).
 Elizabeth Arden June Geranium Bath (Elizabeth Ar-
 den). \$1 (\$2.96). National.
 El Rey Castile (John T. Stanley Co.). 29¢ (44¢).
 Fairy (Lever Bros.). 5¢ (29¢). National.
 Filene's Own Cold Cream De Luxe (Filene's). \$1.50
 for 12 cakes (55¢). Av. Filene's Dep't Store, Boston.
 Filene's Own Complexion Soaps. 12 for \$1.25 (52¢).
 Buttermilk, oatmeal, honey & almond, lanolin.
 Filene's Own Dry Skin Cleansing Cream. 12 for \$1.25
 (48¢).
 Fine Art Complexion (Armour & Co.). 6¢ (28¢).
 Flaroma Cold Cream Assorted Scents (Montgomery
 Ward). Cat. No.—4238. 8 for 49¢ plus postage (40¢).
 Flaroma Cold Cream Pine (Montgomery Ward). Cat.
 No.—4237. 6 for 39¢ plus postage (33¢).
 Fleurs DeLuxe by Flaroma (Montgomery Ward).
 Cat. No.—1830. 12 for 98¢ plus postage (43¢).
 Frances Denney Wild Rose (Frances Denney). 50¢
 (\$2.22).
 Gimbel's Hardwater (Gimbel Bros.). 12 for \$1. (35¢).
 Av. Gimbel's Dep't Stores.
 Gimbel's Palm. 12 for 89¢ (37¢).
 Goldblatt's Bond Lanolin (Goldblatt Bros.). 6 for 45¢
 (33¢). Av. Goldblatt's Stores, Chicago.
 Gondola White Floating (Proctor & Gamble). 5¢
 (22¢). Purchased at Woolworth's.
 Hazel Brand (National Tea Co.). 4¢ (19¢). Av. Na-
 tional Tea Co. Stores.
 Helena Rubinstein's Apple Blossom (Helena Rubin-
 stein). 3 for \$1.20 (\$1.46). National.
 Hershey's Cocoa Butter (Hershey Estates). 6¢ (30¢).

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Hudson's White Floating** (J. L. Hudson). 2 for 15¢ (16¢). Av. Hudson's Dep't Store, Detroit.
- Ivory** (Proctor & Gamble). 5¢ (24¢). National.
- Jergens** (Andrew Jergens). 6¢ (31¢).
- Kent Castile** (Kent Drug Co.). 3 for 35¢ (51¢).
- Kirkman Complexion** (Kirkman & Son). 5¢ (25¢).
- Laco Castile** (Laco Products). 10¢ (79¢).
- Lady Godiva** (Kitchen Products). 6¢ (30¢). Av. nationally except in South at Red & White Stores.
- Latour** (Jordan Marsh Co.). \$1.10 for 12 cakes (40¢). Av. Jordan Marsh Dep't Store, Boston.
- La-Var Castile** (Marseilles Castile Soap Works). 5¢ (45¢).
- Lifebuoy** (Lever Bros.). 6¢ (27¢). National.
- Lilac-Vegetal-Bath** (Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney). 12 for \$1.39 (39¢). Av. Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dep't Store, St. Louis.
- Lux** (Lever Bros.). 2 for 17¢ (42¢). National.
- Luxor American Beauty Rosebuds** (Luxor). Av. Sears, Roebuck, Cat. No.—3775. 4 for \$1 (\$1.75).
- Macy's Almond Scented with Honey** (R. H. Macy). 31¢ (48¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC
- Macy's Hardwater**. 12 for 74¢ (24¢).
- Marshall Field Formula F** (Marshall Field). 9 for \$1.50 (56¢). Av. Marshall Field's Dep't Store, Chicago.
- Marshall Field Lanolin Superfatted**. 6 for \$1.19 (98¢).
- Marshall Field for Soft or Hard Water**. 12 for 95¢ (33¢).
- Marshall Field Superfatted Oatmeal**. 12 for 95¢ (35¢).
- Maxime Complexion** (Swift). 5.5¢ (25¢).
- Miona Palm Complexion** (Armour). 5¢ (25¢).
- Nemo White Floating**. 5¢ (21¢). Av. H. L. Green stores.
- Oatmeal Complexion** (Stix, Baer & Fuller). \$1.19 for 12 cakes (42¢). Av. Stix, Baer & Fuller Dep't Store, St. Louis.
- Octagon White Toilet** (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet). 5¢ (24¢). National.
- Palmolive** (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet). 7¢ (34¢).
- Peggy Knox Dry Skin Superfatted**. 2 for 25¢ (45¢). Av. Stineway Drug Stores, Chicago.
- Penney's Castile** (J. C. Penney). 8¢ (58¢). Av. na-

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

tionally at Penney Stores.

Physicians' & Surgeons' (Physicians' Supply Co.). 10¢ (59¢).

Savon à la Violette (Roger & Gallet). 40¢ (\$2.17).

S.B.F. Castile (Stix, Baer & Fuller). 15 for \$1.69 (68¢).

Av. Stix, Baer & Fuller Dep't Store, St. Louis.

S.S.P. Apple Blossom (S. S. Pierce). 2 for 25¢ (57¢).

Av. New England.

S.S.P. Bath Cologne. 25¢ (74¢).

S.S.P. Caravan. 15¢ (59¢).

S.S.P. Cold Cream. 10¢ (39¢).

S.S.P. Deluxe Hard Water. 2 for 25¢ (50¢).

S.S.P. Honey & Almond. 2 for 25¢ (49¢).

S.S.P. Skin Olive & Palm Oil. 10¢ (42¢).

Stanley's Gardenia (John T. Stanley). 8¢ (40¢).

Superfatted Complexion (Stix, Baer & Fuller). 12 for \$1.19 (42¢). Av. Stix, Baer & Fuller Dep't Store, St. Louis.

Swan (Lever Bros.). 7¢ (25¢). National.

Sweetheart (Manhattan Soap Co.). 7¢ (35¢).

T.M.C. Bath Bar (May Co.). 4 for \$1 (54¢). Av. May's Dep't Store, Los Angeles.

T.M.C. Bouquet. 12 for \$1 (36¢).

T.M.C. Dry Skin. 12 for \$1 (43¢).

T.M.C. Pine. 12 for \$1 (38¢).

Tweed (Lenthéric). 50¢ (\$2.70). National.

Vandervoort's Cold Cream Complexion (Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney). 20 for \$1.20 (29¢). Av. Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, St. Louis.

Vandervoort's Exquisite Cold Cream Bath, Gardenia. 6 for \$1.25 (43¢).

Vandervoort's French Process. 24 for \$1.25 (22¢).

Vandervoort's Toilet and Cold Cream. 6 for \$1.25 (89¢).

Vita-Derm (Drake Laboratories). 23¢ (\$1.16). Av. Sun Ray Drug Stores, Phila.

Whelan's Salon Cold Cream (Whelan Drug Co.). 10¢

READ THE INTRODUCTION

Re-read the introduction to this Buying Guide occasionally. It will help you in making the best use of the material in these pages.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- (49¢). Av. nationally at Whelan Drug Stores.
Whelan's Salon Lanolin Superfatted. 6 for 47¢ (38¢).
Williams Gardenia (J. B. Williams Co.). 6¢ (33¢).
 National.
Williams Lanolin. 15¢ (71¢).
Williams Pine and Balsam. 6 for 33¢ (29¢).
Woodbury Facial (John H. Woodbury). 8¢ (36¢).
Wrisley's Palmo (Wrisley). 5¢ (22¢).
Wrisley Pure Baby Castile. 5¢ (25¢).
Yardley Old English Lavender (Yardley). 35¢ (\$1.91).
 National.

MEDICATED SOAPS

The following brands are listed solely to show their cost as soap (see text):

- Co-op Tar Shampoo** (National Cooperatives). 7¢ (36¢). Av. nationally at Co-op Stores.
Cuticura (Potter Drug & Chemical Corp.). 22¢ (\$1.07).
Kay Genuine Colloidal Sulphur (Kay Preparations). 10¢ (\$2.43).
Packer's Tar (Packer's Tar Soap, Inc.). 21¢ (\$1.04).
Sulforsol (Sulphur Sol Co.). Av. Sears, Roebuck, Cat. No.—4950. 50¢ postpaid (\$3.60).

STOCKING SUBSTITUTES

CU's tests of 13 brands were limited to brands previously found "Acceptable." Ratings were based mainly on use tests made by a group of volunteers who used unidentified samples and rated them for appearance, ease of application and tendency to rub off. In addition the cosmetics were checked by technicians for tendency to water-spot.

Brands were considered "Acceptable" which were judged to have good appearance, did not rub off, and did not water-spot.

Before using leg make-up, make sure that the legs are completely hair-free (see "Depilatories," page 224). In applying, it is advisable first to spread a newspaper under the feet. Then pour a small amount of the lotion into the cupped palm, and smooth on the legs in long, even strokes, making sure to fill in the hollows around ankles, heels and knees. Allow to dry thoroughly, then rub with a dry, soft

cloth to give a slight sheen and remove any powdery residue.

Wash off leg make-up thoroughly with soap and water before retiring, as it will discolor sheets. If you should accidentally get legs wet while make-up is on, do not touch or rub until it has dried.

From the *Reports*, July 1946.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost within each group. Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce. Prices are exclusive of the 20% Federal cosmetics tax. The amount required for a "pair of stockings" varies somewhat from brand to brand, and with the size of the area to be covered, but in general, one ounce is enough for three to four applications.

ACCEPTABLE

The following had good appearance and did not rub off or water-spot:

Filene's Own Leg Make-Up (Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston). 89¢ for 1 pt. (5.6¢). Av. Filene's Dep't Store, Boston.

Miner's Leg Make-Up, *Copper Beige* and *Light Beige* (Miner's, Inc., NYC). 25¢ for 3 oz. (8.3¢). Not same as **Miner's Liquid Make-Up for the Legs**, below. National.

Macy's Hose-Tex, *Cocoa* and *Pongee* (R. H. Macy & Co., NYC). \$1.03 for 12 oz. (8.6¢). Not same as **Macy's Liquid Hose-Tex**, below. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Rose Laird Leg Tone, *Cinnabar*, *Light Rusglo* and *Rusglo* (Rose Laird, NYC). 94¢ for 8 oz. (11.8¢). National.

Alexandra de Markoff Cosmetic Stocking, *Dark Sheer* and *Light Sheer* (Alexandra de Markoff Salon, NYC). \$1 for 6 oz. (16.7¢). National.

Charles of the Ritz Leg Make-up, *Mirage* and *Gossamer* (Charles of the Ritz, NYC). \$1 for 6 oz. (16.7¢).

Avon Leg Make-up, *Golden Tan* (Avon Products, Inc., NYC). 69¢ for 4 oz. (17.3¢). Av. nationally through representatives.

VARIABLE

(Different colors in the same brand did not show the same characteristics.)

Dorothy Gray Leg Show (Dorothy Gray, Ltd.). \$1

VARIABLE—CONT'D

for 10 oz. (10¢). *Suntone*: fair to good appearance; rubbed off. *Special Blend*: good appearance; did not rub off; did not water-spot.

Chiffon Liquid Hosiery (Primrose House). \$1 for 6 oz. (16.7¢). *Bandana*: good appearance; did not rub off; water-spotted. *Primrose Tan*: fairly good appearance, did not rub off; did not water-spot.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

(For the reasons stated)

Miner's Liquid Make-up for the Legs, *Golden Mist* (Miner's, Inc.). 49¢ for 6 oz. (8.2¢). Water-spotted.

Macy's Liquid Hose-Tex, *Pongee* (R. H. Macy & Co.). 74¢ for 8 oz. (9.3¢). Rubbed off and water-spotted.

Tussy Show-Off, *Medium Shade* (Lehn & Fink Prod. Corp.). 50¢ for 6 oz. (8.3¢). Rubbed off.

Velva Leg Film, *Sun Bronze*, *Sun Beige* and *Sun Copper* (Elizabeth Arden). \$2 for 12 oz. (16.7¢); \$1 for 5 oz. (20¢). Powdery with little covering power; streaked; rubbed off slightly.

SUNBURN PREVENTIVES

No product can protect against sunburn unless it is used with discretion. Re-application of a good protector every hour or so, and after every swim, plus gradually increasing doses of sunshine are safest.

CU's tests were limited to 21 brands previously tested and found to give good protection at that time. Ratings are based on combination laboratory tests for ultra-violet transmission and actual use tests. The term "full protection" as used in the ratings is relative; the precaution of the previous paragraph applies.

Sunburn preventives are sold as oils, lotions and creams. Oils are generally messy, but they do not wash off as easily as water-soluble lotions and creams, which come off with perspiration or swimming. Some products (noted in ratings) are colored and will leave permanent stains on clothing.

Very light-skinned persons who never tan need protection from sunlight throughout the season; others acquire a gradual tan after a series of gradually-increased exposures, and require no further protection. Claims for products which are said to tan without burning are false.

To acquire a tan, expose skin for an interval before

applying a lotion offering "complete protection" or use a substance giving "partial protection." In either case, stop exposure to sun as soon as pinkness is discernible.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost within each group. Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce. Prices are exclusive of 20% Federal tax. Products did not stain fabrics unless otherwise noted.

ACCEPTABLE

GOOD PROTECTION

Gaby Greaseless Suntan Lotion (Gaby, Inc., Phila.). 49¢ for 4 oz. (12.3¢). Stained wool very slightly. National.

Tussy Emulsified Sun-Tan Lotion (Lehn & Fink Products Corp., Bloomfield, N. J.). \$1 for 8 oz. (12.5¢). Stained wool. National.

Jan (Jantzen Co., Portland, Ore.). 90¢ for 6 oz. (15¢).

Dorothy Gray Suntan Lotion (Dorothy Gray, Ltd., NYC). \$1 for 6 oz. (16.7¢). National.

Primrose House Sun Screen Lotion (Primrose House). \$1 for 6 oz. (16.7¢). National.

Nutan Lotion (Lenthéric). \$1 for 5 oz. (20¢). Stained wool slightly. National.

Avon Sun Cream (Avon Products, Inc.). 85¢ for 4 oz. (21.3¢). Av. nationally through representatives.

Marie Earle Sun Tan Lotion (Rallet Corp.). \$1 for 4.7 oz. (21.3¢). Stained wool and silk; stained cotton slightly. National.

Squibb Sunburn Cream (E. R. Squibb & Sons). 50¢ for 1¾ oz. (28.6¢). National.

Jacqueline Cochran Suntan Lotion (Jacqueline Cochran). \$1.75 for 6 oz. (29.2¢). National.

Dorothy Gray Sunburn Cream (Dorothy Gray, Ltd.). \$1 for 3¼ oz. (30.7¢). National.

Germaine Monteil Tan-Pruf Lotion (Germaine Monteil). \$3.50 for 8 oz. (43.8¢). National.

Ardena Sun-Pruf Cream, Invisible (Elizabeth Arden). 50¢ for 1½ oz. (44.4¢). National.

PARTIAL PROTECTION

Macy's Scented Suntan Oil (R. H. Macy & Co.). 89¢ for 8 oz. (11.1¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Skol (Skol Co.). \$1 for 6¼ oz. (16¢). National.

(Continued next page)

PARTIAL PREVENTION—CONT'D

Primrose House Sun Screen Oil (Primrose House). \$1 for 6 oz. (16.7¢). National.

Helena Rubinstein Suntan Cream (Helena Rubinstein, Inc.). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). Stained wool. National.

Smoothtan Cream (Charles of the Ritz). \$1 for 4 oz. (25¢). National.

Coty Suntan Oil (Coty). \$1 for 3¾ oz. (26.7¢). National.

Lenthéric Sun Oil (Lenthéric). \$1.25 for 4 oz. (31.3¢). National.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following gave little or no protection against sunburn:

Perfection Sun Burn Lotion (Walgreen Co., Chicago). 50¢ for 3¾ oz. (13.3¢).

TOOTH POWDERS AND PASTES

As the *Buying Guide* goes to press, a new report on tooth powders and tooth pastes is in preparation. The new report on dentifrices will appear in the *Reports* early in 1947.

DEPILATORIES

Ordinary depilatories are only temporary in their effect. Beware of products which are claimed to remove hair permanently; they are either dangerous or fraudulent. Shaving—which neither coarsens hair nor makes it grow more rapidly, as is sometimes supposed, is as effective as any commercial preparation and much cheaper. For concealment of fine hair, bleaching with peroxide is effective.

For those who prefer commercial depilatories, CU has tested 32 brands of various types:

Chemical depilatories consist of creams, powders or liquids containing specific strong alkalis. They dissolve skin as well as hair if they are allowed to remain too long. They should never be used on the face or underarms, or on broken skin. They are best applied as pastes; in liquid form they are less stable, and it is hard to localize their action. For this reason, CU rated liquids as "Not Acceptable."

The following rules should be followed rigidly for safe and effective use of chemical depilatories:

1. Before using extensively, try the product on a small

trial patch. If irritation develops, do not use the product.

2. Keep containers away from face and eyes; point away from face when squeezing tube.

3. Apply with a wooden applicator, in dime-thick layer over area of use. Do not allow to dry; if necessary, keep moist with water.

4. Leave sulfide pastes on no longer than 10 minutes; thioglycollates for no more than 15 minutes.

5. Wash off with cold or tepid water, without soap. Do not use a deodorant for some time. Cold cream or talcum powder may be used if desired.

6. Use chemical depilatories no oftener than once in two weeks.

Thioglycollates are somewhat milder, both in action and in odor, than sulfides, but both have the typical "rotten-egg smell," which cannot be covered.

Wax epilators pull out the hair, which breaks off just below the skin but above the roots. The effect is similar to mass tweezing, and most persons find it extremely painful. If you insist on using this method, try the semi-plastic waxes, which require no heating and are easily washed off.

Abrasives rub off the hair—and often some of the skin—at skin level. Their coarseness varies, but all are tedious to use and inefficient.

Permanent methods: These include X-ray, electrolysis and diathermy. The hazards of X-ray treatment are such that its use is never justified for hair removal. Both electrolysis and diathermy are tedious, painful, expensive, and require highly expert operators to be safe and effective. Inexpert treatment leaves unsightly scars. If you are considering the use of either method, consult a dermatologist first.

Depilatories are rated "Acceptable" only on the condition that they be used with proper precautionary measures. For this reason it is best to buy brands labeled with adequate directions and warnings. "Best Buys" are those near the top of the list in each "Acceptable" group.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost within each group. The 20% Federal cosmetics tax is not included in the prices.

(continued next page)

THIOGLYCOLLATE PASTES

ACCEPTABLE

Figures in parentheses represent cost per cubic inch of paste.

Nair (Carter Products, Inc.). 49¢ for 4 oz. (7¢). Slight separation of water, but easily mixed into homogeneous paste. Calcium thioglycollate. National.

Sleek (Elizabeth Arden). \$1 for 5 oz. (12¢). Calcium thioglycollate. National.

Imra (Artra Cosmetics, Inc.). 65¢ for 2½ oz. (19¢). Calcium thioglycollate.

SULFIDE PASTES

ACCEPTABLE

Figures in parentheses represent cost per cubic inch of paste.

Zip Cream Hair Remover (Madame Berthé). 49¢ for 4½ oz. (8¢). Calcium sulfide. National.

X-Bazin (Hall & Ruckel, Inc.). 48¢ for 4 oz. (9¢). Barium sulfide. National.

Evans' (George B. Evans Laboratories, Inc.). 31¢ for 1¾ oz. (12¢). Barium sulfide. National.

Neet (Affiliated Products, Inc.). 49¢ for 2½ oz. (15¢). Calcium sulfide. National.

SULFIDE POWDERS

ACCEPTABLE

Figures in parentheses represent approximate cost per cubic inch after the addition of sufficient water to make a paste.

Zip (Madame Berthé). 55¢ for 2 oz. (8¢). Barium sulfide. National.

De Wans (Associated Distributors, Inc.). 50¢ for 2 oz. (12¢). Strontium sulfide. National.

Colonial Dames (Colonial Dames Co.). 50¢ for 1½ oz. (12¢). Barium sulfide. Av. in West.

Biff (E. Burnham Laboratories, Inc.). 75¢ for 2½ oz. (13¢). Strontium sulfide.

Bonney (Bonney, Inc.). 60¢ for 2 oz. (13¢). Barium

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

sulfide.

X-Bazin (Hall & Ruckel, Inc.). 49¢ for 1½ oz. (18¢).
Barium sulfide.

Le Fevres Mando (Josephine Le Fevre Co.). 94¢ for
1¾ oz. (23¢). Barium sulfide.

Evans' (George B. Evans Laboratories, Inc.). 64¢ for
1½ oz. (28¢). Small bowl for mixing with water
included. Barium sulfide.

LIQUID SULFIDES

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Figures in parentheses represent cost per cubic inch of liquid.

Zip Hair Removing Lotion (Madame Berthé). 85¢ for
6 fl. oz. (8¢). Sodium sulfide.

De Miracle (Consolidated Royal Chemical Corp.). 36¢
for ½ fl. oz. (40¢). Sodium sulfide.

WAXES

ACCEPTABLE

Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce of material.

Zip Facial Hair Remover (Madame Berthé). 47¢ for
4 oz. (12¢). No prior heating required. Residue easily
washed away. National.

Zip Epilator (Madame Berthé). 84¢ for 3½ oz. (24¢).
Required melting. National.

Ardena Electra Wax Depilatory (Elizabeth Arden).
\$2 for 6 tablets, each 13/16 oz. (41¢). Required melt-
ing. National.

Daw-Sonata (John Munro). 96¢ for 2 oz. (48¢). No
prior heating required. Residue easily washed away.
National.

Dorothy Gray Depilatory Wax (Dorothy Gray, Ltd.).

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

\$2.50 for 3¼ oz. (77¢). Required melting. Supplied in a metal container for heating. National.

ABRASIVES**ACCEPTABLE****PADS**

Figures in parentheses represent cost per square inch of pad.

Tad Miracle Mitt. 10¢ for 1 double mitt (0.3¢).

Smoothee (Reaco, Inc.). 10¢ for 4 pads with holder. (0.3¢).

E-Z Hair Removing Glove (Plat-Num Laboratories). 10¢ for 1 glove (0.5¢). National.

Baby Touch Hair Remover (Baby Touch Co.). 25¢ for 1 pad (1.8¢). National.

Minute Hair Remover (Helena Rubinstein, Inc.). \$1 for 1 applicator and 5 double pads (2.3¢). National.

Venida Magic Block (Reiser Co.). 25¢ for 1 pad wrapped around wooden block (2.5¢). National.

STONES

Bellin's Wonderstoen for Arms and Legs (Bellin's Wonderstoen Co.). \$3 for 1 stone. National.

Bellin's Wonderstoen for Face (Bellin's Wonderstoen Co.). \$1.25 for 1 stone. National.

Lechler's Velva-Tize for Facial Use (Lechler Laboratories). \$1 for 1 stone. National.

Lechler's Velvatize for Special Use (House of Lechler). \$1 for 1 stone. Quite coarse. Note difference in name of product and manufacturer from product listed above. National.

Clothing & Textiles

BLANKETS

Practically all blanket prices have risen substantially—an average of 58%—since CU's last prewar report in 1940; quality was generally comparable, though there were many individual brand changes.

Specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials cover minimum requirements for thread count, weight, thickness and tensile strength. These were measured in CU's tests of 30 brands. In addition, tests were made for resistance to abrasion, shrinkage and colorfastness of blankets and bindings.

The following "tests," which can be made in the store on the blanket you consider buying, should aid in selection:

Spring: Squeeze a corner of the blanket together. It should feel firm and springy, and should snap back to its original shape.

Weave: Hold the blanket up against a bright light, and look for thin spots. Check to see that the weave is close and even. Don't buy a blanket having a loose or uneven weave.

Firmness: Take hold of a section of the blanket with both hands, and pull in opposite directions while pushing fingers against the stretched surface from underneath. There should be very little slipping of the weave.

Nap: Pick up the nap, near the center of the blanket, between thumb and forefinger, then pick up the blanket by the nap. The nap should not pull out. Rub a portion of the blanket briskly between your hands. The nap should not fuzz, rub off, or form little balls.

Color: Spread the blanket out and inspect it critically. There should be no light and dark streaks.

Washability: You cannot determine this at the store, but get a guarantee of washability which includes colorfastness and resistance to shrinkage.

Size: Before you buy a blanket, make sure of the size you need. A blanket that is too small will wear out too quickly; it will be uncomfortable and will not provide maximum warmth. Calculate length by measuring length of mattress and adding the mattress' thickness plus at least six inches for tuck-in. To get a blanket of adequate width measure the width of the mattress, add twice the thickness,

250 **BLANKETS**

and then leave an allowance for take-up of the body. (See table)

BLANKET SIZES:

The following blanket sizes are generally recommended for standard-size beds. They allow for the necessary tuck-in and body take-up:

Crib	40 x 60 in.
	42 x 60 in.
Cot or Youth Bed	60 x 84 in.
Single Bed	66 x 84 in.
	72 x 90 in. ¹
Twin Bed	72 x 84 in.
	72 x 90 in. ¹
Three-Quarter Bed	72 x 84 in.
	72 x 90 in. ¹
Double Bed	72 x 84 in.
	72 x 90 in. ¹
	80 x 90 in. ²

Ratings are based on tests described above. Unless otherwise indicated, the blankets tested were 72 x 90 inches. Weights given are ounces per square yard.

From the *Reports*, September 1946.

BEST BUYS

The following were judged to offer the best values for the money:

Mariposa Broadmoor (Shuler & Benninghofen, Hamilton, Ohio). \$13.76. 15.9 oz. Tensile strength of warp, below average; of filling, excellent. Resistance to abrasion excellent. Thread count average. Thickness average. National.

Mariposa No. 5690 (Shuler & Benninghofen). \$13.94. 16 oz. Tensile strength of warp average; of filling, excellent. Resistance to abrasion excellent. Thread count of warp, below average; of filling, average. Thickness average. Similar to **Mariposa Broadmoor**, above. National.

ACCEPTABLE

(In order of estimated over-all quality)

St. Marys Lamar (St. Marys Woolen Mfg. Co.). \$23.50. 15.2 oz. Tensile strength of warp, above average; of filling, average. Resistance to abrasion

¹ Recommended for tall persons.

² Recommended for two persons.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

excellent. Thread count of warp, excellent; of filling, average. Thickness excellent. National.

Mariposa Broadmoor (see "Best Buys").

Mariposa No. 5690 (see "Best Buys").

Springfield Radiant (Springfield Woolen Mills Co.). \$23.95. 15.1 oz. Tensile strength above average. Resistance to abrasion excellent. Thread count average. Thickness below average.

Pendleton (Pendleton Woolen Mills). \$17.95. 15 oz. Tensile strength above average. Resistance to abrasion excellent. Thread count average. Thickness average.

Chatham Lamsdown (Chatham Mfg. Co.). \$15.95. 14.5 oz. Tensile strength of warp, excellent; of filling, below average. Resistance to abrasion above average. Thread count of warp, excellent; of filling, average. Thickness average.

Kenwood Famous (F. C. Huyck & Sons). \$15.95. 14.6 oz. Tensile strength above average. Resistance to abrasion excellent. Thread count of warp, average; of filling, below average. Thickness below average.

North Star Shasta (North Star Woolen Mill Co.). \$14.95. 14.5 oz. Tensile strength of warp, above average; of filling, average. Resistance to abrasion excellent. Thread count of warp, average; of filling, below average. Thickness average. National.

Fieldcrest Nobility (Marshall Field & Co.). \$16.95. 15.4 oz. Tensile strength of warp, above average; of filling, average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count of warp, excellent; of filling, average.

North Star Zephyr (North Star Woolen Co.). \$25. 12.6 oz. Tensile strength of warp, below average; of filling, excellent. Resistance to abrasion excellent. Thread count excellent. Thickness poor.

Macy's Haverill House (R. H. Macy & Co.). \$19.98. 15.4 oz. Tensile strength of warp, average; of filling, below average. Resistance to abrasion above average. Thread count of warp, above average; of filling, below average. Thickness average. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Springfield Riviera (Springfield Woolen Mills Co.). \$21.90. 80 x 90 in. 14.7 oz. Tensile strength below average. Resistance to abrasion excellent. Thread

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

count of warp, above average; of filling, average. Thickness below average.

Wards Cat. No.—3663 (Montgomery Ward). \$9.88 plus postage. 13.4 oz.. Treated for mothproofing. Tensile strength of warp, above average; of filling, average. Resistance to abrasion above average. Thread count, average. Thickness average. Av. mail order.

St. Marys Mayfair (St. Marys Woolen Mfg. Co.). \$16.95. 14.2 oz. Tensile strength of warp, below average; of filling, average. Resistance to abrasion excellent. Thread count of warp, average; of filling, below average. Thickness above average. National.

Fieldcrest Frost King (Marshall Field & Co.). \$12.95. 15.3 oz. Tensile strength below average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count of warp, average; of filling, below average. Thickness above average.

North Star Wave (North Star Woolen Mill Co.). \$16.95. 13.3 oz. Tensile strength of warp, average; of filling, below average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count above average. Thickness below average. National.

Wool o' the West Signature (Portland Woolen Mills). \$31.50. 13.1 oz. Tensile strength of warp, average; of filling, below average. Resistance to abrasion above average. Thread count of warp, excellent; of filling, average. Thickness poor.

St. Marys Paramount (St. Marys Woolen Mfg. Co.). \$15.95. 14.9 oz. Tensile strength of warp, below average; of filling, above average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count of warp, poor; of filling, below average. Thickness average. National.

Wool o' the West Health Ray (Portland Woolen Mills, Inc.). \$17.95. 15.1 oz. Tensile strength below average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count of warp, poor; of filling, below average. Thickness below average.

Macy's (R. H. Macy & Co.). \$10.29. 13.5 oz. Tensile strength above average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count of warp, average; of filling, below average. Thickness poor. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Kenwood Standard (F. C. Huyck & Sons). \$13.95. 13.5 oz. Tensile strength of warp, above average; of filling, average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count of warp, poor; of filling, below average. Thickness poor.

Wards Cat. No.—3623 (Montgomery Ward). \$11.59 plus postage. 13.5 oz. Treated for mothproofing. Tensile strength of warp, below average; of filling, above average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count, average. Thickness below average. Av. mail order.

Keystone (American Woolen Co.). \$8.98. 14.1 oz. Tensile strength of warp, average; of filling, below average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count of warp, poor; of filling, below average. Thickness poor. Similar to American Woolen's **Westchester**, below.

Kenwood Arondac (F. C. Huyck & Sons). \$10.95. 12.9 oz. Tensile strength of warp, above average; of filling, below average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count of warp, average; of filling, below average. Thickness poor.

Westchester (American Woolen Co.). \$9.98. 14.1 oz. Tensile strength of warp, above average; of filling, average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count of warp, average; of filling, below average. Thickness poor. Similar to American Woolen's **Keystone**, above.

Welwyn by Nashua (Nashua Mfg. Co.). \$13.95. 13.5 oz. Tensile strength of warp, average; of filling, poor. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count below average. Thickness below average.

Wool o' the West Vogue (Portland Woolen Mills, Inc.). \$13.95. 11.5 oz. Tensile strength of warp, below average; of filling, poor. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count average. Thickness poor.

Chatham Woolshire (Chatham Mfg. Co.). \$10.95. 12.1 oz. Tensile strength below average. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count average. Thickness below average.

Wards Cat. No.—3642 (Montgomery Ward). \$7.23 plus postage. 72 x 84 in. 9.4 oz. Treated for mothproofing. Tensile strength of warp, below average;

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

of filling, poor. Resistance to abrasion average. Thread count average. Thickness poor. Av. mail order.

Golden Dawn (J. C. Penney Co.). \$11.90. Treated for mothproofing. Two blankets sold under this label, at the same price, appeared quite different. First blanket: 13.9 oz. Tensile strength average. Resistance to abrasion below average. Thread count average. Thickness poor. Second blanket: 12.1 oz. Tensile strength of warp, below average; of filling, poor. Resistance to abrasion poor. Thread count of warp, poor; of filling, below average. Thickness below average.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

It is seldom advisable to keep one pair of children's shoes for dress wear, since they are likely to be outgrown before they are outworn.

Fit: Proper fit is essential for foot health. Never buy shoes that the child has not tried on. Children's shoes should be bought about one inch longer than the foot, and wide enough at the toes to allow normal spread and growth of the foot. Laced shoes allow for some adjustment as the foot grows. Avoid shoes with non-adjustable straps.

There should be enough room in the toe so that you can fold the leather slightly between your fingers when you draw them across the width of the shoe while the child is standing.

Construction: Shoes should be made of strong leather, but too much weight may cause fatigue. Shark-skin tips give added resistance to scuffing without adding materially to the weight.

Back linings and heel pads should be of leather, and front linings of strong cloth. The tongue should be wide, with the lining firmly stitched, not pasted. Heels are most satisfactory when made of two or three layers of leather, with a rand (a horseshoe-shaped strip of leather, tapered toward its inner rim) forming the layer closest to the sole. The counter (inner reinforcement at the back of the shoe) should be of leather.

Children's shoes should be of Goodyear welt construction, since this construction permits repair of the sole

without injury to the fit or structure of the shoe. The sole of the shoe should be flexible enough for the child to walk on tiptoe. The shoe should be so designed that its inner edge is nearly straight.

• CARE OF SHOES

Keep shoes polished; polish helps preserve the leather. See that your child wears rubbers or galoshes in wet weather, but if shoes do get wet, stuff them with paper and dry them away from heat. When dry, rub leather soles and uppers with castor oil and then polish. Keep oil away from rubber heels and soles. Bad scuff marks can be improved by treatment with a good scuff polish. In CU's tests brown shoes seemed to scuff more readily than black ones, especially in the absence of scuff-proof toes.

Quality of construction was given greater consideration in CU's 1943 ratings than quality of material, which was found variable even in different shoes of the same pair.

Among brands found best in April, 1943 were, in order of quality: *Indian Walk*, *Kalisteniks*, *Coward*, *Buster Brown* and *Pediform*.

DIAPERS

Diaper service, available in most large cities, supplies and delivers diapers and takes care of keeping them clean.

The cost is about the same as the cost of disposable diapers or diaper pads. But these present disposal problems, and are usually less comfortable than cloth diapers.

If you have to wash diapers yourself, you can make the job easier by swishing them in the toilet bowl and flushing away most of the soil immediately. Keep soiled diapers in a closed, interlined can until you are ready to wash them.

You will need about three dozen diapers. In choosing the type, consider both the baby's comfort and convenience to you. *Flannel* is softest and most absorbent, but its fuzziness may irritate the baby, and it dries slowly. *Birdseye* is less absorbent but dries faster; the uneven weave may occasionally prove irritating. *Gauze* is least absorbent but easiest to wash and dry; it has a tendency to bunch into a hard ball when wet. If possible, try a few of each type before you decide which to use permanently.

MEN'S OVERALLS

Quality of material (tensile strength, resistance to abrasion, thread count, shrinkage) and construction of the garment were the criteria used in rating 31 brands of men's overalls.

"Weight" in work clothes refers to the weight of a piece of cloth one yard long and 28 inches wide. Six and one-half to 7 ounce material is satisfactory for light work, 8 or 9 ounces for factory and construction work, and 10 ounces for farmers and workers in heavy industry.

Material: A pre-shrunk cloth means better fit. Test for the presence of excessive sizing by rubbing the cloth against itself. If a white powder rubs off, the material is not as strong as it appears.

Stitching: There should be at least 10 stitches to an inch at all seams. Seams should be double-sewed and have no raw edges.

Bartacks (extra reinforcing stitches at ends of seams and pocket corners): There should be a total of 13 bartacks if hip pockets are sewn into seams, and 15 if not.

Bibs are best attached when sewed to the trousers, and covered with a banding which is then stitched down above and below the original seam.

Suspenders should be firmly stitched and bartacked at the point of crossing.

Pockets should be bartacked and securely reinforced at the openings. Side pockets of the swing type—similar to those in regular trousers—are found in the better-made overalls.

Buttons and buckles (preferably made of aluminum or brass—plated or painted iron ones were a war measure) should be riveted to the fabric, instead of sewn.

Among best brands tested in 1943 were **Hard Rock, Power House, Headlight Double-Duty, The Fair, Drum Major, Lee, Smith's Double Duty.**

From the *Reports*, May 1943.

CHECK THE CUMULATIVE INDEX

Before you make a major purchase, be sure to check the cumulative index in the latest issue of Consumer Reports. It will show you whether more recent ratings of the product you plan to buy have appeared.

MEN'S SHIRTS

When you buy shirts check the following points:

The yoke (across the back of the shoulders) should be cut to curve downward slightly from the center, for freedom of shoulder movement. There should be pleats or gathers at the sides of the back or all across it, not just in the center.

Sleeve: The threads of the material should run parallel to the crease when the sleeve is laid flat. The placket (sleeve opening) should be bartacked or otherwise reinforced, and long enough to permit easy ironing.

Collar: An oversized collar, or one that is too high, is uncomfortable and awkward, and does not wear well.

Stitches should be small and neat, with no loose ends.

Button and buttonhole panels should be stitched down on both sides and should run the full length of the shirt to the hem. Buttons should be of even thickness all around, and should be securely attached. Buttonholes should have bartacked ends; stitches should be close and even.

Ratings list products which were among good brands of white broadcloth shirts tested in 1944.

From the *Reports*, February 1944.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Maycrest (May Co.) \$3.50. High count, 2-ply. Av. May Dep't Store, Los Angeles.

Broadhill (Bullock's, Los Angeles). \$2.25. High count. Collar cut large to compensate for shrinkage. Av. Bullock's Dep't Store, Los Angeles.

AMC (Associated Merchandising Corp., NYC). \$2.50. High count. Collar cut large to compensate for shrinkage. Av. AMC Stores.¹

Marshall Field (Marshall Field & Co.). \$3.50. High count, 2-ply. Collar cut large to compensate for shrinkage. No gathers at yoke. Av. Marshall Field Dep't Store, Chicago.

Maycraft (May Co.). \$2.25. High count. Sleeves too long; skimmed in yoke. Av. May Dep't Store, Los Angeles.

Townsmen (Hale Bros., Los Angeles). \$1.85. High

¹ For list of AMC Stores see page 8.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

count. Skimped slightly in chest. A "Best Buy" on the basis of price, but not as good quality as brands above. Av. Hale Bros. Dep't Store, Los Angeles.

Wings (Piedmont Shirt Co., Greenville, S. C.). \$2. Medium count. Skimped slightly in chest. A "Best Buy" on the basis of price, but not as good quality as the first two in the list above. National.

Van Heusen Country (Phillips-Jones Corp., NYC). \$2.25. Medium count. Best nationally advertised brand.

MEN'S SHOES

When you buy shoes, check for these points:

Fit: Try on both shoes and walk around in them. Length from ball to toe, height of instep, width of shoe, etc., determine comfort. See that:

1) The widest part of the shoe coincides with the widest part of your foot.

2) The toe box is roomy enough; short shoes mean cramped toes, which cause misshapen bones.

3) The heels fit snugly; a loose heel will rub blisters on your heels.

4) The laces do not have to be drawn very tight or left loose for comfort. In either case, it means a poorly fitted shoe, and other proportions may be incorrect, too.

Remember that well fitting shoes do not have to be "broken in." The "breaking in" process usually means forcing the shoe out of its shape to fit your feet.

Special features (metatarsal and longitudinal arch supports) are considered undesirable by CU's medical consultants. They may injure normal feet, and they do not correct structural foot defects, which require the attention of a foot specialist, as do chronically aching feet.

Tests of 46 brands and price lines of men's shoes, made in 1943, indicated that, with some exceptions, more expensive shoes were generally of better construction than cheaper ones, though they would not necessarily give proportionately better wear. "Best Buys" are, therefore, given within each price range.

READ THE INTRODUCTION

Re-read the introduction to this Buying Guide occasionally. It will help you in making the best use of the material in these pages.

From the *Reports*, July 1943.

Only "Best Buys" and a few of the brands found outstanding in quality are listed below, as a guide to indicate probability of good quality and value. Prices have risen considerably since time of test, and the models listed may be no longer available.

BEST BUYS

The following brands were judged to offer the best value for the money, in the order given. Ratings apply to specific prices lines within each brand:

Coward (Coward Shoe Co.). \$8.95. Excellent construction and material. Av. Boston and NYC.

Shriner Shoe (French, Shriner, and Urner Mfg. Co.). \$9.85. Excellent construction and material. National.

Florsheim (Florsheim Shoe Co.). \$10.50. Excellent construction and material. National.

Stetson (Stetson Shoe Co.). \$10.95. Excellent construction and material. National.

Nunn-Bush (Nunn-Bush Shoe Co.). \$10.85. Good construction and excellent material. National.

The following brands were judged to offer the best value for the money in the \$6 to \$9 range:

Regal (Regal Shoe Co.). \$6.60. Good construction and material. Av. nationally at Regal Stores.

Penney (J. C. Penney Stores). \$6.90. Good construction and fair material. Av. nationally at Penney Stores.

The following brands were judged to offer the best value for the money at a price below \$6:

Thom McAn (Melville Shoe Corp.). \$4.20. Fair construction and good material. Av. nationally except Calif. at Thom McAn Stores.

Towncraft (J. C. Penney Stores). \$4.79. Fair construction and good material. Av. nationally at Penney Stores.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Nunn-Bush (Nunn-Bush Shoe Co.). \$13.50. Excellent construction and material. National.

Florsheim (Florsheim Shoe Co.). \$15.00. Excellent construction and good material. Superior construc-

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- tion used in these shoes more than makes up for somewhat lower rating of material. National.
- Florsheim.** \$10.50 (see "Best Buys").
- Stetson** (The Stetson Shoe Co.). \$13.95. Excellent construction and material. National.
- Coward.** \$8.95 (see "Best Buys").
- Shriner.** \$9.85 (see "Best Buys").
- Stetson.** \$10.95 (see "Best Buys").
- Nunn-Bush.** \$10.85 (see "Best Buys").
- Strate-Eight** (Associated Merchandising Corp.). \$9.50. Excellent construction and good material.
- Walk-over** (George E. Keith Co.). \$10.95. Excellent construction and good material. National.
- John Ward** (Melville Shoe Corp.). \$10.45. Excellent construction and good material. Av. NYC.
- Bostonians** (Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Co.). \$10.50. Excellent construction and good material. National.
- Nettleton** (A. E. Nettleton Co.). \$11.45. Good construction and excellent material. National.
- Weyenberg** (Weyenberg Shoe Mfg. Co.). \$8.95. Good construction and material. National.
- Hanan** (Hanan and Sons). \$10.75. Excellent construction and good material. National.
- Hanan** (Hanan and Sons). \$7.95. Excellent construction and fair material. National.
- Regal.** \$6.60 (see "Best Buys").
- Penney.** \$6.90 (see "Best Buys").
- Jarman** (General Shoe Corp.). \$8.85. Good construction and material. National.
- Whitehouse and Hardy** (Johnston and Murphy). \$22.50. Good construction and material. National.

MEN'S SUITS

Ready-made suits offer better value than made-to-order garments for the man who is easy to fit. But no suit requiring more than a minimum of alterations should ever be purchased. Alterations should be made only from a larger to a smaller size, since needle holes may show, and skimpy seams may pull out.

Fabrics: Worsteds (serge, gabardine, whincord, elastique, worsted cheviot, worsted flannel, doeskin, sharkskin and semi-finished, unfinished and clear-finished worsteds) are smoother and wear longer than woolens (shet-

land, tweed, covert, wool cheviot, wool flannel), though the woolens may be more expensive. Woolens, which are softer, will wear through much more quickly, especially if they are not roomy enough. Avoid woolens with too high a nap or with no nap; the former tend to form little "pills" of wool, and the latter wear through quickly.

Cloth woven of tightly twisted thread will wear longer than that made of untwisted yarn. Examine a single thread to determine the twist. Hold an unlined portion of the garment up to the light; if much light can pass through, it is not likely to wear well. All-wool suits wear best. Avoid rayon decorations; they wear through more quickly than the rest of the fabric.

Ordinary worsteds keep a crease well, but quickly develop a shine. Woolens won't shine, but have to be pressed more often. Unfinished worsteds won't become shiny so quickly, but their nap tends to pick up lint and dirt.

Summer suits should combine good appearance with comfort. Tropical worsteds are the most satisfactory: they are light and porous, can absorb a considerable amount of perspiration, hold their press and are wrinkle-resistant. Worsted and mohair tropicals and "Palm Beach" cloth are harsher to the touch, rayons require special care in cleaning and pressing, and cottons and linens are hard to care for.

Jackets should require no more than minor alterations: adjustment of shoulder padding, sleeves, collar, etc. Any other shoulder or armhole alterations may throw the coat out of balance, so that it will never fit well.

Before you try on a jacket, lay it on a table. It should not lie flat, but should show the "drape." The front of the coat should be soft, not stiff. When you try on the coat, see how it fits before you button it. Some alterations can be avoided merely by moving the buttons.

The lapel edges should tend to curl down, not up. The collar should cling snugly to the neck and shoulders, with no puckering along the crease line. The sleeve vent (slit of the sleeve at the wrist) should not curl out. The edges of the coat should be straight and parallel and should not curl; the machine stitching here should be as close to the edge as possible. (Avoid cheaper garments with unstitched edges.) All edges should be thin on a good garment. Poorer suits, which have several thicknesses of material at the edge, will be stiff and won't drape properly. Pockets should not gape open or lap over, and the flaps should lie flat at the corners.

(continued next page)

The lining of the coat should be loose, but not bulky. The yoke lining (across the shoulders) should not be strained; the sleeve lining should be set in evenly without puckering. On a good coat, the inside breast pocket should extend beyond the lining and into the facing of the cloth.

Skillful hand sewing is preferable to machine sewing on many details, but strong machine stitching is preferable to poor hand work. Both hand and machine stitching should be straight, smooth and flat, and stitches should be small, regular and inconspicuous.

Handmade buttonholes are better than those made by machine only if they are soft; too stiff a buttonhole spoils the drape of the coat. Buttons should be hand sewn, with at least four single strands of thread through each hole. They should have long necks with smooth, regular winding. The cloth should not be puckered where the buttons are attached; if the fabric is thin or loosely woven, buttons should be backed either with another button or with a concealed cloth stay.

Seams should be sewn straight, and firmly pressed open. They should lie flat and be inconspicuous from the outside.

Trousers should fit without alteration except for adjusting of length.

The lining material should be soft and of good quality; the lining should not be skimpy. Pockets should be of strong material, deep and roomy; they should not gape open. The raw edge of the lining should be inside the pocket.

Trouser buttons should be machine-sewn for added strength. Belt loops should be securely tacked at top and bottom, rather than turned into the waistband for reinforcement. They should be strong and smooth.

Vests should be long enough, both front and back, to keep the shirt from bulging out. If a belt is worn, the vest should cover the belt buckle; with suspenders, the vest should cover the belt loops. Buttonholes should have close, even stitching.

The neckline on better vests is hand-finished, both front and back. The neckline should fit close, so that it does not show above the collar of the suit, and doesn't drop below the shirt collar.

• **CARE OF SUITS**

The following rules will help you to obtain maximum wear.

1. Do not wear a suit more than one or at the most two days in succession.
2. Clothes should be hung neatly on hangers when not being worn.
3. Moths prefer dirty clothes. Keeping yours brushed and clean helps to keep moths away.
4. Missing buttons, tears, holes, etc., should be taken care of immediately. Irreparable damage often results when they are neglected.
5. Do not put heavy or bulky objects in pockets.
6. It is not good practice to keep clothing in a dark warm closet for long periods of time. It should be aired in sunlight periodically if not worn regularly.

From the *Reports*, February 1943.

SHEETS

OPA has set quality standards for sheets having thread counts of 180 or less (number of threads per square inch). These must be labeled as to type and size at the time of manufacture. Thus heavy muslins are "Type 128"; medium muslins, "Type 140"; utility percales, "Type 180." When OPA-required labels are missing—they are sometimes removed before the sheets are offered for sale—ask the retailer for information. The OPA requirements are listed below.

	Type 180	Type 140	Type 128
Thread Count			
(threads per sq. in.).....	180	140	128
Tensile Strength			
(pull required to tear fabric)	60 lb.	70 lb.	55 lb.
Weight			
(per sq. yd.).....	3.6 oz.	4.6 oz.	4.0 oz.

With the lapse of OPA, these standards are no longer mandatory. However, many manufacturers continue to follow them as a convenient means for identification of their different grades. Consumers should, wherever possible, look for such grade identification as a guide to buying.

Sheets having a thread count below 128 and "back-filled" sheets are usually not worth buying. Back-filled is a lightweight, loosely woven fabric with low tensile strength and a high percentage of filler.

Percale sheets are lighter and smoother than muslin because they have a higher thread count and are woven from thinner yarn. A muslin sheets of the same size and com-

parable durability costs less to buy; but if you pay for laundry by the pound, the lighter weight of percale adds to economy.

Look for the following quality features in sheets:

Weave should be tight, firm and well balanced. Hold the sheet up to the light; fabric with a well-balanced weave will allow the light to come through in small, even pinpoints. Excessive sizing, often used to conceal loose weave, can be detected by rubbing the cloth together between your hands; if a powdery substance falls off, too much sizing was used.

Construction: Selvages should be "tape"—woven heavier than the body of the sheet. Sheets should be torn, not cut, to size, and a total of at least four inches should be allowed for hems.

"Seconds": All irregular sheets should be so labeled, and sold at substantially less than the regular price. A high-quality sheet with only minor flaws—small mend marks or oil stains which would not affect wear—is a good buy at reduced price. But reject seconds with threads missing or not caught in the weave, mildew stains and badly frayed selvages.

• TO MAKE SHEETS WEAR LONGER:

1. Buy the size that fits your bed, allowing five inches for shrinkage and another four inches for hems. (Measurements stated on labels represent torn size before hemming.)
2. Launder sheets as soon as possible after use. Remove stains and mend tears before laundering.
3. Put freshly laundered sheets at the bottom of the pile and take fresh supplies from the top to distribute wear evenly.
4. Loosen the edges of the sheets all around before stripping beds.
5. Don't hang sheets to dry in a strong wind or allow them to freeze stiff.
6. Don't press down folds when ironing sheets.
7. Don't use a sheet as a laundry bag.

CU's ratings of 17 brands of percale and 14 muslin sheets were based on tests for abrasion resistance, tensile strength, thread count and shrinkage. Presence of flaws, though noted, did not affect a brand's position in the ratings, since sheets containing flaws can be rejected.

Prices given in the ratings are for sheets measuring 81x108 inches, torn size, unless otherwise indicated.

Types refer to OPA designations.

From the *Reports*, January 1945.

PERCALES

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Wamsutta Supercalc (Wamsutta Mills). \$5.75. 90x108. National.

Pepperell Peeress (Pepperell Manufacturing Co.). \$3.79. 72x108. National.

Utica (Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills). \$4.15. National.

Regent (Associated Merchandising Corp.). \$3.95. 72x108. Av. AMC Stores.¹

Filene's DeLuxe. \$3.95. Av. Filene's Dep't Store, Boston.

Castle Bower (Fruit of the Loom). \$4.15. National.

Cannon Lavenlawn (Cannon Mills). \$4.10. National.

Fieldcrest Duracalc Type 180 (Marshall Field & Co., Chicago). \$1.95. 72x108. Av. nationally at some department stores.

Beauticale (J. C. Penney Co.). \$3.25. Marked "second." Had only minor defects. Av. Penney Stores.

Cannon Cavalier Type 180 (Cannon Mills). \$2.59. 90x108. National.

Cannon Stellar Type 180 (Cannon Mills). \$2.14. National.

Indian Maiden (Nashua Manufacturing Co.). \$2.35. 72x108. National.

Lord & Taylor Type 180 (made by Cannon Mills, for Lord & Taylor). \$2.50. Av. Lord & Taylor's Dep't Store, NYC.

Pepperell Park Lane Type 180 (Pepperell Manufacturing Co.). \$2.09. National.

Pacific Type 180 (Pacific Mills). \$2.09. 81x99. National.

Filene's Empress. \$2.09. Low filling tensile strength. Filene's Dep't Store, Boston.

¹ For list of AMC Stores see page 8.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Gimbel's Own Gabrielle Type 180. \$2.39. Low tensile strength. Av. Gimbel's Dep't Stores.

MUSLINS**BEST BUYS**

Lady Pepperell Type 140 (Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Boston). \$1.98. 81x99. National.

Pepperell Duchess Type 140 (Pepperell Manufacturing Co.). \$1.95. Heavyweight muslin. National.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Lady Pepperell (see "Best Buys").

Pepperell Duchess (see "Best Buys").

Fieldcrest Golden Gate Type 140 (Marshall Field & Co.). \$1.95. Low filling tensile strength. Heavy weight muslin. Av. nationally at some department stores.

Fruit of the Loom Extra Weight Type 140 (Fruit of the Loom). \$2.09. Low warp tensile strength. National.

Pacific Type 140 (Pacific Mills). \$2.09. National.

Dwight Anchor Type 140 (Nashua Manufacturing Co.). \$2.15. Low filling tensile strength. National.

Utica Type 140 (Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills). \$2.09. National.

Pequot Type 140 (Pequot Mills). \$2.09. Heavy weight muslin. National.

Macy's Type 128. \$1.59. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Cannon Type 128 (Cannon Mills). \$1.74. National.

Gimbel's Greeley Type 128. \$1.89. 90x108. Av. Gimbel's Dep't Stores.

Filene's Budget Type 128. \$1.99. 90x108. Low filling tensile strength. Av. Filene's Dep't Store, Boston.

Bullock's "Sleeper" Type 128. \$1.85. Av. Bullock's Dep't Store, Los Angeles.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following was considered "Not Acceptable" because of very low resistance to abrasion and low tensile strength:

Everyday Quality Cat. No.—61 (Chicago Mail Order). \$1.33. Back-filled type.

BATH TOWELS

The strength of a terry-weave towel depends upon the number and type of the base weave or binder threads; its absorbency depends mainly on the number of loops per square inch. A well-balanced towel should have the same number of warp yarns used for binders as are used for loops.

Plied binder yarns (two threads twisted together to make a single thread) strengthen towels.

CU's tests determined warp tensile strength and thread count; number of loops per square inch and absorptive power. Consideration was also given to tensile strength, weight, special construction features, and shrinkage. Shrinkage (and towels which were smaller than stated label size) was noted, but did not make the item unacceptable, since its usefulness was not materially impaired.

• Check on these quality points before buying:

Balance of weave: Hold towel to the light. Tiny pin points of light mean a balanced, close weave; gaps or splotches mean it is loose and uneven.

Pile: Crush towel in the hand to see if it is as thick and abundant as it looks. Loops should be dense, of even height and well anchored to the base weave.

A good towel will have selvages on both sides for greater strength. The selvages should be closely and firmly woven. Some cheaper towels are woven double width, then cut and hemmed on the cut side. Even the best hem is not as strong as a selvage.

If colored towels carry instructions for laundering in luke-warm water, they are probably not color fast.

Only medium-priced white towels—from 35¢ to 90¢ for a towel 22x44 inches—were tested. A partial listing which includes the better brands is given below.

From the *Reports*, January 1944.

BEST BUYS

AMC Ambassador Super-Selvage (Associated Merchandising Corp., NYC). 59¢. 22x44. Av. AMC Stores.

READ THE INTRODUCTION

Re-read the introduction to this Buying Guide occasionally. It will help you in making the best use of the material in these pages.

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BEST BUYS—CONT'D

Gimbel's Toughie (Gimbel's, NYC). 79¢. 24x46. Av. Gimbel's Dep't Stores.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

AMC Regent (Associated Merchandise Corp.). 79¢. 22x44. Av. AMC Stores.

AMC Ambassador (see "Best Buys").

Fieldcrest (Marshall Field). 75¢. 22x44. Av. nationally at some department stores.

Gimbel's Toughie (see "Best Buys").

Gimbel's Gabrielle (Gimbel's). 79¢. 22x44. Av. Gimbel's Dep't Stores.

Callaway (Callaway Mills). 89¢. 22x44. National.

Hale Bros. Iron Thread (Hale Bros.). 65¢. 22x44. Av. Hale's Dep't Store, San Francisco.

Dundee (Georgia Kincaid Mills). 69¢. 22x44. National.

DISH TOWELS

The best dish towels are made of linen, which is strong and practically lint-free; but it is so expensive that from the point of view of economy, plain cotton or cotton and linen is a better buy. A towel made of a combination of cotton and linen should contain at least 25% linen. A towel containing rayon is a poor buy because rayon fibers are weak when wet.

Knitted towels are highly absorbent and very strong. Gauze towels, though probably not as durable as other towels, have other advantages. They are very absorbent, leave almost no lint, are very easy to wash and dry, and need no ironing.

Buy towels that are colorfast. Those which have special instructions for careful washing are not likely to stand up under regular frequent laundering. Avoid towels with too much sizing; if you rub one having excessive sizing against itself it will shed a fine powder. Buy towels which have selvages along both sides, and which are hemmed with small, firm backstitching to prevent raveling.

FACE TOWELS

Face towels achieve their high absorbency through various special weaves—huck, crash, waffle, damask or

cambric. Of all these, huck, with a rough surface in geometric pattern, is the most popular and economical. Crash is often used for guest towels.

Linen huck, somewhat stronger and better looking, is relatively expensive, but the cheaper cotton has good appearance and absorbency. Likewise, cotton or cotton and linen crash is satisfactory, and much cheaper than linen. Rayons become weak when wet.

Waffle weave fabrics, usually cotton, make good towels. Damask and cambric are attractive, but not very effective.

Face towels should have selvages along both sides and closely stitched hems to prevent raveling.

GIRDLES

Two-way stretch girdles knit from rubber substitutes or reused rubber do not hold their shape as well as natural rubber after wear or washing. Natural rubber, available again, is more durable and has better elasticity.

Proper care requires that girdles be washed frequently with neutral suds and lukewarm water. They should be washed before they become so badly soiled that only hard scrubbing will get them clean. A garment containing elastic should never be wrung. Roll it in a turkish towel and then lay it out flat to dry, away from heat and direct sunlight. Fabric panels may, if desired, be pressed with a warm iron while damp, but do not use an iron on elastic portions.

If bones snap or push through their casings when the rest of the garment is still in good condition, have them replaced at once. Otherwise the girdle will quickly lose its shape and become worthless. Most department stores and corsetieres will make small repairs on a girdle at a small cost.

HOSIERY

Stocking supplies are improving, but nylon and high-strength rayon are still relatively scarce, and silk is very high in price. Work is in process on methods of improving the strength and appearance of rayon stockings, but nylon is still the most satisfactory and relatively cheapest material.

Many hosiery-making machines, now obsolete, are in the process of reconversion to newer types; other newer and better ones, already being made, are due soon to begin producing.

Several things can be anticipated: Plain weave nylons will probably continue to outnumber fancy mesh and lace weaves. Seamless nylon hose will become more popular, as new processing methods permit shaping of the stockings which remains even after repeated laundering. These seamless nylons will cost little less than the seamed nylons; they will fit well at the ankles as a result of a new construction involving a gusset heel and toe.

Runs continue to be responsible for most hosiery failures.

Some precautions are worth following for both new and old type stockings:

Weight: For maximum wear, do not get hose which are too sheer, and make sure that there is a proper balance between gauge and denier. Get at least 51 gauge for 40 to 50 denier; 48 gauge for 65 denier; 45 gauge for 75 denier; 42 gauge for 100 denier. (Gauge refers to the number of lateral stitches; denier refers to the weight of the thread.)

Size: Get the right size, with regard to both foot size and length of leg. Stockings too short in the foot may be uncomfortable; they tend to wear through too quickly. Too short stockings are given excessive strain when they are attached to the garter belt; stockings which are too long are often attached to the garter at the weak boot portion instead of at the welt.

Matching: Get at least two pairs of the same kind and color at a time, so that as one tears the others can be used interchangeably.

Care: Put stockings on carefully; first roll down the leg, then insert the foot into the stocking's boot, then draw the stocking up gently over the leg. Don't twist the stockings to straighten the seams; instead, roll them to the ankle and start all over. In handling stockings, be careful to avoid sharp rings, finger and toe nails, and sharp edges of garters.

Laundering: Wash hose as soon as they are taken off, so that the soil has no opportunity to become set in

CHECK THE CUMULATIVE INDEX

Before you make a major purchase, be sure to check the cumulative index in the latest issue of Consumer Reports. It will show you whether more recent ratings of the product you plan to buy have appeared.

the fiber. Use lukewarm water and mild soap flakes, squeezing the suds through the stockings without rubbing them. Rinse well and squeeze dry, but do not twist or wring. Hang them over a smooth rod to dry.

WOMEN'S PANTIES

Strength of material depends on type and closeness of knit and on type of fiber. Two-bar tricot or multiple knit will not run if the fiber breaks. It can be identified by the fact that the rib on the back runs at right angles to the rib on the face. Simple warp knits or one-bar tricot will run in one direction, but only under strain. One-in one-out rib knits, in which both sides look alike, will run in one direction. Plain knit fabric runs in both directions, as in women's stockings.

The way the panties are made has a great deal to do with how they will wear. The crotch, which receives the greatest wear, should be either a heavier material or of double thickness. Stitching should be loose enough so that the panties can stretch enough to go over the hips without breaking the sewing thread.

Size markings in panties are completely unreliable, even within one brand. Buy by actual measurements.

Wash panties in luke warm water. Do not wring or twist. Dry flat and iron with a warm iron, if at all.

WOMEN'S SLIPS

Quality in women's slips ranges as widely as prices, but there is not necessarily any correlation between the two. As a general rule, a slip with fancy trim is higher priced, but wears no better than, and often not so well as, an untrimmed slip of the same brand.

CU tested 71 brands of crepe, satin and knit slips. Crepe and satin slips were tested for thread count, tensile strength, resistance to abrasion, weight and shrinkage, and for strength of seams and strap attachment. Knit slips were tested for bursting strength, resistance to abrasion, tendency to run when thread is broken, shrinkage, and for strength of strap attachment. Construction and type of strap were noted.

Fabric: A properly balanced satin tends to be stronger than most crepes, but in a poorly balanced satin, in which there are not enough filling yarns to anchor the warp yarns (which give the satin appearance), the fabric will be weak and will shift easily.

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A knit slip with well-sewn seams and strong, elastic fabric will wear as well as a woven slip. Once the thread is broken, a plain knit fabric (knitted like a stocking), will run both up and down. This construction is seldom used for slips, however. A simple rib fabric (in which both sides look alike) will run in only one direction. Fabric having ribs on the back which are at right angles to the ribs on the face will not run at all.

Construction: Bias-cut slips made with two or more gores generally fit better and have less tendency to twist and ride up than straight-cut slips. The seams are stronger than those sewn on straight-cut edges. Seams should be sewn with a firm lock stitch, with an overcast thread for elasticity. Well-reinforced fagoted seams are also strong and elastic. Hand sewn seams are not so durable as either of these. Straps should be firmly anchored to the material, and also tacked to the lace for proper fit. If the slip has a double bodice, the strap should be inserted between the two layers, at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

Size markings in slips are not well standardized. Therefore, it is necessary to try on a slip before purchasing, or at least before removing the price tag. Check for adequate fullness at the hips when sitting, but avoid over-fullness which will cause bunching under clothing. Bust fit should be fairly snug, and the slip should neither cut nor sag under the arms. Shoulder straps should be depended on only for minor size adjustment between the shoulder and the bust line, or for length adjustment of no more than one inch. Major strap adjustment will throw the entire slip out of line.

Laundering: Never allow a slip to become so soiled as to require much rubbing, since rayon is weak when wet. Use mild soap and warm water, and roll in a towel to remove most of the moisture. Dry away from heat and strong sunlight. Knit slips should not be hung to dry, since they tend to stretch out of shape, but should be spread flat and shaped on a towel; they need not be ironed. Woven slips should be ironed damp with a warm—not hot—iron, ironing with the weave and on the reverse side.

When purchasing, try to get a guarantee against shrinkage, and a guarantee of colorfastness for colored slips.

From the *Reports*, February 1946.

 CREPE

BEST BUYS

- Mary Barron Biastrait** (Davidson Bros., NYC). \$1.98.
One-piece, bias-and-straight. Not same as **Mary Barron Biastrait** at \$2.98, below. National.
- Fray-Pruf** (David Korn & Co., NYC). \$2.95. Two-piece, bias. Fagoted seams. National.
- Miss Deb** (Style-Craft Lingerie, Inc., NYC). \$2.25.
Two-piece, bias. Not same as **Miss Deb** at \$2.98, below. National.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

- Fray-Pruf** (see "Best Buys").
- Mary Barron Biastrait** (see "Best Buys").
- Su-Lette** (Superior, Inc.). \$2.98. Two-piece, bias. Elastic back.
- Miss Swank** (Miss Swank). \$2.98. Four-piece, bias-and-straight. National.
- Textron** (Textron, Inc.). \$2.95. Two-piece, bias-and-straight. National.
- Moonlight Kayress** (Julius Kayser & Co.). \$2.95.
Four-piece, bias. National.
- Miss Deb** (see "Best Buys").
- Seamprufe** (Seamprufe, Inc.). Style No.—127, \$1.98: two-piece, bias. Style No.—189, \$2.25: four-piece bias-and-straight. Different constructions had different prices, but fabric and durability judged comparable. National.
- Shar-Lco** (Tailored Silk Undergarment Co.). \$2.98.
Two-piece, bias-and-straight cut. Elastic inserts. National.
- Newform** (Manhattan Undergarment Co.). \$3.50.
Four-piece, bias. Lace-trimmed. Not same as **Newform** at \$2.95, below. National.
- Tru-Form** (D. Benay). \$3.49. Four-piece, bias. Fagoted trim. Not same as **Tru-Form** below with eyelet-embroidered trim.
- Radelle** (Radelle Lingerie Corp.). \$2. Two-piece, bias. Eyelet-embroidered trim. National.
- Syl-O-Slip** (M. C. Schrank Co.). \$1.98. One-piece, straight cut. Not same as **Syl-O-Slip**, with built-up

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

shoulders, below. National.

Bryn-Fair (Barbizon Corp.). \$1.95. Four-gore, bias. National.

Bryn Chic (Barbizon Corp.). \$2.50. Four-piece, bias. National.

Corette. No.—2020, \$2.98: two-piece, straight cut. No.—3030, \$3.98: four-piece, bias. Fancy trim on bodice and bottom. Different constructions had different prices but fabric and durability judged comparable.

Mary Barron Biastrait (Davidson Bros.). \$2.98. One-piece, bias-and-straight. Not same as **Mary Barron Biastrait** at \$1.98, above. Fancy trim. National.

Trillium (Tailored Silk Undergarment Co.). \$2.98. One slip four-piece, bias; one slip two-piece, bias. National.

Tru-Form (D. Benay). \$3.49. Four-piece, bias. Fagot-ed seams. Same fabric as **Tru-Form**, above but with fancy trim.

Leona (Leona Undergarment Co.). \$2.25. Two-piece, bias. Not same as **Leona** at \$2.50, below. National.

Coquette Kayress (Julius Kayser & Co.). \$1.98. Two-piece, bias. Lace trim. National.

Rhythm (Rhythm Lingerie, Inc.). \$2.98. Two-piece, bias. Lace trim. Not same as **Rhythm** at \$2.95, below. National.

Yolande (Lande & Miskend Co.). \$5.95. Two-piece, bias. Hand sewn. National.

Dwalyne (Dowaliby, Inc.). \$5.95. Two-piece, bias. Hand-sewn details. National.

Miss Deb (Style-Craft Lingerie, Inc.). \$2.98. Two-piece, straight cut. Lace trim. Fabric same as **Miss Deb** at \$2.25, above. National.

Fruit of the Loom (Fruit of the Loom, Inc.). \$1.59. Two-piece, bias. National.

Leona (Leona Undergarment Co.). \$2.50. Two piece, bias. Fancy trim. Fabric same as **Leona** at \$2.25, above. National.

Loomcraft Kustom-Fit (I. Schneierson & Sons). \$1.29. Two-piece, straight cut.

Cynthia (J. C. Penney, NYC). \$1.24. One slip, four-piece, bias cut; one slip four-piece straight cut. J. C. Penney Stores.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D*The following slips shrank excessively:*

- Gracemold** Cat. No.—1022 (Montgomery Ward). \$1.88. Two-piece, bias. Would be "Best Buy" except for shrinkage.
- Newform** (Manhattan Undergarment Co.). \$2.95. Four-piece, bias. Better fabric and construction than **Newform** at \$3.50, above.
- Syl-O-Slip** (M. C. Schrank Co.). \$2.25. One-piece, straight cut; built-up shoulders. Fabric and construction quality comparable to **Syl-O-Slip** at \$1.98, above.
- Rhythm** (Rhythm Lingerie, Inc.). \$2.95. Two-piece, bias. Fabric and construction slightly better than **Rhythm** at \$2.98, above.
- J. C. Penney** (J. C. Penney Co.). \$1.09. Two-piece, bias.
- Wards** Cat. No.—1062 (Montgomery Ward). \$1.96. Four-gore, bias.

SATINS

BEST BUYS

- Bryn Belle** (Barbizon Corp.). \$1.95. Four-gore, bias. National.
- Textron** (Textron, Inc.). \$3.15. Two-piece, bias. Lace trim. National.
- Joyce** (Barbizon Corp.). \$2.25. Two-piece, bias. National.

ACCEPTABLE*(In estimated order of quality)*

- Fischer** (Fischer & Co.). \$5. Four-gore, bias. National.
- Bryn Belle** (see "Best Buys").
- Textron** (see "Best Buys").
- Laros "No-Ride"** (Laros Silk Co.). \$3.95. Two-piece, straight cut. Not same as **Laros Dimensional**, below. National.
- Fray-Pruf** (David Korn & Co.). \$3.98. Four-piece, bias. Fagoted seams. National.
- Radelle** (Radelle Lingerie Corp.). \$3.95. One slip four-piece, bias; one slip six-piece, bias. Eyelet-embroidered straps. National.
- Laros Dimensional** (Laros Silk Co.). \$2.98. Two-

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

piece, straight cut. Not same as Laros "No-Ride," above. National.

Joyce (see "Best Buys").

Miss Swank (Miss Swank). \$2.98. Four-piece, bias-and-straight. National.

Artemis (Weil-Kalter Mfg. Co.). \$2.98. Two-piece, bias-and-straight. Fancy trim.

Yolande (Lande & Miskend Co.). \$5.98. Two-piece, bias. Hand-sewn. National.

Seamprufe Style No.—436 (Seamprufe, Inc.). \$2.98. Two-piece, bias. Lace trim. National.

Corette No.—4050. \$5.95. Two-piece, bias. Eyelet-embroidered trim.

Charmode Cat. No.—3003 (Sears, Roebuck). \$1.69. Four-piece, bias. Av. mail order.

Mary Barron B'astrait (Davidson Bros.). \$2.98. One-piece, bias-and-straight. Lace trim. National.

The following brand shrank excessively:

Bryn Vogue (Barbizon Corp.). \$2.50. Four-piece, bias. Would be "Best Buy" except for shrinkage.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The fabrics of the following were found to be too weak:

Charmode Cat. No.—3007 (Sears, Roebuck). \$1.69. Two-piece, bias-and-straight.

Fruit of the Loom (Fruit of the Loom, Inc.). \$1.94. Two-piece, bias.

Miss Deb (Style-Craft Lingerie, Inc.). \$2.25. Two-piece, bias. Lace trim.

Loomcraft (I. Schneierson & Sons). \$1.79. Four-gore, bias.

Larkin Cat. No.—4593 (Larkin Store Corp.). \$2. Two-piece, bias.

KNIT

BEST BUY

Wards Cat. No.—1579 (Montgomery Ward). \$1.23. Two-piece. Lace trim. Ran in one direction. Av. mail order.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Wards Cat. No.—1579 (see "Best Buy").

Van Raalte Stryps (Van Raalte Co.). \$1.85. Two-piece. Ran in one direction. National.

MunsingWear (MunsingWear, Inc.). \$1.25. Four-gore. Ran in one direction. National.

Van Raalte Petalskin (Van Raalte Co.). \$2.15. Four-gore. National.

Wards Cat. No.—1500 (Montgomery Ward). \$1.20. Four-piece. Ran in one direction. Av. mail order.

Vanity Fair Radia (Vanity Fair Mills). \$2.25. Two-piece. National.

Extacee (Extacee, Inc.). \$2.95. Two-piece. Lace trim.

Carter's (Carter Underwear Co.). One slip, \$2.25; two-piece. One slip, labeled **Carter's Action Slip**, \$2; four-piece. Fabric and durability of slips judged comparable. National.

Wards Cat. No.—1554 (Montgomery Ward). \$1.05. Four-gore. Ran in one direction. Av. mail order.

American Maid (American Maid Co.). \$2.50. Two-piece. Fancy trim. National.

Kayser Lok-Ray (Julius Kayser & Co.). \$1.29. Two-piece. Ran in one direction. National.

MunsingWear (MunsingWear, Inc.). \$2.25. Two-piece. National.

Kayser (Julius Kayser & Co.). \$2.25. Four-piece. National.

The following brands are listed separately for the reasons stated:

Loomcraft Kustom-Fit (I. Schneierson & Sons). \$1.40. One-piece. Stretched excessively in width after laundering.

Slim'te. \$2.95. Four-piece. Fancy trim. Excessive shrinkage; could not be stretched back into shape after laundering.

Household Equipment & Supplies

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

CU tests showed that some brands of household ammonia contained nearly seven times as much ammonia per quart as others. Cloudy ammonia, which leaves a film unless it is rinsed off, has no advantages over clear ammonia, which needs no rinsing.

Ammonia should be kept in a cool place, well stoppered, and where it cannot be reached by children, since it is caustic to eyes and skin. If ammonia from the bottle spills on the hands, rinse them thoroughly with water, then pour vinegar or lemon juice over the area. If any reaches the eyes, rinse them with boric acid and call a doctor.

Ratings are in order of ammonia content. Price given is for a one-quart bottle, unless otherwise stated. Figures in parentheses represent the equivalent cost for ammonia of 10% concentration. Figures are based on percentage of ammonia by volume.

From the *Reports*, June 1945.

BEST BUYS

White Sail Clear (A&P, NYC). 10¢. 9.4% ammonia (10.6¢). Av. A&P Stores.

White Sail Cloudy (A&P). 10¢. 8.3% ammonia (12.1¢).

Co-op Clear (National Co-operatives, Chicago). 13¢. 8.3% ammonia (15.7¢). Av. Co-op Stores.

ACCEPTABLE

White Sail Clear (see "Best Buys").

Hazel Cloudy (National Tea Co.). 19¢. 9.3% ammonia (20¢). Av. Midwest at National Tea Stores.

C. C. Parsons Cloudy (Parsons Ammonia Co.). 30¢. 8.4% ammonia (36¢). National.

Co-op Clear (see "Best Buys").

White Sail Cloudy (see "Best Buys").

Bohack's Cloudy (H. C. Bohack Co.). 15¢. 6.2% ammonia (24¢). Av. B'klyn and L. I. at Bohack Stores.

Metro Cloudy (Columbia Chemical Co.). 15¢. 5.7% ammonia (26¢). Av. NYC.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Grisdale Cloudy** (Gristede). 19¢. 5.5% ammonia (35¢).
Ajax Cloudy (A.M.R. Chemical Co.). 15¢. 5.3% ammonia (28¢). Av. East.
Columbia Cloudy (Columbia Chemical Co.). 13¢. 5.1% ammonia (26¢). Av. Northeast and Midwest.
Beacon Clear (S. S. Pierce). 24¢. 4.9% ammonia (51¢).
Jes-so Cloudy (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 12¢. 4.2% ammonia (29¢).
Just Right Cloudy (General Grocer Co.). 15¢. 3.9% ammonia (39¢).
Buffalo Clear (Buffalo Ammonia, Inc.). 14¢ for 20 oz. 3.8% ammonia (59¢).
Rose-X Clear (Roselux Chemical Co.). 10¢. 3.7% ammonia (27¢).
Kleen Kut Clear (H. Bertrand Mfg. Co.). 15¢. 3.7% ammonia (41¢).
Nor-Bee Cloudy (Carmel Oil Co.). 19¢. 3.2% ammonia (60¢).
Bull Cloudy (Garber Eagle Oil Corp.). 10¢. 3% ammonia (34¢).
Carmex Cloudy (Carmel Oil Co.). 19¢. 2.8% ammonia (68¢).
Speed Up Clear (American Stores Co.). 10¢. 2.7% ammonia (37¢).
Parchen's Cloudy (Royal Chemical Works). 15¢. 2.7% ammonia (56¢).
Sweet Home Cloudy (Krenning-Schlapp Grocery Co.). 19¢. 2.5% ammonia (78¢).
United Cloudy (United Grocers Co.). 19¢. 2.3% ammonia (84¢).
Daved (Kings County Chemical Works). 12¢. 1.4% ammonia (86¢).

HOUSEHOLD BLEACH

Household bleach as sold in the stores generally consists of sodium hypochlorite dissolved in water, with caustic soda added as a stabilizer. Free chlorine, liberated in use, is the bleaching agent.

Only linen and cotton textiles can safely be bleached, and even with these fabrics, care must be taken to prevent damage. For white cottons and linens, add bleach to the water in the proportion of about a tablespoon to the gallon, and stir thoroughly. Then put in the clothes which

have previously been washed and rinsed. Bleach no longer than 10 or 15 minutes; remove and rinse twice. Lower bleach concentrations will sometimes restore brightness to colored fabrics, but only with colorfast dyes. Proceed with care.

Bleaches should be packed in dark bottles, and kept tightly closed in a cool place when not in use.

Brands are listed in order of cost per ounce chlorine in each group, calculated in terms of 5% available chlorine content (figures in parentheses). First figures in each brand listing give selling price per quart bottle.

From the *Reports*, August 1945.

ACCEPTABLE

White Magic (Home Needs Co., Oakland, Calif.). 9¢ (7.4¢). 6.1% chlorine.

White Sail (A&P). 9¢ (7.5¢). 5.8% chlorine. Av. A&P Stores.

Speed up (American Stores Co.). 10¢ (8.8¢). 5.7% chlorine. Av. American Stores.

Santox (Bleachine Mfg. Corp.). 10¢ (9.6¢). 5.2% chlorine. Av. N. Y., N. J., N. C. and Baltimore.

Glo-Rite (Glo-Rite Chemical Co.). 15¢ (12¢). 6.2% chlorine.

Wash-Tex (Kitchen Prod., Inc.). 45¢ for 1 gal. (12.2¢). 4.6% chlorine.

Clorox (Clorox Chemical Co.). 17¢ (13.2¢). 6.4% chlorine.

Rose-X (Roselux Chemical Co.). 12¢ (13.2¢). 4.6% chlorine. Av. East.

Just Right (General Grocer Co.). 13¢ (13.4¢). 4.9% chlorine.

Grisdale (Gristede Bros.). 15¢ (14.4¢). 5.2% chlorine.

Co-op (National Cooperatives). 15¢ (14.9¢). 5.1% chlorine.

Dazzle (J. L. Prescott Co.). 17¢ (15.2¢). 5.6% chlorine.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Sweet Home (Krenning-Schlapp Grocer Co.). 15¢ (12.4¢). 5% chlorine. Excess free alkali.

Kaol (A-M-R Chemical Co.). 13¢ (19.1¢). Only 3.4% chlorine.

COFFEE BREWERS

A good coffee brewer can do much to aid in the preparation of good coffee: flavorful, reasonably clear, hot and reasonably strong. These were the chief factors considered in CU's ratings of drip, vacuum-return and percolator type coffee makers. Also considered were such convenience features as capacity and construction of the pot, speed and ease with which coffee can be made and pot cleaned and assembled, likelihood of breakage, appearance, and presence of special features, including covers, stands and coffee measures.

Drip devices generally rank high in speed and ease of operation. They make very clear brew of good flavor. Strength can be increased about 30% by pouring the first extract back into the top compartment and letting it run through a second time ("double-dripping"). If you use a glass or metal model you can prevent quick cooling—the principal disadvantage of dripped coffee—by keeping a very low flame under the pot as the coffee drips through.

Vacuum-type coffee-makers: The brew is generally excellent—stronger than drip coffee, clear, and very hot.

Non-cloth filters can be substituted for the cloth ones used in most vacuum-type coffee makers. Three were tested by CU: the *Cory Rod*, the *Club Filter Rod* and the *Silex No Cloth*, each selling for 50¢. Although they are not as efficient as good cloth filters, they are easier to keep clean and they save time. No single rod fits all coffee brewers.

Rubber gaskets, used to seal upper and lower bowls of most vacuum-type devices, are likely to make separation of the parts difficult; care must be taken to avoid accidents and breakage. Furthermore, the synthetic rubber used in many seals contaminates flavor.

Percolators make a brew second only to old-fashioned boiled coffee in strength. Continuous circulation of water through the coffee makes the brew stronger, and richer in caffeine than the products of drip and vacuum brewers. But flavor suffers because the long-continued boiling allows flavor ingredients to escape.

When you buy a new coffee-maker, read the instructions carefully. Use the grind of coffee recommended, and time the process. Period of percolation, or period during which brew is allowed to remain in the upper bowl of a vacuum device will affect both flavor and strength. Always use freshly ground, well roasted coffee; measure carefully.

(continued next page)

In testing the coffee brewers rated below, the same (weighed) amounts of freshly roasted coffee were used in all the pots; the grind in each case was that recommended in manufacturer's instructions.

From the *Reports*, April 1945.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality. Note comments.)

Chemex (Chemex Corp., NYC). \$5. A one-piece drip coffee-maker, of heavy flameproof glass. Paper filters required (\$1.50 per 100). Made clearest coffee of all brewers tested. Very easy to clean and assemble. 1 to 5 cups.

Cory Rubberless Model DC (Cory Glass Coffee Brewer Co.). \$4.80. All-glass, vacuum-type; no filter cloth or gasket. Made reasonably clear coffee of excellent quality. Fairly easy to clean. Excellent construction and design; operation and assembly easy. 3 to 8 cups.

Dripolator (Enterprise Aluminum Co.): \$2.45. Four chinaware parts; paper filters (10¢ for 66). Quality and clarity of coffee excellent. Easy to clean and assemble. 1 to 8 cups.

Ward's China Drip Coffee Maker Cat. No.—2800 (Montgomery Ward). \$1.79 plus postage. Four Chinaware parts; no filters. Quality and clarity of coffee good; slight residue. Easy to clean and assemble. 1 to 8 cups.

Silex Drip Coffee Maker (Silex Co.). \$2.45. All glass, except for cover and filter cloth. Quality and clarity of coffee excellent. Easy to clean and assemble. 1 to 8 cups.

Silex 2-Cupper Drip Model (Silex Co.). 39¢. All glass; filter paper required. Brew somewhat weak requiring use of more coffee; clear. Easy to assemble, fairly easy to clean. 2 cups.

Dunbar Drip Coffeemaker (Dunbar Glass Corp.). \$2. Glass, except for cloth filter. Coffee relatively weak but clear. Easy to clean; fairly easy to assemble. 1 to 8 cups.

Sears Percolator Cat. No.—1602 (Sears, Roebuck). 69¢ plus postage. Old-fashioned enameled percolator with glass top. Coffee good, but muddy. Central pump difficult to clean. 4 to 6 cups.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Vaculator (Hill-Shaw Co.). \$2.95. Vacuum device with cloth filter over wire frame, and rubber gasket. Coffee contaminated by gasket; clarity excellent. Easy to clean. Some difficulty in joining and separating bowls. 3 to 8 cups.

Club Glass Vacuum (Club Aluminum Products Co.). \$2.95. Vacuum device with porcelain filter and rubber gasket. Coffee contaminated by gasket; clarity fair. Fairly easy to clean. Difficult to assemble. 3 to 8 cups.

Macy's (R. H. Macy & Co.). \$1.29. Vacuum-type, with cloth filter and rubber gasket. Quality very good; clarity excellent. Cleaning difficult. Filter cloth troublesome; units difficult to assemble. 3 to 8 cups.

Silex Percolator (Silex Co.). \$2.75. All glass; cloth filter. Quality good; clarity excellent. Six parts. Handle gets too hot. Makes 4 to 8 cups.

Flamex Drip Coffee Maker Cat. No.—3308 (Sears, Roebuck). \$2.79 plus postage. Glass, with enameled basket and basket cover. Coffee relatively weak and muddy. Very difficult to assemble. 1 to 7 cups.

Gold Seal Coffee Brewer (Heat Resistant Glass Corp.). \$1.98. Vacuum-type, with cloth filter over wire frame, and rubber gasket. Clarity poor; grounds tend to by-pass filter. Difficult to clean. Contamination from gasket. 3 to 8 cups.

Tricolator (Tricolator Co.). \$3.50. Drip Coffee-maker; required filter papers (100 for 15¢). Brew muddy. One-bowl design. Easy to clean. May burn fingers. 1 to 6 cups.

Dunbar Vacuum Coffeemaker (Dunbar Glass Corp.). \$1.69. Similar to, but somewhat more cheaply constructed than **Gold Seal Coffee Brewer**, above.

Range-Tec (McKee Glass Co.). \$2.50. Glass percolator with enameled metal pump. Brew muddy. Pump hard to clean. Hands may be burned in removing pump. Pouring difficult. 2 to 6 cups.

Silex Manhattan Kitchen Model (Silex Co.). \$2.95. Vacuum-type glass coffee-maker, with rubber gasket and cloth filter. Coffee tends to be weak; rubber gasket contaminates flavor. Clarity excellent. Difficult to assemble and take apart. Fairly easy to clean. 5 to 8 cups.

DDT

A 5% oil spray is generally the best form in which to use DDT in the home. Where a powder is desired, buy it in 10% strength. Since the oil spray is highly inflammable it should be kept away from fire. DDT should be applied to the surfaces on which insects live or walk, never sprayed into the air. Use enough spray; one quart will cover effectively only about 250 square feet of surface. Use of 5% spray in sufficient quantity will protect against certain insects for as long as six months. Lower concentrations protect for shorter periods. Less than 2% DDT is not worth using.

DDT is toxic to humans and to animals. Avoid excessive inhalation of or contact with DDT, particularly in liquid form. Cover foods or remove them from the room before spraying. Cover fish bowls, since DDT is injurious to fish. If you do much spraying tie a handkerchief over the nose and mouth; wash hands with soap and water after spraying. If reasonable precautions are taken, DDT is safe for household use.

* The following suggestions for use of DDT against particular insects in the home is based on information from experts in the U. S. Public Health Service, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, and the U. S. Food & Drug Administration.

Flies, Mosquitoes, Sandflies: Treat all screens by dipping a rag, sponge or paint-brush in 5% oil spray, and rubbing quickly over the entire surface. On screens, this is more effective and less wasteful than spraying. After heavy rain, screens should be re-treated. For big jobs, use rubber gloves. Spray 5% oil solution on walls, ceiling, lamp cords, light fixtures, garbage pails and other places where insects live.

Bedbugs: DDT is practically foolproof against bedbugs. Use a 5% water spray or a 5% oil spray. About three fluid ounces of spray is needed for each double bed. Spray mattresses, springs, pillows and joints in the bed frame. Force the spray into each joint in the bed frame, and spray mattresses lightly on both sides. The bed may be used again after a few hours' drying.

Ten percent commercial DDT powder can be used in place of liquid, 1½ ounces per bed. Apply in the same places as you would liquid spray.

Walls need not be treated.

Moths: Remove clothes from the closet, and spray walls, door and ceiling with a 5% oil emulsion or water spray. Oil spray may be used on draperies and furniture.

Fleas: Apply 10% commercial DDT powder under rugs, on basement floors, on the sleeping places of dogs and in holes and runways used by rats. A half pound will treat about 1000 square feet. Or use a 5% oil spray in the places mentioned and on the top surfaces of rugs. Use as a coarse spray, one quart to 250 square feet. A fine spray will drift to the walls, where it is ineffective against fleas.

Ants: Apply 5% oil spray behind and beneath baseboards, behind window sills and frames, around kitchen and bathroom sink, to table and chair legs, to both sides of pantry shelves, around water pipes, and in any cracks or crevices leading to the outside of the building. Most species of ants will respond.

Cockroaches: Ten percent DDT powder is as good as sodium fluoride, and the effect lasts longer. Apply to areas where cockroaches promenade and to their hiding places. Also brush 5% oil emulsion or water spray on undersides of table tops, drawers, refrigerators and shelving. As with sodium fluoride, it takes about a week before you can expect much improvement.

Fleas and Ticks on Animals: Use 10% commercial DDT powder on dogs. Ruffle the hair with one hand and spread the powder with the other. Rub the DDT onto the skin. Half an ounce is enough for an average-sized dog. Wash your hands with soap and water after treatment.

The only places where it is safe to use DDT on a cat are on the back of the neck and the top of the head. Cats lick other parts of their fur, and they become ill if they swallow DDT.

If you have brown dog ticks in the house, apply 10% powdered DDT to cracks and crevices, around baseboards, and to floor coverings. Allow it to remain for two weeks before vacuum-cleaning the treated rugs.

• THE DDT "BOMB"

The DDT "bomb" is a metal cylinder containing DDT mixed with freon, a liquefied gas, and other chemicals, all under high pressure. The bomb releases a fine mist which remains in the air for several hours before it settles. The bomb is not used for residual effect but as a convenient means of killing all insects flying in the room

at the time. It is not effective against non-flying insects such as cockroaches, ants, and bedbugs. A 3% DDT bomb should be allowed to remain open eight seconds for every thousand cubic feet under treatment. The bombs, which cost about \$4, contain enough solution to give a continuous spray for 10 to 13 minutes. Some stores sell refills for about \$2. "Room size" single-use bombs are available for about 25¢. The spray is not inflammable, and there is no fire or explosion hazard; nor, in the opinion of authorities, is it toxic to human beings in this form. However, food should be covered while the bombs are used and for several hours afterward.

• DDT SPRAYS

Commercial DDT sprays contain varying concentrations of DDT, often mixed with contact insecticides for immediate effectiveness. Prices and concentrations of DDT vary widely among different brands. Check the label carefully; be sure there is enough DDT content to produce residual effect. (2% is considered a minimum.)

From the *Reports*, October 1945.

ELECTRIC IRONS -

Postwar electric irons offered no improvements over prewar. All those tested by CU were 1000-watt, automatic type, for a-c operation only. All were light-weight (three to five pounds), and had temperature regulators which could be used to turn iron off as well as to regulate heat. All had good cord sets, approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories (UL). Only the *Steam-O-Matic* presented a shock hazard.

The irons' ability to maintain even temperature during heavy ironing varied widely among the brands tested. This, along with evenness of temperature over the sole plate, was important in determining ratings. Other factors included temperature fluctuation for a given thermostat setting, ease of adjustment of the regulator, and handle temperature.

One brand tested—*General Electric* #116F115—is not rated below. This iron was found generally good, but there appeared to be some defect in the sole plating which caused discoloration and roughening of the surface. Other samples are being examined, and final rating will be given when tests are concluded. Meanwhile, consumers are advised to

get a money-back guarantee if they buy this iron.

From the *Reports*, November 1945. Comparative ratings of additional brands will be published in the *Reports* as they become available for test.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Sunbeam Ironmaster (Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago). \$9.95. 4 lb. 5 oz. Excellent temperature regulation; low fluctuation. Plastic cover over dome of iron gave added comfort and efficiency. Regulator built into handle convenient to operate.

Westinghouse Cat. No.—LPC-414C (Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, Ohio). \$8.75. 4 lb. 5 oz. Good temperature regulation; low fluctuation. Handle temperature too high for ironing comfort.

The following three irons were judged approximately equal in quality:

Proctor Champion Model 975 (Proctor Electric Co., Phila.). \$9.30. 4 lb. 7 oz. Good temperature regulation; low fluctuation, but tip too cool. Temperature regulation unnecessarily complex. "Rayoh" temperature too high.

Dominion Model No. 1002-A (Dominion Electrical Manufacturing, Inc., Mansfield, Ohio). \$8.40. Fair temperature regulation; low fluctuation. Tip somewhat cool. Inadequate protection against touching hot metal. Handle temperature too high; thermostat difficult to operate. Cord not permanently attached. "Pilot light" feature of little practical value.

K-M Model 400-R (Knapp-Monarch Co., St. Louis). \$5.95. 2 lb. 15 oz. Fair temperature regulation; low fluctuation. Tip somewhat cool.

The following iron was rated down because of excessive shock hazard. In other respects, it would rate among the three irons listed above.

Steam-O-Matic B-200 (Waverly Tool Co., Sandusky, Ohio). \$14.25. 5 lb. 1 oz. without water. Good temperature regulation; low fluctuation, but tip too cool. Excessive shock hazard at start of testing, disappeared by the end of the tests; it might, however, reappear after exposure to high humidity. Inadequate protection against touching hot metal.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Cord not permanently attached. Thermostat difficult to operate. "Rayon" temperature too high. Built-in water tank on iron generates steam, blown into the cloth being ironed. Ironing tests showed this iron to do a fairly good but rather slow job of pressing rayon and woolen materials without previous dampening. Took nine minutes on "High" to start steaming.

KITCHEN KNIVES

Most kitchen knives are bought from the counters of the five-and-tens; and tests show most of them to be extremely poor buys. CU's advice is to buy good cutlery and take good care of it.

The best blades are *forged*—hammered from bars of heated steel. Forging produces a fine-grained metal which takes and holds a sharp cutting edge and allows the blade to be tapered from handle to point. You can recognize a forged blade by its thick bolster (the part of the blade which is joined to the handle). However, knives of inferior quality sometimes have an overlay of metal at the bolster to make them look like forged blades. Blades *stamped* from sheets of steel usually aren't tapered, though occasionally a stamped blade may have a slight degree of tapering.

Despite their resistance to corrosion, stainless steel blades are generally (not always) inferior in cutting ability to carbon steel blades. Chromium-plated knives can combine resistance to stain with a good quality of carbon steel.

• KNIFE SHARPENERS

High quality cutlery should be taken to a professional grinder, since it requires very skilful sharpening. Once a good edge has been ground into a blade, you can keep it sharp at home by occasionally whetting the knife against a butcher's steel or hand stone.

Poor quality knives, however, won't hold an edge long enough to make it worth while to have them ground by an expert. You can keep a fairly good edge on them by frequent use of a kitchen knife sharpener.

HOUSEHOLD OILS

Failure to use lubricating oil often enough ruins many household appliances. If manufacturers' directions on household appliances call for oiling, either to protect moving parts or to prevent rust, it will pay to use oil regularly.

A good oil should be thick enough to provide an adequate protective film between moving parts, but no thicker than is necessary for this purpose; it should be non-corrosive, non-tarnishing, and non-inflammable at relatively high temperatures.

A light household oil is satisfactory for sewing machines, phonograph turntables, locks, typewriters, and similar uses. For such equipment as washing machines, lawnmowers, pumps, etc., a heavier oil—the equivalent of a light motor oil—is preferable. The several brands of heavier oil included in the ratings are called "electric motor oil." If you use substantial quantities of such oil, however, you will find it cheaper to buy an S.A.E. 20 motor oil at a gas station.

CU's laboratory tests, and the ratings which follow, were based on Federal specifications. All brands rated "Acceptable" met specifications on all counts except acidity, which determines corrosiveness. Most brands were somewhat more acid than the Federal specifications permit for government purchases. The acidity was low enough, however, to make them acceptable for ordinary household use.

Brands rated "Acceptable" are in order of increasing acidity: "Not Acceptable" brands are in alphabetical order. Figures in parentheses represent cost per ounce of oil.

From the *Reports*, August 1945.

BEST BUYS

Veeco Stainless Sewing Machine Oil (American Products Co., Cincinnati). 13¢ for 6 fl. oz. (2¢). Very light. National.

Veeco Household Oil (American Products Co.). 10¢ for 4 fl. oz. (2½¢). Very light. National.

ACCEPTABLE

The following met Federal Specifications:

Veeco Stainless Sewing Machine Oil (see "Best Buys").

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Veeco Household Oil (see "Best Buys").

A-Penn All Purpose Machine Oil (A-Penn Oil Co.). 11¢ for 3 fl. oz. (3.7¢). Very light. Av. east of the Mississippi and in West.

Esso Handy Oil (Esso, Inc.). 10¢ for 3 fl. oz. (3.3¢). Very light. Av. East.

Tavern Electric Motor Oil (Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.). 20¢ for 2½ fl. oz. (8¢). Heavy. National.

The following met Federal Specifications, except for somewhat high neutralization number (high neutralization number indicates high acidity). They were, however, judged satisfactory for general use:

3 in 1 Oil (A. S. Boyle Co.). 25¢ for 6 fl. oz. (4¢). Very light. National.

Ever-Ready Machine Oil (Plough, Inc.). 10¢ for 4 fl. oz. (2½¢). Very light. National.

Gulf Electric-Motor Oil (Gulf Oil Corp.). 15¢ for 4 fl. oz. (3.8¢). Heavy. Av. Texas, Ark., La., and east of the Mississippi except in Wisc. and Ill.

Oilit (Larkin Co.). 20¢ plus postage for 3 fl. oz. (6.7¢ plus postage). Very light. Av. mail order.

Wards Fine Machine Oil, Cat. No.—9531. (Montgomery Ward). 9¢ plus postage for 4 fl. oz. (2.3¢ plus postage). Very light. Av. mail order.

Gulf Oil Household Lubricant (Gulf Oil Corp.). 15¢ for 4 fl. oz. (3.8¢). Very light. Av. Texas, Ark., La., and east of the Mississippi except in Wisc. and Ill.

Radiant Machine Oil (Midway Chemical Co.). 10¢ for 6 fl. oz. (1.7¢). Very light. National.

Cross Country Light Machine Oil, Cat. No.—4408 (Sears, Roebuck). 19¢ plus postage for 1 qt. (0.6¢ plus postage). Light. Av. mail order.

Dart, Household Machine Oil #1 (Slick-Shine Co.). 10¢ for 5 fl. oz. (2¢). Very light. National.

Nye's Machine and Household Utility Oil (Wm. F. Nye, Inc.). 10¢ for 4 fl. oz. (2½¢). Very light. Volume not stated. Av. East, Central States and Calif.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Listed in alphabetical order, but note comments:

All-Nu Machine Oil (All-Nu Products Co.). 13¢ for 4 fl. oz. (3.3¢). High neutralization number.

Cross Country General Purpose Oil, Cat. No.—4411

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

(Sears, Roebuck). 9¢ plus postage for 4 oz. (2.3¢ plus postage). High neutralization number.

Cross Country Penetrating Oil, Cat. No.—4410 (Sears, Roebuck). 21¢ plus postage for 1 pt. (1.3¢ plus postage). Excessively low flash point, high neutralization number, showed tarnishing effect.

Gulf Penetrating Oil (Gulf Oil Corp.). 15¢ for 4 fl. oz. (3.8¢). Contained colloidal graphite. Excessively low flash point and high neutralization number.

Mobil Handy Oil (Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.). 27¢ for 2½ fl. oz. (10.8¢). Highest neutralization number of all brands tested.

Nyoil (Wm. F. Nye, Inc.). 10¢ for 1 fl. oz. Showed tarnishing effect.

Singer Oil (Singer Machine Co.). 15¢ for 3 fl. oz. (5¢). Showed tarnishing effect.

3 in 1 Heavy Body Oil (A. S. Boyle Co.). 10¢ for 2 fl. oz. (5¢). Showed tarnishing effect.

Veedol Household Oil (Tide Water Associated Oil Co.). 18¢ for 4 fl. oz. (4½¢). High neutralization number; showed tarnishing effect.

PAINTS

Good oil paints are still the best for most household uses, but several others, cheaper and sometimes easier to apply, have been found practical.

For exteriors, pure white lead, purchased as a paste and then thinned, is generally the best. It can be colored as desired. If ready-made paint is used, a first-quality product will prove most economical. Linseed oil should make up at least one-sixth of the vehicle.

For interiors, don't use water or emulsion paints (except for calcimine), if you intend to go back to oil paint, since they are difficult to remove. CU consultants advise against the use of oil paints over water paints. Calcimine, which washes off easily, can be used in some places if good oil paints are not available.

Calcimine comes in the form of a dry powder to be mixed with water. It is cheap and covers well. If applied to very porous surfaces it may be necessary to use a glue sizing to prevent its rubbing off. Water spots calcimine, so that it is unsuitable for use where it may be

splashed, and it can't be washed when dirty.

Casein paints must also be mixed with water, but once dry they are reasonably waterproof. Dust and dry dirt can be washed off them, but grease, ink and other liquids penetrate too deeply for removal by washing. Addition of some linseed oil to casein paint improves its water-resistance, but impairs its covering power. Casein paints may give off an odor in damp rooms.

Emulsion paints contain synthetic resins, and are more water resistant than casein paints, but grease and other liquids penetrate and cannot be washed off.

Cement-bound water paints are useful for painting cement, masonry or brick, inside or outside, but are not durable enough to be used for floors that get heavy wear.

From the *Reports*, August 1943.

PAPER TOWELS

Paper towels should be both strong and absorbent. They should be easy to tear off the roll, should not be harsh, and should be free from splinters and other defects; they should be free from disagreeable odors both when wet and when dry.

Ratings are in order of over-all quality within each group. Price is for a roll of 150 towels, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches in size, unless otherwise indicated.

From the *Reports*, September 1944.

BEST BUYS

Red Cross (A. P. W. Paper Co., Albany). 9¢. Very strong; absorbed quickly. National.

Co-op Blue Label (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale, B'klyn). 9¢. Strong; absorbed quickly. Av. East at Co-op Stores.

Park Economy Towels (Park Tissue Mills, NYC). 10¢. Very strong; absorbed quickly. National.

Daintee (Krasne Bros., NYC). 10¢. Strong; absorbed quickly.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Park Economy Towels (see "Best Buys").

Soft Spun (Stevens & Thompson Paper Co.). 15¢ for 160 (14¢). Strong; absorbed quickly. Av. Northeast.

Daintee (see "Best Buys").

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Red Cross** (see "Best Buys").
- S.x-Seventy** (Abraham & Straus). 13¢. Strong; absorbed quickly. Av. Abraham & Straus, B'klyn.
- Co-op Blue Label** (see "Best Buys").
- Scot Towels** (Scott Paper Co.). 11¢. Strong; absorbed quickly. National.
- Séla** (Gotham Tissue Corp.). 12¢. Fairly strong; absorbed quickly.
- Bamberger's** (L. Bamberger). 10¢. Medium strength; average absorbency rate. Av. Bamberger's, Newark, N. J.
- Co-op Kitchen Towels** (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 9¢. Fairly strong; absorbed quickly. Av. East at Co-op Stores.
- Wanamaker** (John Wanamaker). 15¢. Strong; average absorbency rate. Av. Wanamaker's, NYC and Phila.
- Advance** (Ashland Paper Mills). 11¢. Fairly strong; average absorbency rate.
- Super Dry** (Red & White Corp.). 13¢. Fairly strong; average absorbency rate. Av. Red & White Stores.
- Blue Ribbon** (Woolworth). Embossed. 10¢. Fairly strong; average absorbency rate. Av. Woolworth's.
- Dart** (Kress Stores). 10¢. Fairly strong; average absorbency rate. Av. Kress'.
- Gotham** (Gotham Tissue Corp.). 10¢. Weak; average absorbency rate.
- Planet** (Biltmore Paper Co.). 15¢. Weak; average absorbency rate.
- Renfrew** (A.M.C.) 14¢. Very strong; absorbed slowly.
- Dawn** (Independent Grocers' Alliance). 10¢. Fairly strong; absorbed slowly.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following were considered "Not Acceptable" for the reasons stated:

- Co-op Red Label** (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 10¢. Unsatisfactory perforations.
- Pasadena** (Park Tissue Mills). 10¢ for 100 (15¢). Contained splinters.
- Climax** (A.P.W. Paper Co.). 30¢ for 150 towels, 11 x 13½ inches. Poorly perforated; no protective wrapper.
- Belmont** (First National Stores). 8¢. Weak; absorbed slowly.

(continued next page)

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Centaur (Centaur Tissue Corp.). 12¢. Weak; absorbed slowly. Poorly perforated.

Statler (Statler Tissue Co.). 10¢. Absorbed very slowly.

Ben Mont Master Craft (Ben Mont Paper). 10¢. Absorbed very slowly.

PRESSURE COOKERS

Pressure cookers are useful for boiling or steaming where ordinary cooking time is long. They reduce cooking odors and preserve a maximum of flavor and vitamins. But they are of little value for dishes which require seasoning during cooking, for cooking fruits and vegetables which require short cooking time, cooking foods that tend to froth, cooking foods which have unpredictable cooking time, and cooking very small amounts.

Convenience and safety were the two important considerations in testing ten brands of four-quart pressure cookers. The slip-clamp type (used on *Presto*, *Mirro-matic* and *Sears*) were judged most convenient; the *Wear-ever* lever-type next best. Safety depends on a safety valve which blows off at pressure below those at which other parts can be damaged. Furthermore, normal manipulation should not expose hands and arms to burn or scald hazard.

The pressure gauge should be rugged, easy to keep clean and to handle when hot. There are some advantages to gauges adjustable to different pressures, though many housewives consider this feature unimportant. The pot should be easy to clean, without crevices into which food particles become jammed. Handle and gasket should be easy to replace.

A good pressure cooker is easy and safe to use, but only if you exercise reasonable care. You shouldn't start it, and then leave the house or answer the telephone. Manufacturers' instructions—especially those relating to opening and cleaning the cover—should be observed.

From the *Reports*, May 1946. Comparative ratings of additional brands will be published in the *Reports* as they become available for test.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Mirro-Matic (Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co., Manitowoc, Wisc.). \$12.95. Seal effected by slip clamps. Con-

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

venient weight-type pressure gauge with no moving parts, for 5, 10 or 15-lb. pressure. Safety valve blew at 20 to 24 lb. Fairly high water evaporation rate. Handles and gasket easily replaceable.

Maid of Honor Cat. No.—4682 (Sears, Roebuck). \$10.95 plus postage. Seal effected by slip clamps. Pressure gauge accurate, marked in 1-lb. gradations up to 19 lb. Heat must be regulated for desired pressure. Care required in handling gauge. Safety valve blew at 42 lb. High water evaporation rate. Gasket and handles easily replaceable.

Presto (National Pressure Cooker Co., Eau Claire, Wisc.). \$12.50 in cast aluminum, \$12.95 in pressed aluminum. Seal effected by slip clamps. Pressure gauge had one cooking pressure, set for 15 lb. Heat regulated to keep pressure constant. Care required in handling gauge. Gauge accuracy variable. Safety valve blew at 45 lb. High water evaporation rate. Handles and gasket easily replaceable. Pressed aluminum cooker cover difficult to clean.

The following were not as convenient to use as the three cookers above:

Magic Seal Cat. No.—6832L (Montgomery Ward). \$10.50. Seal effected by slip clamps. Handles too short; got hot. Opening and closing had to be done carefully to avoid touching hot metal. Gauge consisted of weight with rising pressure indicator. Heat regulated to keep pressure constant. Care required in handling gauge. Safety valve blew at 48-lb. Low water evaporation rate. Handles and gasket easily replaceable.

Wear-Ever (Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., New Kensington, Penna.). \$13.95. Curved steel spring-action cover fitting inside pot. Seal effected by squeezing handles together. Weight-type pressure gauge to maintain cooking pressure at 15 lb. Safety valve blew at 33 lb. Low water evaporation rate. Pot handle impossible to replace, cover handle easy to replace, gasket difficult to replace. No rack.

Universal (Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn.). \$11.95. Oval cover fitting inside pot opening. Seal effected by squeezing handles together. Weight-type pressure gauge to maintain cooking pressure.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Excessive heat lifted gauge rapidly and kept it up until enough steam escaped to lower pressure to 8 lb. before gauge dropped. Safety valve blew at 42 lb. Low water evaporation rate. Pot handle easy to replace, cover handle breakable and impossible to replace, gasket difficult to replace.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following brands were judged "Not Acceptable" for the reasons stated:

Time-Saver (Traubee Products, Inc., B'klyn, N. Y.). \$13.95. Seal effected by slip clamps. Weight-type pressure gauge with two removable slip rings which permitted adjustment to 5, 10 or 15 lb. Gauge and rings difficult to handle because they got very hot. Heat adjusted to maintain pressure with minimum evaporation of water. Safety valve allowed pressure to rise to 55 lb. without blowing, considered too high for safety. Low water evaporation rate. Handles and gasket were easily replaceable, but gasket tested did not fit well.

Pressur-Seal (Aluminum Products Co., La Grange, Ill.). \$11.95. Capacity 7 pt. Removal and replacement of oval cover difficult; cam arrangement raised cover which fit into pot against overhang of pot. Cover had short wooden handle; became hot during use—a burn hazard. Manipulation required to take cover out of pot presented scald hazard. Impossible to tighten cover without holding the two hot cover hooks in place. Weight-type gauge. No food platform provided.

Merit (Merit Machine & Metal Works, B'klyn, N. Y.). \$12.95. Non-removable pressure gauge marked in 5-lb. gradations up to 20 lb. Difficult to clean cover without getting water into gauge. Seal effected by four screw clamps similar to old-style canning pressure cookers; fell off. Screws got hot during cooking, and picking them up presented burn hazard. Plastic wing nuts broke when dropped. Pressure regulated by adjusting heat. Casting of pot poor.

Ekco (Ekco Products Co., Chicago). \$13.95. Spring

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

action forced cover against overhang of pot. Sliding rod fitted into hole of handle and kept cover closed. To remove cover, it was necessary to depress hot plastic knob on cover—a burn hazard. Manipulation to open pot a scald hazard. Screws on pot—a burn hazard—made of steel. The threads were easily stripped, and once gone, handles could not be replaced. Pressure gauge so set that when water was run over cover some entered pot. Required high heat to keep at $12\frac{3}{4}$ lb. maximum pressure.

RUGS

Many rug and carpet fabrics now on the market are a blend of coarse wool and rayon. No blend approaches an all-wool rug in durability. Furthermore, blends soil much more rapidly than wool and shrink more when shampooed. They mat excessively and recover their nap less after shampooing. But if you must buy a rayon-and-wool rug, don't buy one containing less than 50% wool.

Hemp, cotton and jute are normally used for the backing of rugs and carpets. The first two are preferable, since jute tends to decay if it is wet for any length of time. Backings are also made of cotton or paper yarns. When dry, paper yarns wear fairly well, but they become extremely weak when wet.

Density of the pile is a major factor in determining the durability of a rug. You can find out the relative density by counting the number of tufts per square inch on the back of a rug. Rare Orientals may have as many as 500 tufts per square inch; good *Wiltons* have about 120 and medium *Wiltons*, about 90; good *Axminsters* and *Velvets*, about 80; medium *Axminsters* and *Velvets*, about 60. Poor rugs of any weave may have as low as 25 tufts.

A pile made of worsted (combed) yarns will wear better and is more expensive than pile made of woolen (uncombed) yarns. Twisted yarns of two or more plies will also give extra wear for the same number of tufts per square inch.

It is usually advisable to select the better grades of less expensive weaves rather than the cheaper grades of more expensive weaves. In decreasing order of cost the most common weaves of rugs with cut-pile surfaces are *Wilton*, *Axminster* and *Velvet* (the term "Wilton-Velvet" is a

misnomer). The tapestry weave has a loop pile, and rugs with it are generally cheaper than cut-pile rugs. The term Broadloom is correctly applied to any seamless rug woven 54 inches or wider, regardless of quality or weave.

Under-pads will add considerably to the life of a rug, besides producing a luxuriant feel of high pile—and they're relatively inexpensive. Pads increase the durability of rugs with short pile more than those with long pile.

SHOWER CURTAINS

A shower curtain should be water-repellent, colorfast to hot, soapy water and sunlight, capable of resisting the ravages of moisture, heat, sunlight and mildew. If the curtain is made of more than one piece of fabric, the seams should be strong. The rings at the top should be inserted in a reinforced strip or hem; the bottom should be adequately weighted.

Cotton broadcloth, rayon broadcloth, cotton and rayon mixtures, ducks, taffetas, etc., are treated with chemicals to make them water-repellent to various degrees. The chemicals used for treating often act as mildew preventives. Duck curtains can now be found in attractive patterns, mildew proofed and water resistant. They are generally stronger than coated fabrics.

Treated curtains should be kept clean and spread to dry after use. Soap should not be allowed to dry on them.

Coated fabrics—pyroxylin, synthetic resins, rubber, etc.—are waterproof, but they are generally weaker than treated fabrics. Small tears tend to spread easily. Some, such as rubber-coated and oiled silk, become brittle from dry heat and sunshine.

Solid sheets—pliofilm and sheet-rubber—are waterproof. Both deteriorate when exposed to sunlight; pliofilm is also weakened by dry heat.

QUALITY OF POSTWAR PRODUCTS

CU's tests show that many mechanical and electrical products go out of the factories with defective parts, and that inspection in the factories is generally so poor that some products are all but inoperative when they reach consumers. No matter what the rating of an electrical or mechanical product, protect yourself by getting a clear, written guarantee providing for free repairs for at least three months.

SILVER POLISH

Silver can be cleaned electrolytically or by abrasion. Polishing with abrasives removes a little silver with each polishing, but the electrolytic method removes only the tarnish, and takes much less effort. The only limitation to this process is that it removes *all* tarnish, including the "antiquing" effect on some silver.

To remove tarnish by the electrolytic method, dissolve 2 teaspoonfuls of washing soda or 1 teaspoonful of trisodium phosphate (*Oakite* is a brand of trisodium phosphate) in a gallon of hot water, in an aluminum pan or in an enamel pan into which a piece of aluminum has been placed. Put silver into the bath so that every piece is either touching the aluminum or another piece which is touching the aluminum. In a few minutes the tarnish will have been removed from the silver and deposited on the aluminum. Then simply wash the silver in hot soap suds. The aluminum discolored in the process can be cleaned with steel wool or an aluminum cleaner.

Polishing can be done with paste, liquid, powder or an impregnated cloth. All have about the same action. Pads or cloths are the least economical. The most economical polish is a homemade mixture of whiting (available in paint stores) and water, or a paste made of $\frac{1}{4}$ cup soap jelly, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup whiting and 1 teaspoonful ammonia. In polishing, rub until the tarnish is removed, and then wash in hot soap suds.

CU's tests included 22 paste polishes, 18 liquids and one powder. Prices ranged from 2.7¢ to 90.2¢ per dry ounce. Percentage of volatile matter, alkalinity or acidity and fineness of the abrasive were determined. All products tested contained only fine abrasives. All were "Acceptable" except one found to be inflammable.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost. Figures in parentheses represent cost per dry ounce.

From the *Reports*, April 1944.

BEST BUYS

Washing soda or trisodium phosphate, used with the "Bath Method" described above.

Whiting, used as an abrasive, available for 5¢ a pound in paint stores.

ACCEPTABLE

Lopoco Cleanser (North Coast Chemical & Soap

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Works). 35¢ for 20 oz. paste. (2.7¢).
Dif (Dif Corp.). 10¢ for 6 fl. oz. (3.7¢).
Metlbrite (Midway Chemical Co.). 10¢ for 6 fl. oz. (3.8¢).
Slick Shine (Slick-Shine Co.). 10¢ for 8 fl. oz. (4.4¢).
A-Lum-Glow (Alumglow Cleansing Co.). 47¢ for 1 lb. paste. (4.8¢).
Wilbert's Wonderful Cleaner. (Wilbert Products Co.). 17¢ for 8 fl. oz. (5.3¢).
Uncle Sam's Wonder Metal Polish (Uncle Sam Chemical Co.). 13¢ for 8 fl. oz. (5.4¢).
Silverbrite (Midway Chemical Co.). 10¢ for 5 oz. paste. (5.9¢).
Dart (Slick-Shine Co.). 10¢ for 6 fl. oz. paste. (6.2¢).
Aimcee (A.M.C.). 19¢ for 8 oz. paste (6.3¢).
Maid of Honor Cat. No.—6468 (Sears, Roebuck). 23¢ plus postage for ½ lb paste (6.6¢).
Macy's Liquid Silver Polish (R. H. Macy, NYC). 36¢ for 16 fl. oz. (6.6¢).
Noxon (Noxon). 17¢ for 8 fl. oz. (6.8¢).
Gimbels (Gimbel Brothers). 20¢ for 8 oz. paste (7.4¢).
Samoline (Samoline Corp.). 35¢ for 1 lb. paste (7.6¢).
Electro-Silicon (Electro-Silicon Co.). 15¢ for 6 oz. paste (8.1¢).
Silvex (Silvex Co.). 25¢ for 3 oz. powder (8.3¢).
Co-op (Eastern Co-operative Wholesale). 23¢ for 8 oz. paste (8.8¢).
Rayosol (E. W. Bennett). 30¢ for 8 fl. oz. (9.1¢).
Dominant Met-All Polish (Dominant Products Co.). 30¢ for ½ pt. (9.3¢).
Macy's (R. H. Macy). 42¢ for 1 lb. paste (9.7¢).
Magic (Magic Polish Co.). 50¢ for 1 pt. (9.7¢).
Aimcee (A.M.C.). 50¢ for 1 pt. (9.8¢).
Gorham (Gorham Mfg. Co.). 23¢ for 8 oz. paste (10.1¢).
Plaza (Bloomingdale's). 35¢ for 8 oz. paste (10.9¢).
Br'te Boy (Br'te Boy Co.). 29¢ for ½ pt. (11¢).
Johnson's Shi-nup (S. C. Johnson). 20¢ for 8 oz. paste (11¢).
Reed & Barton (Reed & Barton). 10¢ for 4 oz. paste (11.4¢).
Liquid Veneer (Liquid Veneer Corp.). 23¢ for 8 oz. paste (11.8¢).

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Baker's Instantaneous (C. P. Baker). 50¢ for 10 oz. paste (12.3¢).

Signet (LePage's). 25¢ for ½ pt. (12.7¢).

Snow Bird. 15¢ for 4 oz. paste. (12.9¢).

Wright's (J. A. Wright). 22¢ for 8 oz. paste (14.4¢).

Cando (Cando Co.). 27¢ for 8 oz. paste (16.5¢).

International (International Silver Co.). 35¢ for 8 fl. oz. (18.5¢).

Silcreme (Norma Chem. Co.). \$1 for 22 oz. paste (19.4¢).

Rub-Less (Feiner Chem. Co.). 20¢ for 6 fl. oz. (19.7¢).

Welmaid (Welmaid). 35¢ for 6 fl. oz. (32.9¢).

E-Z-Est (E-Z-Est). \$1 for 8 fl. oz. (90.2¢).

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Blue Ribbon (International Metal Polish). 29¢ for ½ pt. can. Inflammable.

SLIPCOVERS

For slipcovers which are to be washed, buy fabric guaranteed against shrinkage and fading. They should be made to fit smoothly but not too tightly, for even preshrunk fabrics shrink a little.

Tightly woven fabrics are the most serviceable. The most widely-used fabrics are:

Chintz: fairly thin but firmly woven either in solid color or printed design, usually with a glazed or shiny surface. The finish in the cheaper grades is usually not permanent.

Crash: rather coarsely woven, with uneven yarns and texture. In solid colors or print design, made of linen or cotton, or mixtures. May ravel in washing.

Cretonne: printed fabric of linen or cotton in all varieties of weaves and finishes. Some chintzes come under this heading.

Homespun: bulky fabric of cotton in rough-textured weave and surface, but soft to handle. Usually not washable, because of shrinkage.

Muslin or sheeting: plain cotton, fairly thin and light weight, used only in cheaper slip covers.

Sailcloth: lightweight canvas type of fabric, tightly woven and very strong.

"Fabric finishes" are applied to some textiles to make

them crush- and moisture-resistant. Such finishes are of distinct advantage in slipcover materials.

• APPROXIMATE YARDAGE

The yardage figures below allow for cord welted seams and box pleated skirts. An additional two yards of material is generally required if the welting is to be made of the same fabric.

	Approximate Yards of Material	
	50" Width	36" Width
3-piece suite, 5 separate cushions.	28-30	38-40
Davenport, 3 cushions.....	13-14	18-19
Armchair, 1 cushion.....	7½	10½-11
Wingchair, 1 cushion	8	11
Cogswell chair, 1 cushion.....	7	9½-10
Studio couch, 3 cushions.....	9-11	13-14

LAUNDRY SOAPS

Whether to use "pure" soap or soap with builder depends upon the water and the fabric to be laundered.

Hard water contains large amounts of dissolved minerals which combine with pure soap to form an insoluble scum difficult to remove from clothing. For satisfactory washing results, hard water must be softened in some way. The use of a "built" soap, which contains a water-softening ingredient is more convenient and more economical than the addition of a water-softener to clear water so that pure (unbuilt) soap can be used.

Two types of builders are used in built soaps: **curd-forming builders**, which remove the minerals by forming a curd; and **soluble builders**, which combine with the minerals to form soluble compounds that do not interfere with lathering. The soluble type is generally preferable; it is easier on fabrics, and it eliminates the difficulty of removing a scum which sticks to clothes as well as to wash tubs. Commonest of the soluble type softeners are tetrasodium pyrophosphate (TSPP) and sodium metaphosphate (**Calgon**).

The fabric: In hard-water areas, wash rayons, woollens, silks, and lightweight cottons and linens with soap containing a soluble builder. (Curd-forming builder is hard on delicate fabrics.) In soft-water areas, use a "pure"

soap. For these fabrics, water should be no warmer than about 100° F. (wrist temperature). Any built soap is safe for heavy cottons and linens, both white and colorfast; and warmer water may be used.

To avoid waste use no more than is needed to keep suds in the tub during laundering. Use of more than this amount will neither improve results nor simplify your task. Bar soap is useful to supplement flakes or granules for washing badly soiled spots.

All soaps were tested for percentage of moisture, builder, filler, and free acid or alkali. Brands containing builder were further analyzed to determine whether the builder was of the curd-forming or soluble type. None of the soaps contained excessive amounts of free acids or alkalis, but excessive amounts of filler (inert, insoluble material) were found in many brands (noted in ratings). Fillers act as mild abrasives, and they may injure delicate fabrics; their presence in soap serves only to give you less soap for your money.

In the ratings on the following pages, the cost was computed on the basis of the weight of soap and builder only; filler and moisture were not included.

From the *Reports*, March 1945.

SPOT REMOVERS

No commercial spot remover takes out all stains; most are effective on fat and grease stains only. (For removing various kinds of stains, see page 310.)

There is some hazard in the use of spot removers. Naphtha is highly explosive and inflammable. Carbon tetrachloride is non-inflammable, but inhalation of the fumes or contact with the hands is harmful if long continued. Mixtures of the two will not burn, but carbon tetrachloride evaporates first leaving an explosive liquid.

Stoddard solvent is a petroleum distillate, like naphtha. Because it ignites at a higher temperature, it is safer, but should not be used near an open flame.

If you want to use spot remover, get a non-inflammable one, and use only a small quantity, in a well ventilated room. If you use an inflammable fluid, follow these safety rules:

1. Limit use to small areas of fabric at a time.

(continued on page 308)

LAUNDRY SOAPS: RATINGS

(In order of increasing cost per pound of dry soap within each group)

Brand and Manufacturer or Distributor	Weight	Price per Package (¢)	Cost per Pound's Dry (¢)
Flakes or Granules with Very Little or No Builder			
Marshall Field's Soap Flakes (Marshall Field & Co., Chicago)...	1 lb. 5½ oz.	22	17.2
Kirkman Pure White Flakes (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Brooklyn, N. Y.)	1 lb. 2 oz.	19	17.7
Clover Farm White Soap Flakes (Clover Farm Stores, Cleveland)	1 lb. 5½ oz.	23	18.1
Speed up Extra Thin Soap Flakes (American Stores, Philadelphia)	1 lb. 5½ oz.	23	18.3
White Sail Soap Flakes (A&P, NYC)	12½ oz.	15	19.9
Co-op General Purpose Soap Flakes (National Co-operatives, Chicago)	1 lb. 5½ oz.	25	20.1
Macy's Pure White Soap Flakes (Macy's Dep't Store, NYC)....	12½ oz.	17	22.2
Co-op Pure Soap Flakes (Eastern Cooperative, Wholesale, NYC)	1 lb.	22	22.3
Chiffon Pure White Soap Flakes (Armour, Chicago)	14 oz.	21	25.1
Sally May Super Thin Soap Flakes (IGA, Chicago)	12½ oz.	19	25.1
Marshall Field's Fine Quality Soap Flakes	12½ oz.	22	28.6

Lux (Lever Bros., Cambridge, Mass.).....	12½ oz.	23	30.2
Ivory Snow (Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati).....	12½ oz.	23	30.3
Ivory Flakes	12½ oz.	23	30.7
Chifon White Milled Soap Flakes.....	14 oz.	29	34.3
Daintiflakes (Jewel Tea Co., Barrington, Ill.).....	12½ oz.	29	38.8

Flakes or Granules with Soluble Builder

Perk Granulated Soap (Armour).....	1 lb. 8 oz.	19	13.5
Macy's Soap Chips (Macy's, NYC).....	1 lb. 6 oz.	21	16.2
IGA New Formula Soap Grains (IGA).....	1 lb. 8 oz.	19	17.0
Clover Farm Granulated Soap ³ (Clover Farm Stores).....	1 lb. 8 oz.	23	18.1
Rinso ³ (Lever Bros.).....	1 lb. 8 oz.	23	18.3
Duz (Procter & Gamble).....	1 lb. 5½ oz.	23	18.4
Oxydol ³ (Procter & Gamble).....	1 lb. 8 oz.	23	19.2
Speed up Granulated Soap ³ (American Stores).....	1 lb. 8 oz.	22	19.2
Co-op General Purpose Soap Flakes (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale)	1 lb. 10 oz.	26	20.9
Co-op Granulated Soap ³ (National Co-operatives).....	1 lb. 8 oz.	25	21.3
Grano Granulated Soap ³ (Jewel Tea Co.).....	2 lb. 8 oz.	59	28.6

³Based on dry soap actually present, excluding inert filler, moisture and other non-soap material.

³Contained excessive amounts of inert filler.

(continued next page)

<i>Brand and Manufacturer or Distributor</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Price per Package (¢)</i>	<i>Cost per Pound, Dry (¢)</i>
Flakes or Granules with Curd-Forming Builders			
Finast Granulated Soap (First National Stores, Somerville, Mass.)	1 lb. 8 oz.	18	13.5
20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips (Pacific Coast Borax Co., NYC)	1 lb. 6 oz.	21	16.9
Kirkman Granulated Soap ¹ (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet).....	1 lb. 8 oz.	23	17.1
Super Suds (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet).....	1 lb. 8 oz.	23	17.3
Topmost Granulated Soap—also labeled American Lady (Gen- eral Grocer Co., St. Louis).....	1 lb. 8 oz.	22	19.2
Fels-Naptha Soap Chips (Fels & Co., Philadelphia).....	1 lb. 5 oz.	21	28.2
Macy's Borax-Soap Flakes (Macy's).....	12½ oz.	21	28.2
Bars with Very Little or No Builder			
Kirkman Borax (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet).....	8.5 oz.	5	13.5
Ivory (Procter & Gamble).....	9.4 oz.	10	20.5
Macy's Laundry (Macy's).....	13.8 oz.	14	21.1
Macy's White Floating.....	7.9 oz.	9	22.4
Swan (Lever Bros.).....	8.4 oz.	10	22.4

Marshall Field's White Floating.....	8.0 oz.	10	23.2
Co-op White Floating (National Co-operatives).....	4.4 oz.	6	23.3
Aimcee White Floating (Associated Merchandising Corp.).....	6.8 oz.	10	26.4

Bar With Soluble Builder

Fels Naptha (Fels).....	9.0 oz.	6	16.7
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Bars with Curd-Forming Builders

R&W White Naptha ¹ (Red & White Corp., Chicago).....	7.5 oz.	5	15.3
Macy's Borax Laundry ¹	8.8 oz.	7	16.7
Octagon Laundry (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet).....	8.6 oz.	7	16.9
R&W White Laundry ¹	6.9 oz.	5	17.7
Co-op White Laundry ¹ (National Co-operatives).....	7.8 oz.	5	17.8
P and G White Laundry (Procter & Gamble).....	8.1 oz.	7	18.9
O.K. (Procter & Gamble).....	4.4 oz.	5	20.8
Macy's Hardwater Laundry.....	8.2 oz.	9	23.4
S.S.P. Old Soap (S. S. Pierce, Boston).....	10.9 oz.	15	30.0

¹ Based on dry soap actually present, excluding inert filler, moisture and other non-soap material. ² Contained excessive amounts of inert filler.

308 SPOT REMOVERS

(continued from page 303)

2. Work out-of-doors in the shade or near an open window, away from all flame.

3. Use only a very small amount of fluid at a time. Don't pour the cleaner into an open dish; dampen your cloth from the bottle.

4. Don't buy spot removers in large quantities; storage involves unnecessary risk.

5. Keep the bottle stoppered except when actually in use.

6. Avoid containers likely to tip over or break. Wide, low containers, preferably metal, are best.

Brands are listed in four categories, according to their inflammability. CU considers those listed as "Inflammable" to be "Not Acceptable" for home use.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost within each group unless otherwise noted. Figures in parentheses represent price per fluid ounce.

From the *Reports*, July 1943.

NON-INFLAMMABLE

ACCEPTABLE

Apparent'y carbon tetrachloride or similar products:

Co-op Cleaning Fluid (Eastern Cooperative Wholesale). 29¢ for 1 pt. (1.8¢). Av. East at Co-op Stores.

Shell Spot Remover (Shell Oil Co.). 40¢ for 1 pt. (2.5¢). Av. West Coast.

Macy's Cleaning Fluid (R. H. Macy & Co.). 89¢ for 1 qt. (2.8¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Ever Blum (D. Blum). 95¢ for 1 qt. (3.0¢). National.

Energine Fireproof (Cummer Products). 10¢ for 3 fl. oz. (3.3¢). National.

Milo (Marshall Field). 50¢ for 14 fl. oz. (3.6¢). Av. Marshall Field Dep't Store in Chicago.

Macy's Spot Remover (R. H. Macy & Co.). 37¢ for 8 fl. oz. (4.6¢). Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Du Pont Dry-Clean (E. I. Du Pont de Nemours). 49¢ for 8 fl. oz. (6.1¢). National.

Elkay's Klens-All (United Drug Co.). 25¢ for 4 fl. oz. (6.3¢). National.

Carbona (Carbona Products). 10¢ for 1½ fl. oz. (6.7¢). National.

SEMI-INFLAMMABLE

ACCEPTABLE

Mixtures of inflammable petroleum products and non-inflammable products such as carbon tetrachloride:

Bloomington's Dry Cleaning Fluid (Bloomington's, NYC). 75¢ for 1 qt. (2.3¢). Av. Bloomington's Dep't Store, NYC.

Standard Cleaning Fluid (Standard Oil Co. of California). 37¢ for 1 pt. (2.3¢). Av. West Coast.

Old English Cleaning Fluid (A. S. Boyle Co.). 39¢ for 1 pt. (2.4¢). National.

Dart (Slick Shine Co.). 10¢ for 4 fl. oz. (2.5¢). National.

Nok-Spot. 59¢ for 1 pt. (3.7¢). Av. Bloomington's, NYC.

"Wonder" (Wonder Laboratories). 15¢ for 4 fl. oz. (3.8¢).

Magic (Hamilton Products). 35¢ for 8 fl. oz. (4.4¢).
Not to be confused with **Magic "Certified"** which is inflammable. National.

Cleveland's Superb Fabric Cleaner (Alden T. Cleveland Mfg. Co.). 35¢ for 8 fl. oz. (4.4¢).

Stop Spot (Wilco Co.). 50¢ for 8 fl. oz. (6.3¢). Av. West Coast.

Cle (Guy Parker). 84¢ for 12 fl. oz. (7¢). Av. NYC.

STODDARD SOLVENT

ACCEPTABLE

Appeared to be Stoddard Solvent:

Gimbel's Dry Cleaner (Gimbel Bros., NYC). 84¢ for 2 gal. (0.3¢). Av. Gimbel's Dep't Stores.

Tavern Dry Cleaner (Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.). \$1.29 for 2 gal. (0.5¢). National.

Renuzit (Radbill Oil Co.). 10¢ for 1½ fl. oz. (8.9¢). Av. east of the Mississippi, except Ala., Miss., Ga.

Des-Tex (Research, Inc.). 75¢ for 1 pt. (4.7¢). National.

Brush Top (Arthur W. Hahn Prod.). 15¢ for 1½ fl. oz. (13.3¢). Ignited at higher temperature than others; somewhat safer to use. National.

(continued next page)

INFLAMMABLE

NOT ACCEPTABLE

(In alphabetical order)

Aimcee (Associated Merchandising Corp.). 29¢ for 8 fl. oz. (3.6¢), \$1 for 2 gal. (0.4¢).

De Luxe (Midway Chem. Co.). 10¢ for 4 fl. oz. (2.5¢).

Difficult Stains (D. Blum & Co.). 69¢ for 1 pt. (4.3¢).

Energene Inflammable (Cummer Prod. Co.). 34¢ for 8 fl. oz. (4.3¢).

Fair Special Spot Remover (The Fair). 29¢ for 8 fl. oz. (3.6¢).

Justrite (Walgreen Co.). 55¢ for 1 qt. (1.7¢).

Karith (Karith Chem. Co.). 45¢ for 1 pt. (2.8¢).

Magic "Certified" (Barnell Laboratories). 11¢ for 1 pt. (0.7¢). Not to be confused with **Magic**, which is semi-inflammable.

Nacto (Nacto Cleaner Corp.). 55¢ for 8 fl. oz. (6.9¢).

Peacock (Peacock Cleaners and Dyers). 30¢ for 1 pt. (1.9¢).

Pert (Enoz Chem. Co.). 15¢ for 4 fl. oz. (3.8¢). 54¢ for 1 pt. (3.4¢).

Premier (Universal Co.). 11¢ for 1 pt. (0.7¢).

Pure Benzine (Criterion Chem. Co.). 15¢ for 8 fl. oz. (1.9¢).

Ritz (Nu Shoe Co.). 19¢ for 6 fl. oz. (3.2¢).

Safeway Brush Top (Safeway Chem. Co.). 10¢ for 1½ fl. oz. (8.9¢). 25¢ for 5 fl. oz. (5¢).

West's Kleenzit (West Chem. Co.). 65¢ for 1 pt. (4.1¢).

Wilson Cleaner (Wilson Chem. Co.). 29¢ for 8 fl. oz. (3.6¢).

SPOT AND STAIN REMOVAL

Experiment on a hidden portion of the cloth to be treated, before applying a cleaning agent since the agent may damage the material or set the stain. Use the cleaner sparingly and work quickly. Fresh stains are easier to remove than old ones.

Cotton and linen: Treat with vinegar or lemon juice followed by ammonia water and rinse. A stronger alkali (washing soda) and hot water may be used if the material is not exposed for too long, or use a small amount of diluted bleach and rinse immediately.

Wool and silk are safely cleaned with dilute acids (except nitric). Never use strong alkalis, strongly alkaline soaps, washing soda, chlorine, or hot water. Excessive rubbing damages the material.

Rayon is weakened when wet—treat it gently. Use weak acids. Never use strong acids, alkalis or bleaching agents, or solutions containing acetone, chloroform or ether; and never use very hot water.

Colored fabrics must be treated rapidly and rinsed thoroughly. Chemicals may attack the dyestuffs. If fading results from use of acid agent, color may sometimes be restored with ammonia fumes or a weak ammonia solution; vinegar or lemon juice often restores color faded by alkali agents.

ABSORBENTS

Fuller's earth, cornmeal or chalk, similar in action to blotting paper, are harmless to all fibers and easy to apply. For best results spread on when the stain is fresh or still moist.

SOLVENTS

Use water on any washable fabric. Spots even on unwashable materials can sometimes be sponged off with water. Boiling water poured from a height of three or four feet is especially effective for removing fresh coffee; tea and fruit stains from colorfast or white cotton or linen material. Hold stained portion taut over a bowl with an elastic band or string and pour water from a tea kettle.

Carbon tetrachloride is the safest of grease solvents. (See "Spot Removers," page 303). Gasoline, naphtha, benzine, acetone and ether should never be used in the home in large quantities. When used for small stains, be sure to keep all flames or sparks away from them, and if possible, use them out of doors. Turpentine is useful for paint stains.

To avoid rings, spread the liquid into the fabric surrounding the stain until there is no definite edge where the material dries. Do not use too much solvent at a time. Blow on stain when working. Brush material with a dry rag until it is dry. Use same type of material for sponge as the stained material. Work rapidly.

(continued next page)

To remove water rings, rub edge of ring lightly with fingernail or edge of spoon. Or apply steam: tie cheesecloth over spout of teakettle, bring water to a boil in the kettle, and hold ringed spot over the spout until it is moist. Shake dry and press.

BLEACHES

Sunlight is the simplest and safest bleach. Others include household bleach (sodium hypochlorite), lemon juice, lemon juice and salt, acetic acid, ammonia, hydrogen peroxide, hydrosulfites (photographer's "hypo"), oxalic acid.

Acetic acid: Add 2 tablespoons of white vinegar or of 5% acetic acid solution to a quart of water.

Ammonia: Do not use cloudy household ammonia; use clear ammonia or get 10% ammonium hydroxide from a drug store. For delicate fabrics dilute to half strength.

Hydrogen peroxide: Buy from drugstore; add a few drops of ammonia just before using. May be used on silk and wool as well as on cotton and linen.

Hydrosulfites: Keep dry, in tightly closed cans. To use, moisten and work directly on stain, or dissolve in water—one teaspoon to a cup. Removes many non-greasy stains. Use on colors only after testing; then work rapidly and rinse thoroughly.

Oxalic acid (poison): Buy from drugstores in crystal form. Dissolve as many crystals as possible in luke-warm water. Keep in tightly corked bottle. Never allow to dry on fabric. Rinse first and then neutralize with ammonia solution.

METHODS

When any bleach is used, the work must be done rapidly. For stubborn stains, use one of these methods:

Bowl method: Stretch the material over a bowl of lukewarm water, holding it in place by elastic band. Moisten stain first with water, then apply the bleach with a medicine dropper. If acid solution is applied first, follow immediately with alkaline solution—or vice versa. Use a separate medicine dropper for each solution. Rinse material thoroughly.

Rod method: Place stained portion on absorbent

pad. Apply alkali and then acid with glass rod with blunted ends. Rinse thoroughly.

Pad and sponge method: (For applying grease solvents or removing easily dissolved stains): Brush off loose dirt. Turn stained material inside out and place it on a clean absorbent pad. Dip sponging cloth in cleanser, wring, and apply to stain in light strokes, working from the outside to center of the spot. Change pad frequently. When treating colored material, use a sponge of the same material if possible.

• BLOOD STAINS

Always use cold water first.

Washable cotton and linens: Soak in cold, wash in hot water.

Delicate fabrics: Sponge with cold or lukewarm water. To remove last traces of blood stain, sponge with alkaline hydrogen peroxide.

Heavy materials (blankets, etc.): Make a paste of raw starch and cold water. Apply to stain and brush off when dry. Repeat if necessary.

• FRUITS AND BERRIES

Washable cotton and linen: Use boiling water. Then moisten stain with lemon juice; put in bright sunlight. For blue-gray stain which does not come out with boiling water, treat with oxalic acid, then ammonia solution, then boiling water, using bowl method.

Silk, wool and colored fabrics: Spread material over bowl of steaming hot water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. Apply hydrogen peroxide with medicine dropper at about five-minute intervals. Test colors first.

• GRASS, DANDELIONS, OTHER FOLIAGE

Washable materials: Rub stain vigorously in soap and hot water. On white cotton and linen, remove remaining stain with household bleach.

Other fabrics except acetate rayon: Use ether, wood or denatured alcohol, pad method. (Experiment first—alcohol fades some dyes.)

• GREASE AND OILS

(For solvents, see "Spot Removers," page 303.)

Always scrape off as much grease as possible from stained fabric first.

(continued next page)

Washable materials: Wash with warm water and yellow laundry soap.

Delicate materials: Spread paste of white absorbent powder and a solvent over spot. Or use pad method with grease solvent; use small quantities of solvent at a time, and rub spot with clean cloth until thoroughly dry.

Absorbents are effective only on oil and grease spots that are not mixed with dirt or metal. They are convenient to use on rugs and other heavy materials.

• INK

(Chemical composition of inks varies. Some are impossible to remove.)

Marking ink (type which must be exposed to sun or ironed before marked article is washed):

White cotton and linen: Use household bleach—bowl method. Then soak in ammonia solution.

Writing ink: Try several methods; start with the simplest and the one least likely to injure the fabric.

Absorbent: Work absorbent around with blunt instrument. Renew absorbent when it becomes soiled. When dry absorbent no longer removes ink, make it into a paste with water, and apply again.

Soap and water are often satisfactory if material is washable.

Milk: Soak stains for a day or two; changing the milk as it becomes discolored.

Oxalic acid: Soak stains for a few seconds in a saturated solution of oxalic acid (acid crystals dissolved in as little water as possible), rinse in clear water, and then in water to which a few drops of concentrated ammonia have been added.

Household bleach: Use on white cotton and linen only.

Commercial ink removers: Follow directions carefully and rinse material thoroughly after treatment.

• IRON RUST

White materials: Put stained fabric over bowl of boiling water; squeeze lemon juice on the spot. Allow juice to remain for a few minutes. Rinse. Repeat the process. Or, sprinkle the stain with salt, moisten with lemon and place in the sun. Add more juice if needed.

Colored materials: Experiment first with unexposed portion before using above methods.

• MILDEW

Mildew spots must be treated when fresh to avoid injury to the fabric.

Washable fabrics: Wash with soap and water and dry in the sun. If slight stains remain, soak in sour milk overnight, bleach in sun, or moisten stain with lemon juice and salt, and bleach in sun. Old stains on white linen and cotton can be bleached out with household bleach.

• PAINTS

Oil paints, varnishes, enamels:

Washable materials: Remove fresh stains with soap and water and vigorous rubbing. Or sponge stain or wash whole article in turpentine. For old stains, try rubbing lard into the stain and then washing with soap and water. Or moisten stain with ammonia solution, sprinkle with turpentine, roll article up for 15 to 20 minutes. Soak for several hours, then wash with warm soap and water.

Delicate fabrics: Sponge or soak entire article in carbon tetrachloride or benzine. *Caution:* Benzine is inflammable and explosive.

Water colors:

Washable materials: Use soap and water.

Delicate fabrics: Sponge stain with turpentine to remove water color, then with benzine to remove turpentine. Or dip stain in gasoline.

• LIQUOR STAINS

Washable fabrics: For fresh stains, use soap and water. For old stains, soak stain for half an hour in strong ammonia and then wash.

Delicate fabrics: Use wood or denatured alcohol, pad method.

• SCORCH

Washable cotton and linen: Wet spot with water and expose to sun as long as necessary.

Any white fabric: Dampen a white cotton cloth with hydrogen peroxide and place over the stain. Place a clean dry cloth over it and then press with a medium warm iron. Do not iron directly on the cloth moistened with peroxide, or rust stains on the garment will result.

Woolen material: Brush lightly with emery paper.

ROOM THERMOMETERS

CU's tests of room thermometers available in the Spring of 1945 showed that highly inaccurate thermometers were being offered to consumers, and that high price could not be relied upon to insure accuracy. Two samples of each brand (except where indicated in the ratings) were tested at temperatures of 15° F, 32°, 75°, and 105°. Both liquid-in-glass and dial-type thermometers were tested.

Because of the variability of thermometers from sample to sample, do not rely on the ratings alone when you buy a thermometer. If the thermometer is of the liquid-in-glass type, check to see that the glass is securely fastened to the scale. A loose tube may slide and cause serious inaccuracy. With any type of thermometer, compare the readings of a number of thermometers which are close together. Select one which reads about the same as others in the group.

Ratings are in approximate order of all-round accuracy.

From the *Reports*, May 1945.

LESS THAN 2° AVERAGE DEVIATION

Taylor No. 5109 (Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y.). \$2. Liquid-in-glass, wall type, 30° to 110° F.

Weksler (Weksler Thermometer Corp., NYC). \$1.25 to \$1.50. Liquid-in-glass, wall type.—30° to 120° F.

Taylor (Taylor Instrument Co.). \$2.75. Liquid-in-glass, metal-backed outdoor type. —40° to 130° F.

Taylor No. 5128 (Taylor Instrument Co.). 75¢. Liquid-in-glass, wall type, 10° to 110° F.

Tel-Tru (Germanow-Simon Co.). 50¢. Dial-type, mechanical. 0° to 120° F. One sample tested.

Weatherman Jr. (Artcrest Prod.). 35¢. Liquid-in-glass, with "storm glass." —20° to 120° F.

Ez-Site No. 57-9282 (Schreiber Thermometer Co.). \$1.23. Liquid-in-glass. Range, —40° or —60° to 120° F.

Chaney Tru-Temp. 39¢. Liquid-in-glass, wall type. —30° to 120° F.

OVER 2° AVERAGE DEVIATION

Cheney Tru-Temp. 65¢. Liquid-in-glass, metal-backed outdoor type. -60° to 120° F. Different samples showed considerable variation.

American (American Thermometer Co.). \$1.50. Liquid-in-glass, wall type. -40° to 130° F. One sample tested.

Swift & Anderson (Swift & Anderson, Inc.). \$2. Dial-type, mechanical. -60° to 120° F.

Airguide, Jr. (Fee and Stemwedel, Inc.). \$1. Dial-type, mechanical, with humidity indicator. 20° to 120° F.

Testrite No. 35 (Testrite Instrument Co.). 49¢. Liquid-in-glass, wall type. 10° to 120° F.

Cooper (Cooper Oven Thermometer Co.). 39¢. Dial-type, mechanical. -20° to 120° F. One sample tested.

Cooper (Cooper Oven Thermometer Co.). 49¢. Dial-type, mechanical. 10° to 130° F. Different samples showed considerable variation.

Testrite (Testrite Instrument Co.). \$1. Liquid-in-glass, with "storm glass." -50° to 120° F. One sample tested.

VACUUM CLEANERS

CU's tests on the first 13 available postwar vacuum cleaners—both tank and upright—showed no innovations likely to affect either cleaning ability or durability of the machines as compared with prewar models.

Types: Choice between upright and tank-type should be made on the basis of what is to be the cleaner's function. Uprights clean rugs much more efficiently than do tanks because of their revolving brushes. But tanks are much more versatile and can be used for other household cleaning with a minimum of difficulty.

Dirt removal: Among uprights, the *Hoover* was about twice as efficient as the second-best *General Electric De Luxe*; about four times as efficient as the poorest—*Royal 215*. The best tank—*Electrolux*—was about as effi-

cient as the poorest upright.

Upright cleaners require no special device for lint removal, as lint is taken up by the action of the rotating brush; tanks had more or less efficient lint-removing devices on their regular rug-cleaning nozzles.

Attachments: Attachments which permit dust removal from walls, draperies, moldings, upholstery, bare floors, and other surfaces are easily slipped on to the flexible hose nozzles on tanks; on uprights, the process of attaching accessories is at best much more difficult—at worst, so hard as to be not worth the trouble. The *Hoover*, *Kenmore* and *Eureka*, among uprights, have provision for making tool attachment easier; that on the *Kenmore* is not particularly satisfactory, as dirt must pass through the revolving brush, where much of it collects, on its way to the bag.

Attachments on an upright are not as efficient as on a tank because of the lower vacuum produced by upright machines.

Other Considerations: *Nap adjustment*, not required on tanks, is important on upright machines if rugs of various thicknesses are to be cleaned. Two levels are adequate for all rug cleaning; all machines were satisfactory in this respect except the *Kenmore*, which had a so-called "automatic" feature that did not work.

Maneuverability, the amount of effort required to move the nozzle from place to place over the rug, was found generally good for tanks, variable for uprights.

Weight is secondary to maneuverability if the cleaner is to be operated on one level, but becomes important if it must be carried up and down stairs. The range was from 11¾ lb. for the *Royal* upright to 15¾ lb. for the *Cadillac*.

Power consumption did not correlate with cleaning ability, as the *Hoover*, which cleaned most efficiently, had lowest power consumption. Uprights generally consumed less power (270 to 390 watts) than tanks (460 to 525 watts).

Noise was generally louder for uprights than for tanks, with the noisiest cleaner being about three times as loud as the quietest.

Dielectric strength, which determines the effectiveness of the insulation and the likelihood of future shock hazard, was found adequate on all machines.

Cleaner Care: The usefulness and life-expectancy

of your vacuum cleaner depend, to a large extent, on the care it gets. The dustbag should be emptied frequently, as a full bag reduces efficiency. On a tank cleaner, the filter should be examined periodically, and cleaned or replaced when it becomes dirty.

The rotating brushes on an upright work best when they extend about 1/16 inch beyond the nozzle. The height of the brush should be readjusted as it wears down on cleaners where such adjustment is possible; otherwise the brush should be replaced.

Read and follow carefully any oiling instructions which come with the machine.

Watch the condition of the electric cord. As on all electrical equipment, a worn cord on a cleaner represents a serious fire and shock hazard.

The following features were tested or examined by CU on all cleaners: dirt removal, lint removal, construction of the cleaner, maneuverability, weight, length of cord, type of cord reinforcement, accessibility of the motor brushes, power consumption, noise, shock hazard and dielectric strength.

Upright cleaners were also tested and examined for nap adjustment, ease of turning the wheels, and ease of removal and replacement of the belt and the headlight. Wheels were tested to determine whether they would "crock" or leave marks on rugs (none did). The type of switch—whether hand or foot operated—was also considered with the tank-type cleaners.

All available cleaning tools were examined and evaluated as to both durability and convenience.

All these points were scored in the final ratings of the cleaners, which are listed in estimated order of all-around quality.

From the *Reports*, May 1946. Comparative ratings on additional brands will be published in the *Reports* as additional brands become available for test.

CHECK THE CUMULATIVE INDEX

Before you make a major purchase, be sure to check the cumulative index in the latest issue of Consumer Reports. It will show you whether more recent ratings of the product you plan to buy have appeared.

(continued next page)

RELATIVE CLEANING ABILITIES

In the following lists, the cleaners are rated in terms of *dirt removal only*, with figures in parentheses giving their relative positions in all-round quality.

Upright	Tank
<i>Hoover</i> (1)	<i>Electrolux</i> (1)
<i>General Electric</i> (5)	<i>Royalaire</i> (2)
<i>Eureka DeLuxe</i> (3)	<i>Royal</i> (3)
<i>Cadillac</i> (7)	<i>Ward's All-Purpose</i> (4)
<i>Kenmore</i> (2)	<i>Eureka</i> (5)
<i>Premier</i> (4)	<i>Universal</i> (6)
<i>Royal 215</i> (6)	

UPRIGHT TYPE

BEST BUY

Hoover Model 27 (Hoover Co., North Canton, Ohio). \$57.50. Highest dirt-removal rate. Easy to maneuver. Two-position nap adjustment. Belt replacement simple. Cleaning tools attached without removing belt. Brush not adjustable, but new brush easily installed. Beater bars to supplement brush action. Motor noise medium.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Hoover Model 27 (see "Best Buy").

Kenmore Electromatic Imperial, Cat. No.—0711 (Sears, Roebuck). \$51.95 plus postage. Medium dirt-removal rate. Easy to maneuver. Nap adjustment unsatisfactory. Belt replacement simple. Cleaning tools attached without removing belt, but dirt collected by tools passed through rotating brush, where much of it was caught. Brush adjust-

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

ment difficult. Motor relatively noisy.

Eureka DeLuxe (Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co., Detroit). \$76. Fairly high dirt-removal rate. Fairly easy to maneuver. Two-position nap adjustment. Belt replacement difficult. Cleaning tools attached without removing belt by connecting to **Attach-O-Matic** (\$3.50 extra). Brush not adjustable. Two-speed motor. Motor noise medium.

Premier Model 21 (Electric Vacuum Cleaner Co., Cleveland). \$54.50. Medium dirt-removal rate. Fairly difficult to maneuver. Two-position nap adjustment. Cleaning tools attached by removing plate from front and disconnecting belt. Belt replacement simple. Three-position brush adjustment. Two-speed motor. Motor noise medium.

General Electric DeLuxe (General Electric Supply Corp., NYC). \$59.95. Fairly high dirt-removal rate. Fairly difficult to maneuver. Two-position nap adjustment. Cleaning tools attached by removing plate from front of cleaner and disconnecting belt from shaft. Belt replacement difficult. Non-adjustable brush. Two-speed motor. Motor noise medium.

Royal Model 215 (P. A. Geier Co., Cleveland). \$48.95. Lowest dirt-removal rate of upright cleaners. Difficult to maneuver. Variable nap adjustment. Cleaning tools attached by removing disc from front and disconnecting belt. Belt replacement simple. Non-adjustable brush. Motor noise medium.

Cadillac Model 143-A (Clements Manufacturing Co., Chicago). \$69.95; price included cleaning tools. Fairly high dirt-removal rate. Difficult to maneuver. Variable nap adjustment. Cleaning tools attached by removing disc from front and disconnecting belt. Belt replacement difficult. Attachments included floor brush, general utility brush, upholstery cleaner equipped with clip-on brush, radiator cleaner, spray gun, and long wand with flexible pipe. Wand and its flexible hose connector, made of impregnated composition, appeared quite weak. Non-adjustable brush. Two-speed motor. Motor relatively noisy. General construction poor.

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TANK TYPE

BEST BUYS

Electrolux XXX (Electrolux Corp., NYC). \$69.75.

Highest dirt-removal rate of tank cleaners. Easy to maneuver. Flexible hose connected easily. Attachments included rug cleaner, general utility dusting brush, drapery and clothes cleaner, metal wall-cleaning brush, composition radiator cleaner, metal vaporizer and spray gun. Rug-cleaner attachment had a swivel head with one side for ordinary rug cleaning, other side for picking up lint. Motor relatively quiet. Foot switch.

Ward's All-Purpose Cleaner. Cat. No.—U136M (Montgomery Ward). \$39.95 plus postage. Medium dirt-removal rate. Easy to maneuver. Tank made of cardboard covered with leatherette, with metal ends; had two wheels in back, glider in front. Flexible hose connected easily. Attachments included rug cleaner, floor brush, upholstery cleaner, drapery brush, vaporizer and spray gun. Rug cleaner attachment equipped with corrugated strip and small brush, for lint removal. Motor noise medium. Switch hand-operated. "Best Buy" because of low price.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Electrolux (see "Best Buys").

Royalaire (P. A. Geier Co., Cleveland). \$49.95. Fairly high dirt-removal rate for tank. Flexible hose connected easily, but seal not effective. Attachments included rug cleaner, floor brush, utility duster, two upholstery and drapery cleaners (one equipped with brush) and radiator cleaner. Rug cleaner had brush for lint removal. Use of brush tended to impede movement of rug cleaner. Motor relatively quiet. Foot switch.

Royal (P. A. Geier Co.). \$60. Similar in construction, functioning and dirt-removal rate to **Royalaire** (above), except that **Royal** had a better-appearing finish and a different-shaped wand. **Royal** attachments included spray gun and all-metal vaporizer.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

not furnished with **Royalair**.

Ward's All-Purpose Cleaner (see "Best Buys").

Eureka (Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co.). \$66.50. Similar in construction, functioning and dirt-removal rate to **Ward's** (above), except that **Eureka** appeared to have better finish and cleaning attachments. Differences had no relation to cleaning action or durability. Medium dirt-removal rate for tank. Easy to maneuver. Tank of coated cardboard with metal ends, fitted with two wheels in back and glider in front. Flexible hose connected easily. Attachments included all-metal rug cleaner, floor brush, upholstery cleaner, clothing or drapery brush, radiator cleaner, vaporizer and spray gun. Rug cleaner attachment equipped with corrugated strip and small brush, for lint removal. All attachments plastic, but some had metal connectors. Motor noise medium. Switch hand-operated.

Universal (Landers, Frary and Clark, New Britain, Conn.). \$64.50. Lowest dirt-removal rate. Flexible hose difficult to connect; seal not very good. Hose came out in use. Attachments included rug cleaner, floor cleaner, drapery cleaner, radiator cleaner, vaporizer and spray gun. Plastic rug cleaner appeared flimsy; equipped with small brush for lint removal, which made it difficult to maneuver. Indicator light in handle, to signal when bag was full of dust, not considered useful. Motor noise medium. Foot switch.

WALL CLEANERS

Walls painted with water-resistant paint can be cleaned satisfactorily with either a commercial or a homemade cleaner. Washable and non-washable wallpaper can also be successfully renovated.

Commercial cleaners for painted walls are sold in liquid, paste and powder form.

Liquids are generally solutions of soap with or without water-softening chemicals, or non-soap cleaners such as trisodium phosphate (TSP), washing soda or sodium silicate. Those sold in concentrated form are

usually cheaper than liquids meant to be used without dilution.

A cheap and satisfactory cleaner for flat paint is made by dissolving a tablespoonful of trisodium phosphate (available in paint stores as TSP or in grocery stores under the trade name *Oakite*) in a gallon of water. TSP removes the gloss from glossy paints.

Paste cleaners are usually similar to soap-type liquids, except that enough soap is present to produce a paste consistency. Since pastes do not drip, they are useful for cleaning shelves and Venetian blinds when the surrounding area is not to be cleaned.

A few paste cleaners, resembling automobile cleaner-polishes, consist of a dissolved wax combined with soap and a mild abrasive. They are recommended for doors, window sills and other glossy surfaces which attract fingerprints, since the wax they contain forms a protective, dirt-resistant film.

Powdered wall cleaners, to be mixed with water before use, are merely the solid ingredients found in liquid or paste cleaners.

Synthetic cleaners (sulfated fatty alcohols, alkyl sulfonates, aerosols, igepons, etc.), available as soapless rug and upholstery shampoos, are ideal for cleaning enameled and flat-painted surfaces. Though these are not generally labeled as wall cleaners, they are widely sold as such in wholesale supply houses. For cleaning walls, use the liquid, diluted as indicated on the instructions, rather than the suds.

Wash only a small portion of the wall at a time, and rinse it with clear water before it dries. Start at the top of the wall and work downward; otherwise the dirty water will streak the cleaned portions. Use an up-and-down motion in washing.

Rust removal: Rust stains generally cannot be removed by ordinary cleansers. A 10% solution of oxalic acid (available in drug stores and chemical houses) does a good job quickly. But oxalic acid is a strong poison. Do not let the solution come into contact with broken skin (it's safest to wear rubber gloves); be sure that none drips where it might come into contact with food.

Do not let oxalic acid touch kitchen sinks or other objects made of vitreous enamel.

Oxalic acid also has a bleaching action. Although this does not affect most paints, test the solution on a concealed spot before using it. Never let it come into contact with clothing, drapes or other colored fabrics.

After use, be sure that all the oxalic acid is thoroughly rinsed from the area on which it was used.

Wallpaper cleaners: Commercial wallpaper cleaners can be used for non-washable wallpaper. Those which are putty-like in consistency must be kneaded into soft balls before use. When rubbed over the soiled surface, they loosen and take up the dirt. Non-washable paints and window shades can also be cleaned with such products.

WATER HEATERS

For maximum efficiency and minimum cost in operating a water heater, CU offers the following suggestions:

1. Don't waste hot water. Repair dripping taps. Learn to economize on the amount of water you use for a bath or shower. Wash hands and dishes in a basin instead of in running water.

2. Don't overheat the water. If your heater has an automatic temperature regulator, set it for 120° and readjust it to 160° only on days when you need large amounts of very hot water.

3. Cut fuel costs substantially by insulating the tank with asbestos paper or with a two-inch layer of rock wool, tied in place and covered with a jacket of canvas or heavy cloth.

4. Long hot water pipes waste heat. If your heater is too far from the water taps, consider moving it closer.

5. Keep your heater and tank clean. A dirty heater of any kind uses much more fuel than a clean one.

Here are some additional tips on individual types of heaters:

Gas side arm heaters should be turned off as soon as the tank is hot, for economy and safety. Have an expert clean the heater and adjust it for maximum gas economy. Experiment (by checking your gas meter, if possible) to find the most economical flame height; half to three-quarters of the maximum burning rate is generally about right. Gauge the amount of water you need at one time and turn off the heater as soon as you have enough. Save fuel by doing jobs requiring hot water at the same time of day.

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When you need only a small amount, heat water in a kettle.

Automatic gas water heaters are simple to operate once the correct initial adjustments are made. Have them cleaned and regulated periodically for economy.

Pot-stove coal-fired water heaters can be the least expensive to run if care is taken in feeding coal, removing ashes and tending dampers. Try using small, cheap coal. It burns more slowly and gives better control and banking.

Automatic oil-fired water heaters may need a thorough cleaning of the burner parts once a month to keep them in good condition. In addition, the installation should be checked occasionally by a capable mechanic for adjustment to maximum efficiency. Check also to see which grade of oil gives most heat at lowest cost. No. 2 oil is the cheapest and heaviest in general use for domestic water heaters; use it if you can.

CARE OF WOOD FURNITURE

Too frequent application of polish may ruin the finish of wood furniture. Good practice is to wash the furniture twice a year, polish it twice a month.

To wash furniture, wet a pad of cheesecloth or old muslin, rub on any neutral soap and wash the surface with foamy suds. Wipe clean with a moist (not wet) rag and dry with a soft cloth.

The following formula will make a good polish, much cheaper than most commercial brands and as effective: cider vinegar—10 oz.; turpentine—10 oz.; mineral oil (paraffin oil, which can be bought cheaply in paint stores, will do)—10 oz.; denatured alcohol—2 oz. Shake well before using, and keep tightly corked in a cool place.

To apply, pour a little polish onto a slightly dampened piece of clean cheesecloth. Pass lightly over the furniture, following the grain of the wood. Do only a small section at a time on large pieces. Polish the surface immediately with a clean, dry cloth. Rub with the grain.

Never allow polish or oil to stand on furniture, and never use harsh cleansing agents such as scouring powders, steel wool, lye or household bleach. Don't place a piano or any veneered furniture near windows or radiators or any damp place.

Surface scars: A scar can often be removed at the

time it is made, but it may become permanent if neglected.

If alcohol or perfume is spilled on furniture, soak up the liquid at once, rub the area briskly with your dry finger tips and wipe on some camphorated oil.

Hot-dish marks may be removed by applying turpentine, which will penetrate the surface and restore the color of the stain without affecting the finish. Then rub the spot with boiled linseed oil and finally with polish, each on a clean cloth.

Water spots on shellacked furniture can be removed by treating first with a cloth dipped in hot vinegar, then with camphorated oil. For varnished furniture, use ammonia water, then furniture polish.

Scratches may be made inconspicuous if they are not too large or deep. First make sure that no splinters remain in the scratch. Mix ordinary textile dye that matches the color of the wood with water until the desired shade is achieved (test by dipping the end of a blotter into the solution; the proper shade is just a little lighter than the finish). Apply with the end of a toothpick in successive applications, allowing time to dry between applications.

HOME HEATING

An unwise choice of a heating plant may double your heating expenses without any added comfort. For a new home, consider all available systems—hot air, steam, hot water. Replacing an existing plant with the same type reduces installation costs. Installing a heating plant in a house which had none rules out hot air, since ducts must be built into the walls.

A **pipeless hot air furnace** is cheapest, but gives poor results in any but very small houses or for temporary use. It costs least to run.

Gravity circulating warm air has low cost and low upkeep; but the house must be compact, and the cellar high. It is good with any fuel or firing method. Forced circulation warm air which gives excellent comfort in any size house, has medium to high repair and upkeep. "Air Conditioning" features are not worth their cost.

Steam boiler and radiators, one-pipe system, is the cheapest boiler plant. It provides fair to good comfort with low upkeep as well as cheap hot water for household use. It does best with automatic firing. A two-pipe steam system costs more, but has little advantage except for very large buildings.

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Gravity circulating hot water heat which has medium first cost and a very low upkeep, fits small and medium homes, and gives excellent comfort. It is not satisfactory, however, with a hand-fired coal heater. It is a good system for hard-to-heat or no-basement homes.

What should you look for in a new boiler? It does not have to be designed for only one fuel. In general, cast iron boilers are tougher and longer-lived than steel. They are easier to repair and to install in houses already built. Good steel boilers are somewhat more efficient, hence they are sometimes desirable where fuel is expensive. They are less liable to have air leaks, therefore a steel warm air furnace is preferable, though cast iron furnaces are acceptable.

Before you consider a steel boiler, check on the water in your locality. Water containing high quantities of lime, oxygen or carbon dioxide has a tendency to damage steel. If the water is harmful, by all means get a cast iron boiler.

• **OIL BURNERS**

The most important consideration in buying an oil burner is to find a dealer who can do a first class job of installation and service. With a particular burner, expertness of installation may make a difference of as much as a hundred percent in fuel costs. There are hundreds of makes of pressure-atomizing gun-type burners, any of which will serve you well if it is correctly installed.

Get a burner made of standard parts. Such burners are generally cheaper, better in over-all design and construction, longer lived, more trouble-free, and cheaper to service and replace than burners made of special parts.

Look for a burner made up of these parts:

Fuel Unit: Webster is best; Sundstrand is a close second.

Controls: Minneapolis-Honeywell controls are the best available; Perfex and Penn are almost as good.

Electric Motor: Excellent motors are made by many manufacturers including Century, Delco, Emerson, General Electric, Leland, Ohio, and Westinghouse. The oil burner should be equipped with a device to protect the motor against burning out if the shaft is jammed.

Other parts: Ignition transformers, atomizing nozzles, drive couplings for the oil pump, blower

wheels, electrodes and insulators, and electrical fittings are generally satisfactory and you need not look for any particular brand.

Buy from a dealer who will give you a written guarantee that the installation will show "a minimum of 10% carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the flue gases with the burner operating normally and dependably, and with no perceptible chimney smoke." Many oil suppliers will test for percentage of CO_2 without charge; if not it will be worth while to call in a combustion expert or heating engineer and pay him a small fee to check flue gases for CO_2 .

Pressure-type burners are not satisfactory for very small or very well-insulated houses. Pot-type burners can be used, but not in furnaces or boilers originally designed for coal. Better than pot-type burners are low-pressure gun burners, or, where very quiet operation is important, the more expensive vertical rotary burners.

LOW-PRESSURE GUN BURNERS

ACCEPTABLE

Williams Oil-O-Matic (Williams Oil-O-Matic Division, Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co., Bloomington, Ill.).

Hart (Hart Oil Burner Corp., Peoria, Ill.).

PRESSURE-TYPE GUN BURNERS

ACCEPTABLE

(Listed in alphabetical order)

ABC (Automatic Burner Corp., Chicago).

Airtemp (Chrysler Corp., Detroit).

Aldrich (Aldrich Co., Peoria, Ill.).

Arcoflame (American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp., NYC).

Bettendorf (Bettendorf Oil Burner Co., Marshalltown, Ill.).

Caloroil (Caloroil Burner Corp., Hartford, Conn.).

Esso-Heat (Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.).

Fluid-Heat (Anchor Post Fence Co., Baltimore).

Gar Wood (Gar Wood Industries, Detroit).

Gilba-co (Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co.).

Heil (Heil Co., Milwaukee).

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ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Kleen-Heet (Kleen-Heet, Inc., Chicago).

National (National Radiator Corp., Johnstown, Penna.).

Paragon (Paragon Oil Burner Corp., Brooklyn).

Petro (Petroleum Heat & Power Co., Stamford, Conn.).

Quiet Heet (Quiet Heet Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.).

Rexoil (Rief-Rexoil, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.).

Silent Glow (Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp., Hartford, Conn.).

Silent Heet (Silent Heet Oil Burner Co., Brooklyn).

Timken (Timken Silent Automatic Co., Detroit).

Toridheet (Cleveland Steel Products Corp., Cleveland).

Williams (Williams Oil-O-Matic Division, Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co., Bloomington, Ill.).

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Delco (Delco Appliance Division of General Motors).

The "Roto-Power" oil pump unit combined with a special motor, experience shows it to be troublesome.

Electrol (Electrol, Inc., Clifton, N. J.). Special "Master Control" system not as safe as other standard controls.

General Electric (General Electric Co.). Can be serviced only by General Electric oil heating equipment dealers. Maintenance and replacement costs high.

Masterkraft (Harvey-Whipple, Inc., Springfield, Mass.). Price unjustifiably high with special features; would be "Acceptable" without "Borcontrol."

Quiet May (Gerotor May Corp., Baltimore). Sold at a premium price because of "special features." Would be "Acceptable" with standard parts.

Sears Roebuck Hercules (Sears, Roebuck). A satisfactory oil burner, but installation and service in many communities is of low grade.

VERTICAL ROTARY OIL BURNERS

ACCEPTABLE

(In alphabetical order)

Fluid Heat (Anchor Post Fence Co., Baltimore).

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Hayward (Hayward Mfg. Co., B'klyn).

Timken (Timken Silent Automatic Co., Detroit).

Toridheet (Cleveland Steel Products Corp., Cleveland).

From the *Reports*, September 1945; October 1945; January 1946.

• HEATING WITH COAL

You can enjoy many of the benefits of automatic heat control with hand-fired coal by installing a thermostatic damper control. Try to obtain help from your coal dealer or heating contractor in making final adjustment of damper control with the aid of a draft gauge. In the morning, shake the grates until a scattering of live coal appears. Then add coal until it begins to spill over on the floor. Don't touch the dampers. If the furnace or boiler is large enough, the fire will need attention only twice a day.

BEST BUYS

Sears Thermostat Cat. No.—08870 (Sears, Roebuck). \$11.95 plus postage. Damper motor plus kit of accessories. No clock.

Sears Clock Thermostat Cat. No.—08871. \$21.50 plus postage. Similar to above, with a well-made electric clock and accessories.

Wards Thermostat Cat. No.—841L (Montgomery Ward). \$11.95 plus postage. Plain thermostat, damper and kit.

ACCEPTABLE

Minneapolis-Honeywell Electric Janitor, Set Y 100A. \$23. Plain thermostat, damper motor and kit. Somewhat better than the **Sears** and **Wards** controls above, but overpriced by comparison.

Pioneer Heat Regulator (Pioneer Heat Regulator Corp., Dayton, Ohio). Price about \$20. Thermostat, damper motor and accessories.

Blue Coal Automatic Heat Regulator (D. L. & W. Coal Co., NYC). \$18.95. Apparently identical with **Pioneer Heat Regulator**, above.

Cook Heat Control (Cook Electric Co., Chicago). Plain thermostat and damper control kit. Well de-

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

signed and constructed; uses excessive electricity. **Minneapolis-Honeywell Electric Janitor with Da-Nite Acratherm, Set Y 18A.** \$32. Includes damper motor, kit accessories and a special room thermostat. Requires manual heat setting of thermostat each night.

More detailed information on home heating will be found in the following issues of Consumer Reports:

February, 1944: "Fuel Stretchers." A discussion of such products as soot removers, compounds to improve boiler water, smokepipe draft regulators.

August, 1945: "Your Heating Plant." Advice on Winter preparations to cope with problems of limitations in fuels, equipment and service.

September, 1945: "Heating Your Home." A comparison of the available types of heating plants, with advice on the circumstances under which each is most suitable.

October, 1945: "Heat for Comfort and Economy." Ratings of oil burners and thermostat controls, and a study of factors determining heating comfort and of comparative fuel costs.

January, 1946: "Buying Heating Equipment." Ratings of boilers, furnaces and stokers, and advice on what to buy.

QUALITY OF POSTWAR PRODUCTS

CU's tests show that many electrical and mechanical products go out of the factories with defective parts, and that inspection in the factories is generally so poor that some products are all but inoperative when they reach consumers. No matter what the rating of an electrical or mechanical product, protect yourself by getting a clear, written guarantee providing for free repairs for at least three months.

Miscellaneous

AUTOS

At the *Buying Guide* closing date (October, 1946), the situation in the chaotic and disappointing 1946 new-car market was as follows: new car prices were still rising. Plans for the "light" cars promised by Ford and General Motors for 1947 had been abandoned. Some expected 1946 models—notably Buick 40 series—had not reached the market. Kaiser-Frazer had few cars on the road. Some of the companies had announced plans to bring out new models early in 1947 which would be "face-lifted" 1946 models. The 1946 cars, except for Ford, Pontiac, Studebaker and Nash, were warmed-over 1942 models.

The groupings below were set up on the basis of May 1946 OPA retail prices. Within each group, ratings are in order of estimated all-round usefulness for the average driver and apply to cars with standard equipment unless noted. A car with 4-speed transmission should not, however, be refused if you can afford the extra cost. Preferences in bodies in the ratings are in terms of dimensions, vision for driver, and seating; "same body" refers to the body shell, not upholstery and trim.

From the *Reports*, August 1946.

GROUP 1—Over \$2000 at factory

Lincoln 12, model 66H. Best body.

Cadillac 62. Best engine.

Packard Super 8, 2103. Most powerful.

GROUP 2—Just under \$2000 at factory

Cadillac 61. Body preferable to Cadillac 62. Best Buy.

Chrysler 8, C-39. Good body, available in lower priced lines.

Buick, series 70. Acceptable, but not recommended.

GROUP 3—Around \$1750 at factory

Packard 120, 2101. Best Buy. Able, well-built.

Oldsmobile 8, 98. Oldsmobile 78 body preferable.

Buick, series 50. Buick 40 body, preferable.

GROUP 4—Around \$1650 at factory

Chrysler 6, C-38. Best body.

(continued next page)

Hudson 8, 53, 54. Unique features, worth investigation.
Packard 6, 2100. Good, but **Model 120** is a better buy.
Studebaker Commander 6, 14A. **Champion** body. Rating tentative.

GROUP 5—Around \$1500 at factory

Desoto 6, S-11. Best Buy. Good body.
Hudson 6, 51, 52. Economical, unique features.
Nash Ambassador 6, 4660. Powerful, good seating.
Mercury 8, 69M. **Ford** a better buy.

GROUP 6—Around \$1450 at factory

Pontiac 8, 28-LB. Durable engine. Best Buy.
Buick, series 40. Engine good, chassis mediocre.
Oldsmobile 8, 78. With 4 speeds, ahead of **Buick**.
Pontiac 6, 26-LB. Price low for this body.
Oldsmobile 6, 76. With 4 speeds, ahead of **Buick**.

GROUP 7—Around \$1375 at factory

Pontiac 6, 25-LA. **Chevrolet** body. Tires too small, but a Best Buy.
Dodge 6, D-24. Good economy, good body.
Pontiac 8, 27-LA. **Chevrolet** body. Tires too small.
Oldsmobile 6, 66. **Chevrolet** body. Lowest price for General Motors' 4-speed transmission.

UNPRICED AND MISCELLANEOUS

Kaiser Special. Rear drive interim model. Like **Frazer** except trim.
Frazer. Conventional construction. Wide seats. Available with 4 speeds.
Willys "Jeep". Not recommended for passenger car use. Valuable for farm and off-road work.
Willys "Jeep" Station Wagon. 4-cylinder **Jeep** engine. Passenger car chassis. All-steel body. Excellent utility and economy.

"LOW-PRICED" AND ECONOMY CARS

Chevrolet. Best Buy. Will stand up under widest variety of driving.
Ford 6, 6GA. Good brakes, clutch, driver vision. Tough chassis.
Plymouth 6, P-15. Excellent brakes. Good economy.
Ford V-8, 69A. Best at high speed on open roads.
Ford 6 otherwise preferable.
Nash 600, 4640. Very economical. Good seating.
Studebaker Champion, 6G. Compact 1947 model. Good

vision. Wide seats. Very economical. Stability good, but handles hard on winding roads.

Crosley 4, CC-46. Substandard comfort and resale value. Not Acceptable.

AUTOMOBILE BATTERIES

Tests on 27 brands of automobile storage batteries show that high price is no indication of good quality; in fact, some of the best batteries are available for half the price of those found "Not Acceptable." CU's ratings were based on the batteries' initial capacity (to see how much charge the batteries would hold when new), cold-weather cranking test (to measure how long the battery would turn over in Winter weather), storage test (to determine how much charge would be lost by internal leakage when not used), accelerated life test (to find how many times the battery could be partially discharged then recharged to a useful level) and a check on the container material (whether hard rubber or asphalt composition, which tends to crack). All these tests were performed under standard conditions, in accordance with Federal specifications where these exist. Serious deficiency in any one of the tests listed was considered sufficient to rate the battery "Not Acceptable."

Guarantee and Trade-in: Many dealers give allowances of 75¢ to \$1 on an old battery trade-in. At September 1946 prices, the junk value of a battery, for its lead content, was about 90¢.

Purchase: Much can happen to a battery between the time it is manufactured and sold. Consequently, chain supply stores, which have distribution well supervised, are probably the best places to purchase. Buying batteries by mail order is hazardous; two of the six purchased by CU were unusable because of defects when received.

From the *Reports*, September 1946.

The prices listed are those paid in Greater New York through normal retail channels. The discounts noted are for exchanges for old batteries. No initial guarantee period was offered unless otherwise stated. Except when otherwise noted, two samples of each brand were tested. Containers of composition unless hard rubber indicated.

BEST BUYS

Kwik Start Type H1 (Montgomery Ward). \$6.20 less 75¢ trade-in. Long life-expectancy; fairly high aver-

BEST BUYS—CONT'D

age capacity. Good cold-weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Hard rubber container; single insulation. Adjustment period 18 months. Av. Montgomery Ward retail stores.

Co-op Type ZG-1 (National Co-operatives, Inc., Chicago). \$8.60. Long life-expectancy; fairly high average capacity. Fair cold-weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Hard rubber container; double insulation. Guaranteed 90 days; adjustment period of 18 months or 18,000 miles. National.

Allstate Cross Country Heavy Duty. Cat. No.—1F (Sears, Roebuck). \$6.75 plus shipping charges, less 75¢ trade-in. Fairly long life-expectancy; fairly high average capacity. Relatively poor cold-weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Double insulation. Adjustment period 24 months. Only one sample tested; second sample had cracked case. Av. mail order.

Cadet Type 45-4-1G (Cadet Storage Battery Co., Phila.). \$8.95 less \$1 trade-in. Long life-expectancy; fairly high average capacity. Fair cold-weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Double insulation. Adjustment period 30 months. Av. Pep Boys Stores.

Atlas Type AG-1 (Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Chicago). \$13.85. Very long life expectancy; high average capacity. Fairly good cold-weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Double insulation. Guaranteed 90 days; adjustment period 27 months.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of over-all quality)

Atlas Type AG-1 (see "Best Buys").

Kwik Start Type H1 (see "Best Buys").

Co-op Type ZG-1 (see "Best Buys").

Mopar Type 3B (Chrysler Corp., Parts Division). \$11.90. Fairly long life expectancy; high average capacity. Fairly good cold-weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Single insulation. Battery slightly wider than standard; be sure it fits your car before you buy. Guaranteed 90 days; adjustment period 15 months or 15,000 miles. National.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Goodyear All-Weather Type A115 (Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.). \$11.45. Fairly long life expectancy; fairly high average capacity. Fairly good cold-weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Single insulation. Guaranteed 90 days; adjustment period 15 months or 15,000 miles. National.

Cadet Type 45-4-1G (see "Best Buys").

Atlas Type A1 (Standard Oil Co. of Ind.). \$9.45. Comparatively short life expectancy; high average capacity. Fairly good cold-weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Single insulation. Guaranteed 90 days; adjustment period 21 months. National.

Allstate Cross Country Heavy Duty. Cat. No.—1F (see "Best Buys").

Cadet Type 45-4-1 (Cadet Storage Battery Co.). \$7.75 less \$1 trade-in. Comparatively short life expectancy; fairly high average capacity. Fair cold weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Single insulation. Adjustment period 30 months. Av. Pep Boys Stores. Not same battery as **Cadet 45-4-1G**, above.

Ford Type B (Ford Motor Co.). \$11.25. Life expectancy slightly below Federal Specifications; high average capacity. Fairly good cold-weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Single insulation. Battery slightly longer than standard; be sure it fits your car before you buy. Guaranteed 90 days; adjustment period 18 months or 18,000 miles. National.

Admiral Type 45-4-1G (Strauss Stores Corp.). \$11.95 less \$1 trade-in. Comparatively short life expectancy; high average capacity. Relatively poor cold-weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Single insulation. Guaranteed six months; adjustment period 30 months. Av. Strauss Stores, NYC.

Exide Sure-Start Type 151 (Electric Storage Battery Co.). \$11.95. Comparatively short life expectancy; high average capacity. Relatively poor cold-weather cranking ability; fair retention of charge. Single insulation. Guaranteed 90 days; adjustment period 15 months or 15,000 miles. National.

Winter King Type W-1 (Montgomery Ward). \$7.70

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

less 75¢ trade-in. Comparatively short life expectancy; rather low average capacity. Fair cold-weather cranking ability; good retention of charge. Hard rubber container; double insulation. Adjustment period of 24 months. Av. Montgomery Ward retail stores.

Stromberg Gold Bond Plus Type AG15-13 (Times Square Stores Corp.). \$9.88 less \$1.50 trade-in. Fairly long life expectancy; rather low average capacity. Relatively poor cold-weather cranking ability; fair retention of charge. Double insulation. Adjustment period 36 months. Av. Times Square Stores, NYC.

Firestone Type L-151 (Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.). \$10.45 less \$1 trade-in. Comparatively short life expectancy; fairly high average capacity. Relatively poor cold-weather cranking ability; poor retention of charge. Single insulation. Guaranteed 90 days; adjustment period 15 months or 15,000 miles. National.

Stromberg Gold Bond Type A15-13 (Times Square Stores Corp.). \$8.38 less \$1.50 trade-in. Comparatively short life expectancy; rather low average capacity. Relatively poor cold-weather cranking ability; fair retention of charge. Single insulation. Adjustment period 24 months. Av. Times Square Stores, NYC.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

(For the reasons stated. Order of listings alphabetical.)

Admiral Type 45-4-1 (Strauss Stores Corp.). \$9.95 less \$1 trade-in. Below standard in retention of charge and life expectancy. Single insulation.

Allstate Cross Country Cat. No.—46F (Sears, Roebuck). \$4.90 plus shipping charges, less 75¢ trade-in. Below standard life expectancy. Single insulation.

Armstrong Type 15-1 (Armstrong Rubber Co.). \$9.50. Below standard in life expectancy. Single insulation.

Delco Type 15AA-3 (Delco-Remy Div., General Motors). \$10.95. Below standard in cold-weather cranking ability and life expectancy. Single insulation. Only one sample tested; case of second sample cracked early in test.

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Edison Type DM115G (Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Emark Div.). \$9.50. Below standard in cold-weather cranking ability and retention of charge. Double insulation.

B. F. Goodrich Standard Type S-145 (B. F. Goodrich Co.). \$10.95. Below standard in life expectancy. Single insulation.

Mobil Type W451 (Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.). \$14.75. Below standard in life expectancy. Single insulation.

Prestolite Type M1-15 (Prestolite Battery Co.). \$11. Below standard in life expectancy. Single insulation.

Willard Type HW-1-100 (Willard Storage Battery Co.). \$11.75. Below standard in cold-weather cranking ability. Would be "Acceptable" in warm areas, where cold-weather starting is not a problem. Single insulation.

Wizard Type 15W (Western Auto Supply Co.). \$7.45 less \$1 trade-in. Variable. One sample below standard in life expectancy; one sample below standard for cold-weather cranking ability. Single insulation.

Wizard Type 15G (Western Auto Supply Co.). \$7.85 less \$1 trade-in. Below standard for life expectancy. Double insulation.

BALL-POINT PENS

Ball-point pens have certain advantages, but at this time, their uses are strictly limited, and many of them are practically useless. They write by depositing on the surface of the paper or other surface a viscid fluid similar in consistency to printers' ink. The "point" is a one-millimeter ball bearing.

Ink supply varies in the different pens, but all will write for considerable time without refilling. Claims for duration of ink supply are often exaggerated, however. The ink dries almost instantly; many of the inks used in ball pens fade when exposed to strong sun.

Character of line is practically non-existent; there is no shading as with an ordinary, flexible pen. Carbon copies can be made as easily as with pencil.

Many brands and individual pens of some other brands were found highly unsatisfactory. They wrote unevenly if at all.

(continued next page)

The ball points have their advantages and disadvantages. Whether or not one of them would be a good buy for you depends on your own individual requirements. But in any case, you will probably find a ball pen a supplement to, rather than a substitute for, your ordinary fountain pen. If you do buy one, insist on trying several, and select the one which writes most easily.

As this *Buying Guide* goes to press, tests of ball-point pens are being completed. Indications are that the following brands will receive high ratings with regard to performance: *Sheaffer Stratowriter* (\$12.50 plus 20% tax), *Eberhard Faber* (\$15 plus 20% tax), *Eversharp CA* (\$15 plus 20% tax), *Fieldston Re-Tract-O* (\$5.98). For full descriptions and ratings of other brands, see the November 1946 *Reports*.

FOUNTAIN PENS

When CU last examined fountain pens, in the Fall of 1944, no pens were to be found in the stores corresponding to the \$3 to \$5 *Waterman*, *Sheaffer* and other leading medium-priced pens of prewar days. In their place were a number of pens of the same brands, of excellent quality but high in price (from about \$10 to about \$100), and a number of relatively low-priced pens for the most part of very poor quality. In this latter class were the \$1.25 *Eberhard Faber Permapoint*, the \$1.25 *Stratford*, the \$1.95 *Wearever*, and the \$2.95 *Conklin*. The chief fault in most cases was poorly fitting parts. One new pen, the \$8.75 *Inkemaker*, which substituted dry ink-sticks and water for ordinary ink, did not provide acceptable ink most of the time, and tended to clog. It was "Not Acceptable."

Whatever pen you buy, it is suggested that you follow this procedure in making your selection:

1. Ask the clerk to show you all the different pens he has in the general price line you are planning to buy, and see which of these are of the size and color and have the writing point you prefer.
2. Unscrew the cap and without taking it off, screw it back into place. Reject any pen on which the screw action does not come to a definite stop at the end of the thread.
3. Remove the cap and look to see whether there is an inner-cap. Then place the cap in writing position. It should fit firmly and easily, with no tendency to fall off.
4. Hold the barrel of the pen with one hand, and with

the other see whether the point or the section (the part which holds the point) is loose. There should be no motion of the point or the section.

5. Read the lettering on the pen point. The best points will be stamped "14K." Those labeled simply "solid gold," probably have a smaller gold content, and they are likely to be brittle and to have a tendency to crack. Pens made of steel or other alloys are not as desirable as good gold points.

6. Turn the point around and inspect the tip closely. There should be a bit of iridium or other hard alloy soldered to the tip. A properly made point will last through a lifetime of wear; a point without a hard tip, even if it is made of gold, will soon wear and the pen will begin to scratch.

7. Try to insert the edge of a thin paper between the point and the feed. If they are fitted properly, you should not be able to slide the paper in.

8. Without dipping the pen into ink, try "writing" with it on a piece of paper. There should be no scratching.

9. Dip the pen and wipe off excess ink, then give it a writing test. See first that it fits the hand easily; a pen which is too large and heavy adds to the effort of writing; too small a pen cramps the hand. Some persons prefer fairly flexible points; others like them firm; some like fine points, others stubby. If you are buying the pen for someone else, find out whether the pen may be exchanged if the recipient finds the point unsatisfactory.

10. If the clerk will permit, fill the pen with ink or with water, and then empty it, counting the drops. Rubber-sac pens should hold at least 20 drops, preferably more. Some vacuum-type pens hold a good deal more.

11. If you make use of the clip on a fountain pen, see that the one you buy is well anchored, and not likely to break off. Its edges should be smooth, and its grip firm.

Try to stick to one kind of ink for your pen. Before changing brands or colors of ink, wash out the pen with cold water, filling and emptying it several times. Pens which are not to be used for some time should be emptied and washed before being put away.

Many pens leak when they are nearly empty. Refilling before they reach this point prevents leakage.

From the *Reports*, November 1944.

Tests of fountain pens are under way as this *Guide* goes to press. See the November 1946 *Reports*.

MOTOR OILS

CU's tests were limited to SAE 10W oils, which are recommended for low Winter temperatures, and on SAE 30 oils, which are generally used for Summer driving. The SAE numbers indicate viscosity (thickness or heaviness) of the oil; the higher the number, the heavier the oil.

Tests were made to see whether the oils would get too thin at high temperatures or too thick at low temperatures; to find the lowest temperature at which the oil would flow; to find out at what temperature the oil would ignite; how much carbon residue it would leave; and whether corrosive acids or alkalis were present.

The highest quality oils were the higher-priced brands, though not all expensive oils were high in quality. But many lower-priced oils were fairly high in quality, and these are entirely satisfactory for any car.

For Winter driving where temperatures do not go very low, SAE 20 oil may be used. For very hard or fast Summer driving, either SAE 30 or SAE 40 is satisfactory. If little driving is done, and that at speeds less than 40 miles per hour, a lighter oil (SAE 10 or SAE 20) may be used.

How often you should change oil depends largely on your driving practices. If you drive at less than 40 miles per hour, change of oil every 2500 miles should be adequate. However, if you do a great deal of "milkman" driving, with runs of two or three miles, and with the engine cooling between runs, better change oil every thousand miles. If you do a lot of hard driving, and have an oil filter which keeps the oil clear, you can safely change oil only seasonally, adding oil between changes as needed. But don't mix brands when you add oil. If you haven't a filter, or it isn't efficient, change oil every 2000 miles under these driving conditions.

Prices given in the ratings are for 1-quart containers, unless otherwise indicated.

From the *Reports*, October 1944, June 1945.

WINTER MOTOR OILS (SAE 10W)

BEST BUYS

Atlantic Quality SAE 10/10W (Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia). 25¢. Av. Eastern Seaboard except Me.; also in Penna., Ohio and Tex.

BEST BUYS—CONT'D

Tydol Superior Quality SAE 10/10W (Tide Water Associated Oil Co., NYC). 25¢. National.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Uniflo No. 1 SAE 10W/20W (Skelly Oil Co.). 35¢. Av. North Central States.

Pennzoil SAE 10/10W (Pennzoil Co.). 35¢. National.

Tagolene SAE 10W (Skelly Oil Co.). 30¢. Av. North Central States.

Tiolene SAE 10W (Pure Oil Co.). 30¢. National.

Atlantic Quality SAE 10/10W (see "Best Buys").

Tydol Superior Quality SAE 10/10W (see "Best Buys").

Gulflube SAE 10/10W (Gulf Oil Corp.). 25¢. National.

Texaco SAE 10/10W (Texas Co.). 25¢. National.

Mobiloil SAE 10/10W (Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.). 30¢. National.

Skelco SAE 10W (Skelly Oil Co.). 25¢. Av. North Central States.

Havoline SAE 10W (Indiana Refining Co.). 30¢. National.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following failed to meet the viscosity specifications for SAE 10W oil:

Amoco SAE 10W (American Oil Co.). 25¢.

Belmont Certified Quality SAE 10W (Strauss Stores Corp.). 18¢.

Essolube SAE 10W (Standard Oil Co. of N. J.). 25¢.

Sunoco SAE 10W (Sun Oil Co.). 25¢.

Wolf's Head SAE 10W (Wolf's Head Oil Refining Co.). 35¢.

Golden Shell SAE 10/10W (Shell Oil Co.). 25¢.

Gulfpriide SAE 10/10W (Gulf Oil Co.). 35¢.

Lubrite SAE 10/10W (Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.). 25¢.

Shell X-100 SAE 10/10W (Shell Oil Co.). 35¢.

"Not Acceptable" for the reasons stated:

Iso-Vis SAE 10W (Standard Oil Co. of Indiana). 25¢.

Contained kerosene; had a low flash point.

Kendall Bradford Grade SAE 10/10W (Kendall Refining Co.). 35¢. Excessively acid.

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SUMMER MOTOR OILS (SAE 30)

BEST BUYS

- Penn Medal**, Cat. No.—4503 (Sears, Roebuck). \$1.87 plus postage for 2½ gal. (18.7¢ plus postage per quart). Av. mail order.
Triton (Union Oil Co. of Calif.). 30¢.
Signal Highway (Signal Oil Co., Los Angeles). 25¢. Av. West Coast.
Signal 4 Star (Signal Oil Co.). 25¢. Av. West Coast.
Conoco Nth (Continental Oil Co., Ponca City, Okla.). 35¢. Av. nationally except in Wash., Ore., Nev. and Ariz.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

- Conoco Nth** (see "Best Buys").
Triton (see "Best Buys").
Gulfpriide (Gulf Oil Corp.). 35¢. National.
Havoline (Texas Co.). 30¢. National.
Shell X-100 (Shell Oil Co.). 35¢. National.
Signal Highway (see "Best Buys").
Signal 4 Star (see "Best Buys").
Penn Medal (see "Best Buys").
Esso No. 3 (Standard Oil Co. of Penna.; Standard Oil Co. of N. J.; Colonial Beacon Oil Co.). 35¢. Av. East.
Penn-Crest (Penn-Crest Oil & Grease Corp.). 25¢. Av. N. Y. and New England.
Iso-Vis (Standard Oil Co.). 26¢.
Travelene (Strauss Stores Corp.). \$1.79 for 2 gal. (22.4¢ per quart). Av. N. Y. and New England.
Pennzoil (Pennzoil Co.). 27¢. National.
Mobiloil (Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.). 30¢. National.
Amoco Permalube (American Oil Co.). 35¢. Av. East.
Phillips 66 (Phillips Petroleum Co.). 30¢. Av. Midwest.
Penn Supreme (Western Auto Supply Co.). 21¢.
Penn Co-op. 30¢.
Cities Service Koolmotor (Cities Service Oils). 35¢. National.
Golden Shell (Shell Oil Co.). 30¢. National.
Wards Cat. No.—7355 (Montgomery Ward). 21¢ plus postage. Av. mail order.
Quaker State (Quaker State Oil Refining Corp.). 35¢. National.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Sinclair Pennsylvania** (Sinclair Refining Co.). 35¢. National.
- Amoco** (American Oil Co.). 25¢.
- Texaco** (Texas Co.). 25¢. National.
- Richfield** (Richfield Oil Corp. of New York). 30¢. National.
- Wolf's Head** (Wolf's Head Oil Refining Co.). 35¢. National.
- Veedol** (Tide Water Associated Oil Co.). 30¢. National.
- Signal Penn** (Signal Oil Co. of Los Angeles). 30¢. Av. West Coast.
- Atlantic Aviation** (Atlantic Refining Co.). 30¢. Av. East except Maine, and in Ohio and Texas.
- Macmillan Ring-Free** (Macmillan Petroleum Corp.). 35¢. National.
- Sinclair Opaline** (Sinclair Refining Co.). 30¢. National.
- Argosy**, Cat. No.—4453 (Sears, Roebuck). \$2.49 plus postage for 5 gal. (12.5¢ plus postage per quart). Av. mail order.
- Belmont** (Strauss Stores). 18¢. Av. N. Y. and Conn.
- Atlantic Quality** (Atlantic Refining Co.). 25¢.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

(For reasons stated)

- Lubrite** (Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.). 25¢. Labeled SAE 30 but did not meet viscosity specifications for this grade. Satisfactory as an SAE 40 oil, however.
- Gold Crest**, Cat. No.—4476 (Sears, Roebuck). \$2.39 for 5 gal. (11.9¢ per quart). Excessively low viscosity index.
- Sunoco** (Sun Oil Co.). 25¢. Excessively low viscosity index. Purchased both in cans and in bulk.
- Kendall** (Kendall Refining Co.). 31¢. Excessively high acidity.

SUNGLASSES

Dark glasses which are optically good are not likely to harm the eyes, but any glasses with serious defects may cause eyestrain if they are worn much. For an occasional sunbath the cheapest sunglasses are adequate; for reading, driving or any occupation where clear and concentrated vision is important, the glasses should be reasonably free from defects.

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Color. Any color comfortable for the eyes is safe for them, but most persons find the more brilliant shades objectionable.

Lens quality. Flat lenses are more likely to be good optically than curved ones. But some persons may be annoyed by reflections from their surfaces.

Ground and polished lenses are best. CU's ratings of all glasses were based on standards set by the National Bureau of Standards for ground and polished lenses. The glasses were tested and examined for cylindrical power (astigmatism), lens power (magnification), prism power (displacement in one direction) and surface imperfections such as scratches, striae, waves and ripples.

All glasses should be examined for defects before they are bought, since different lenses of the same brand may vary in quality.

Look for perfect surfaces, free from scratches, or chipped edges which may start cracks in the lens. See that lenses are tight in their frames.

To check lens quality, hold the glasses at arm's length and look through them at a brightly lighted object with a pattern of straight horizontal and vertical lines. If the edges of the pattern look wavy, the lenses contain waves or ripples. Hold the glasses at right angles to the line of vision; if the object looks smaller or larger than it should, excessive lens power is present; if the lines of the object are not continuous inside and outside of the lens, prism power is present; if the object seems lengthened or shortened in one direction, there is astigmatism. Move the glasses up and down and sidewise in the plane of the lens, while holding them in the same plane. The object should remain reasonably steady, with no "jumping." Any of the above distortions is cause for rejection of the glasses.

Special lenses. *Polaroid* lenses do eliminate some glare, but CU's tests showed the *Polaroid* glasses tested to be of very poor quality optically, hence "Not Acceptable." A re-test of 14 pairs of *Polaroid* sunglasses and goggles (see the *Reports*, August 1946) confirms the previous "Not Acceptable" report. "Scientifically compounded glass" such as *Cool Ray* has no advantages over ordinary glass.

Frames of higher-priced sunglasses have metal hinges and metal temple interiors. Cheaper ones are of celluloid, temples and lens frames held together with metal or plastic pins. Celluloid breaks and bends easily, and can-

not be adjusted to fit as plastic frames can; but for glasses used infrequently it is adequate.

Try on several pairs of glasses until you find a frame that fits comfortably. If sunglasses are bought from an optician, ask him to make any necessary adjustments.

Frames with wide temple-pieces to filter out light from the sides are preferred by some, though others find they give a "confined" feeling.

Ratings were based on tests of at least two lenses of each brand. In some cases lenses were from the same pair of glasses; in others, from different pairs. Where glasses costing less than \$1 rated "Excellent," check tests were made on two additional pairs, making a total of four lenses tested on each. The rating in each case is based on the poorest of the lenses tested in a given brand.

From the *Reports*, July 1944.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality of the lenses, but note comments)

Sun Veil (American Optical Co.). \$1.50. Gray, curved. Optically excellent. National.

Columbia Goggles (Columbia Protektosite). 39¢. Gray flat. Optically excellent. National.

Calobar (American Optical Co.). Brand name is for lens only; lenses may be inserted into desired frame. \$5 for two lenses without optical power; prices correspondingly higher for *Calobar* lenses ground to prescription. Green, curved. Optically excellent. National.

Cool-Ray (American Optical Co.). \$3.49. Green, curved. Optically excellent. National.

Macy's (R. H. Macy). 69¢. Gray, flat lenses; blinker-type ear pieces. Optically excellent. Av. Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.

Optiks (Lapin Prod.). 50¢. Green, flat lenses; some with blinker-type frames. Optically excellent. National.

Sun Veil, Jr. (American Optical Co.). \$1.50. Gray, curved. Optically excellent. National.

Cool Vue. 25¢. Green, flat lenses. Optically excellent. Av. Woolworth Stores.

Cool-Ray (American Optical Co.). \$1.98. Green, curved. Optically good. National.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Full Vue** (National Optical Plan). \$4.50. Green, curved. Optically good. National.
- Columbia Goggles** (Columbia Protektosite). 98¢. Green, curved. Optically satisfactory. National.
- MSA Industrial Goggles** (Mine Safety Appliance Co.). \$8.95. Shatterproof; green, flat lenses. Metal frames. Optically satisfactory. National.
- Carl Halle**. \$5. Green, curved. Optically satisfactory.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following failed to meet the standards:

- Polaroid, Jr.** (American Optical Co.). \$1.95. Green, flat lenses with special properties (see text). Lenses contained ripples.
- Columbia Goggles** (Columbia Protektosite). \$1.69. Green, curved; contained irregularities.
- Kilglare** (Distrib. by H. L. Green and F&F Grand Stores). 25¢. Blue, curved; contained defects.
- Flight** (Case Craft). \$5. Green, curved; contained ripples and other imperfections.
- Solarex** Cat. No.—9502 (Montgomery Ward). 45¢ plus postage. Blue, curved; contained ripples.
- Solarex** (Bachmann Bros.). 59¢. Blue, curved; contained waves and ripples.
- Sun Shade** (Foster-Grant Co.). 25¢. Gray, curved; contained bad defects.
- Sun Veil** (American Optical Co.). \$2.49. Gray, curved; had excessive prism power.
- Eureka** (Simpson Walther). \$2. Gray, curved; had excessive prism power.
- Liberty Face Full** (Liberty Optical Mfg. Co.). \$3.95. Had excessive prism power.
- Columbia Goggles** (Columbia Protektosite). 29¢. Gray, curved; gave excessive astigmatic distortion; had surface defects.

CHECK THE CUMULATIVE INDEX

Before you make a major purchase, be sure to check the cumulative index in the latest issue of Consumer Reports. It will show you whether more recent ratings of the product you plan to buy have appeared.

RADIO, TABLE MODEL

Aside from their prices, which have risen substantially and are still going up as this goes to press, CU has found no new developments in table radios.

Table radios cannot be expected to reproduce tones faithfully over as wide a range as console radios, but among the 43 brands tested there were found many which would be satisfactory for all except very highly critical musical listening. Certain prewar convenience features such as push-button tuning and magic eye were, for the most part, missing.

Ratings are based chiefly on laboratory tests of tone, volume, sensitivity and rejection of unwanted noises, supplemented by critical listening tests. Information given in the ratings is full enough to permit the buyer to adapt the ratings to special conditions in his own listening area or his own particular listening habits.

Definitions of terms used are as follows:

Tone or fidelity refers to the ability of the radio to reproduce faithfully the tones broadcasted. "High- or low-frequency cut-off" is the tendency to cut off tones in the upper or lower registers; "frequency discrimination" is the overemphasis of tones in a particular register.

Distortion is the creation of new overtones which result in a false rendition of the original tones.

Loudness or volume refers to the maximum intensity which the radio can produce without excessive distortion.

Sensitivity is the set's ability to pick up weak or distant stations. The relative sensitivity of a set (in relation to other sets) in some cases depends on whether the loop antenna or an outside antenna is used.

"**Birdies**" are the variable-pitch whistles which some sets emit when they are tuned from station to station.

Telegraph signal interference is the dot-dash interference which affects some super-heterodyne radios more than others.

Adjacent channel interference results from the inability of the radio to cut out one of a pair of stations of nearly the same wavelength, so that two stations are heard simultaneously.

Short circuit hazard indicates the possibility of a short circuit in the electric wiring if certain exposed parts of the radio are grounded.

(continued next page)

Shock hazard indicates that there is a possibility of getting a more or less severe electric shock if a person touches exposed parts of the radio under certain conditions.

Tone control is a knob which permits the adjustment of the relative amounts of treble or bass received.

Consumers are advised to put the radio they are considering through its paces, while still in the store. Be sure to listen to both speech and music, and tune in to the stations to which you generally listen. Even after this is done, do not buy a radio without a written guarantee of adjustment or money back if performance is not satisfactory. In CU's experience, slipshod inspection is general among post-war radios, and radios are frequently defective or inoperable as received.

In the ratings which follow, all radios could be operated on either a-c or d-c and all had built-in loop antennas except as noted. Convenience factors such as push-buttons, bass control, etc., were absent except as noted. The number of tubes (including rectifier tube) is given in each set for identification purposes only; it does not indicate performance. Figures in parentheses refer to the radios' dimensions in inches: height x width x depth. Prices given were OPA ceilings at time of purchase (early 1946).

From the *Reports*, February, March, April, May, July 1946. Comparative ratings on additional brands will be published in the *Reports* as they become available for test.

Prices given in the ratings were OPA Zone 1 ceilings at the time of purchase. On the models tested, Zone 2 prices were about 5% higher. Unless otherwise stated, brands were available nationally.

BEST BUYS

The following were judged to offer the best value for the money in the order given:

Admiral 6T01-6A1 (Admiral Corp., Chicago). \$27.95.

Six tubes. Small table radio (9x12x7) in brown plastic. Relatively good tone and volume; excellent sensitivity; excellent automatic volume control; fair interference rejection. Dial hard to read; poor calibration.

Motorola 65X11 (Galvin Mfg. Corp., Chicago). \$26.

Six tubes. Large midget (8x12x7) in brown plastic cabinet. Relatively good tone, volume and sensitiv-

BEST BUYS—CONT'D

- ity; excellent interference rejection. No short circuit hazard; slight shock hazard. Same chassis as the following **Motorolas**: 65X12, 65X13, 65X14, 65X15.
- Airline** Cat. No.—1504M (Montgomery Ward). \$17.95 plus postage. Five tubes. Midget radio (7x10x6) in ivory plastic cabinet. Fairly good tone; excellent volume; fair sensitivity; poor interference rejection. No short circuit hazard; some shock hazard. Police band. Same chassis as Cat. No.—1503M. Av. mail order.
- RCA 56X** (RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.). \$24.10. Six tubes. Large midget radio (8x12x7) in brown plastic cabinet. Fairly good tone; good volume and sensitivity. Fairly good interference rejection. Treble control switch. No shock hazard.
- Admiral 6T02-5B1** (Admiral Corp.). \$24.50. Five tubes. Large midget radio (8x12x7) in brown plastic cabinet. Good tone; excellent volume; fairly good sensitivity; poor automatic volume control; fair interference rejection. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard. Same chassis as **Admiral 6T04-5B1**, below.
- Silvertone** Cat. No.—6002 (Sears, Roebuck). \$8.88 plus postage. Four tubes. Small midget radio (5x6x4) in ivory metal cabinet. Fair tone; low volume; poor sensitivity; poor interference rejection. No short circuit hazard, but slight shock hazard. Had a hank antenna—a length of wire which must be thrown out into the room or outside the window—instead of the usual loop. Although relatively low in quality, this radio was considered a satisfactory “minimum” model, and a “Best Buy” because of low price.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of over-all quality)

- Motorola 65T21** (Galvin Mfg. Corp.). \$45.50. Six tubes. Table radio (10x18x10) in wood cabinet. Excellent tone, volume and sensitivity; fair interference rejection. No shock or short circuit hazard. Good combination bass-and-treble tone control; short-wave band. A-c only.
- Admiral 6T01-6A1** (see “Best Buys”).
- Motorola 65X11** (see “Best Buys”).

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Admiral 6T04-5B1 (Admiral Corp.). \$34.95. Five tubes. Small table radio (9x14x7) in wood cabinet. Fairly good tone; excellent volume; fair sensitivity and interference rejection. Dial rather hard to read. No short circuit hazard; slight shock hazard.

RCA 56X (see "Best Buys").

Admiral 6T02-5B1 (see "Best Buys").

Sentinel 294T (Sentinel Radio Corp., Evanston, Ill.). \$41.95. Six tubes. Small table radio (10x15x7) in walnut finish wood cabinet. Good tone; excellent volume; fairly good sensitivity; good automatic volume control; fair interference rejection. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard. Tuning range short of high end of broadcast band. Standard short-wave band. Variable tone control.

Airline Cat No.—1804 (Montgomery Ward). \$26.95 plus postage. Six tubes. Small table radio (9x13x6) in walnut-finish wood cabinet. Good but somewhat boomy tone; excellent volume; fairly good sensitivity; poor automatic volume control; poor interference rejection. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.

Gilfillan 56E (Gilfillan Bros., Inc., Los Angeles). \$27.15. Five tubes. Large midget radio (7x12x6) in mahogany-finish cabinet. Fairly good tone; excellent volume; fairly good sensitivity; fair interference rejection. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard. Police band. Available in West.

Sonora RB-176 (Sonora Radio and Phonograph Corp., Chicago). \$22.50. Five tubes. Large midget radio (7x11x6) in white plastic cabinet. Fairly good tone; good volume; fair sensitivity and interference rejection. Noticeable hum. No shock or short circuit hazard.

Philco 46-421 (Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia). \$34.95. Six tubes. Small table model (8x14x7) mahogany finish cabinet. Fairly good tone; good volume; fair sensitivity; fair interference rejection. Noticeable hum. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.

Philco 46-4201 (Philco Radio and Television Corp.). \$29.95. Six tubes. Large midget radio (8x11x7) in

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

ivory plastic cabinet. Fairly good tone but somewhat tinny; fairly good volume; fair sensitivity and interference rejection. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.

Airline (see "Best Buys").

Pilot B-3 (Pilot Radio Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.). \$35.35. Six tubes. Small table radio (9x15x7) in plastic cabinet. Fairly good tone, volume and sensitivity; good interference rejection. Short circuit and shock hazards. Short, crammed dial. Short-wave and police bands. Same chassis as **Pilot T-3**, below.

Pilot T-3 (Pilot Radio Corp.). \$44.40. Six tubes. Small table radio (10x15x7) in wood cabinet. Fairly good tone, volume, sensitivity and interference rejection. Short circuit and shock hazards. Short-wave and police bands.

Temple E-514-M (Templetone Radio Mfg. Corp., New London, Conn.). \$29.95. Five tubes. Large midget radio (9x13x6) in mahogany-stained wood cabinet. Fairly good tone, volume and sensitivity; fair interference rejection. Noticeable hum. Short circuit and shock hazards. Police band. Chassis same as **Temple** models E-510 and E-519.

Silvertone 6051 (Sears, Roebuck). \$29.45. Available at Sears, Roebuck retail stores only. Six tubes. Small table radio (9x13x8) in wood cabinet. Fair tone, volume, sensitivity and interference rejection. Noticeable hum. Short circuit and shock hazards.

Trav-ler 5002 (Trav-ler Karenola Radio and Television Corp., Chicago). \$23.15. Six tubes. Midget radio (6x10x5) in brown plastic cabinet. Good tone and volume; fair sensitivity and interference rejection. Some shock hazard; no short circuit hazard. Police band.

Stewart-Warner 9022B (Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago). \$30.05. Six tubes. Large midget radio (8x13x7) in ivory plastic cabinet. Slightly tinny but otherwise fairly good tone; excellent volume; poor sensitivity; fair automatic volume control; fairly good interference rejection. Two-position treble switch. Noticeable hum. Slight shock hazard but no short circuit hazard.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Macy's 6511** (R. H. Macy & Co., NYC). \$24.94. Five tubes. Large midget radio (8x12x6) in mahogany-finish wood cabinet. Good tone and volume; fair sensitivity and interference rejection. Noticeable hum. Some shock hazard; some short circuit hazard. Police band. Av. at Macy's Dep't Store, NYC.
- Garod 5A2** (Garod Radio Co., B'klyn). \$26.60. Five tubes. Small midget radio (5x10x4) in brown plastic cabinet. Fair tone; excellent volume; fairly good sensitivity; fair interference rejection. Noticeable hum. Short crowded dial. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.
- Farnsworth ET-064** (Farnsworth Television and Radio Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind.). \$23.15. Six tubes. Large midget radio (8x12x6) in black plastic cabinet. Fair tone; good volume; fair sensitivity and interference rejection. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.
- Emerson 519** (Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp., NYC). \$32. Five tubes. Large midget (9x11x6) in brown wood cabinet. Good tone; excellent volume; poor sensitivity and interference rejection. Noticeable hum. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard. Chassis appeared to be identical with *Emerson 502, 504, 507, 510, 518, 520, 522*. Differences probably due to variations in adjustments and parts.
- Emerson 504** (Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.). \$34. Five tubes. Large midget radio (9x11x7) in walnut-finish wood cabinet. Fairly good tone; excellent volume; fair sensitivity; poor automatic volume control; fair interference rejection. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.
- Philco 46-250I** (Philco Radio and Television Corp.). \$23. Five tubes. Large midget radio (7x11x6) in ivory plastic cabinet. Tone fairly good but somewhat tinny; fairly good volume; poor sensitivity; fair interference rejection. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.
- Emerson 518** (Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.). \$20. Five tubes. Midget radio (7x9x5) in walnut plastic cabinet. Good tone and volume; poor sensitivity and interference rejection. Shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Emerson 510 (Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.). \$32. Five tubes. Large midget radio (9x11x6) in walnut-finish wood cabinet. Fairly good, somewhat boomy tone; excellent volume; fair sensitivity and interference rejection. Noticeable hum. Some shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.

Emerson 502 (Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.). \$35. Five tubes. Large midget radio (9x11x6) in green-and-black marbled plastic cabinet. Good tone; fair volume, sensitivity and interference rejection. Noticeable hum. No short circuit hazard; slight shock hazard.

Philco 46-200 (Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia). \$19.70. Five tubes. Midget radio (6x10x6) in brown plastic cabinet. Fairly good tone and volume; fair sensitivity and interference rejection. Some shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.

Emerson 507 (Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.). \$20. Five tubes. Midget radio (7x11x5) in brown plastic cabinet. Fairly good tone; fair volume, sensitivity and interference rejection. No short circuit hazard; slight shock hazard.

DeWald A501 (DeWald Radio Mfg. Corp., NYC). \$29.95. Five tubes. Midget radio (6x10x6) in brown plastic cabinet. Slightly tinny though otherwise fairly good tone. Good volume; poor sensitivity, automatic volume control and interference rejection. Noticeable hum. Short circuit and shock hazard. Police band.

Sentinel 93 W (Sentinel Radio Corp., Evanston, Ill.). \$28.50. Six tubes. Large midget radio (8x11x6) in brown plastic cabinet. Fairly good tone; excellent volume; very poor sensitivity; fair interference rejection. Shock and short circuit hazards.

Emerson 522 (Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.). \$23.50. Five tubes. Large midget radio (7x11x6) in ivory plastic cabinet. Slightly tinny but otherwise fairly good tone; excellent volume; poor sensitivity and automatic volume control; fair interference rejection. Noticeable hum. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.

Emerson 520 (Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.).

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

\$35. Five tubes. Large midget radio (9x11x7) in dark green plastic cabinet. Fairly good tone; excellent volume; poor sensitivity; practically no automatic volume control; fair interference rejection. Noticeable hum. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.

The following was considered a satisfactory "minimum" radio:

Silvertone Cat. No.—6002 (see "Best Buys").

The following radios were rated down because of poor tone:

Stewart-Warner 9003B (Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago). \$82.70. Seven tubes. Large table radio (12x20x10) in walnut cabinet. A-c only. Poor, boomy tone; excellent volume; very poor sensitivity; fairly good interference rejection. Three-position tone control; short-wave and police bands. Noticeable hum. No shock or short circuit hazard.

Stromberg-Carlson 1100-H (Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y.). \$31.95. Six tubes. Small table radio (8x14x8) in brown-and-cream plastic cabinet. Relatively poor tone; fair volume, sensitivity and rejection of interference. Good automatic volume control. Treble control switch. Very slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard.

General Electric 100 (General Electric, Bridgeport, Conn.). \$29.30. Five tubes. Large midget radio (8x12x7) in brown plastic cabinet. Relatively poor, boomy tone; excellent volume; fairly good sensitivity and rejection of interference. Noticeable hum. No short circuit hazard; slight shock hazard.

Bendix 0526A (Bendix Aviation Corp., Baltimore). \$22.95. Large midget radio (7x11x7) in brown plastic cabinet. Relatively poor tone; good volume, sensitivity and rejection of interference. Police band. No short circuit hazard; slight shock hazard.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following radio was judged "Not Acceptable" because of the presence of a very loud hum in the sample tested:

Teletone 110 (Teletone Radio Co., NYC). \$37.95. Six

tubes. Small table radio (9x13x8) in mahogany-finish wood cabinet. Fairly good tone; excellent volume; poor sensitivity, automatic volume control and interference rejection. Short circuit and shock hazard.

The following radios were judged "Not Acceptable" because of their poor rating on over-all quality:

Teletone 100 (Teletone Radio Co.). \$27.55. Five tubes. Large midget radio (8x12x6) in ivory wood cabinet. Fair tone; good volume; very poor sensitivity; poor interference rejection. Police band. Slight shock hazard; no short circuit hazard. Chassis appeared identical with *Teletone 122*.

Teletone 122 (Teletone Radio Co.). \$24.95. Five tubes. Midget radio (7x10x6) in brown leatherette cabinet. Fair tone; good volume; very poor sensitivity; poor interference rejection. Police band. Shock and short circuit hazards.

RDR Magic-Tone 500W (Radio Development & Research Corp.). \$23.95. Five tubes. Large midget radio (8x11x5) in brown wood cabinet. Fair speech reproduction but bad distortion on music; good volume; poor sensitivity; practically no automatic volume control; poor interference rejection. Noticeable hum. Short circuit and shock hazard.

FM RADIOS

Of eight radios equipped with FM (frequency modulation), CU found only two "Acceptable." Tests similar to those described under Table Model radios (page 349) were made on both the AM and the FM portions of the radios. Suppression of static, an important feature in satisfactory FM performance, was given considerable weight in the rating of the FM sections.

The \$1000 *Scott* combination, though it had excellent tone and many fine features, was rated "Not Acceptable" because of a faulty switch which rendered the instrument inoperative even after repair.

Buyers of FM sets should bear in mind that the higher tone fidelity of which FM is capable can be reproduced only through a high-fidelity receiver, which is likely to be expensive.

(continued next page)

From the *Reports*, September 1946.

In the ratings, unless otherwise indicated the radios listed were for a-c operation only; they had no tuning eye or push-button tuning, had a single knob for continuously variable combination treble-and-bass tone control, and had no short-wave bands.

Prices given were OPA ceiling prices in August 1946 in Zone 1 (Eastern).

CONSOLES WITH RECORD-CHANGERS

ACCEPTABLE

Zenith 12H090 (Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago). \$329.40.

Twelve tubes, including rectifier and tuning eye. Pull-out control panel and record changer. Six pushbuttons for tone control. Slight shock hazard, but no short circuit hazard. One sample tested.

FM Section. Fairly good tone; good volume; high usable sensitivity. Satisfactory interference rejection; satisfactory static suppression. Both FM bands.

AM Section. Good tone; very good volume; very poor sensitivity; excellent automatic volume control; fairly good interference rejection. Tuning eye. Five push-buttons. Single short-wave band, covering 25- and 31-meters.

Phonograph: Zenith S-11680 record changer, with Cobra pickup. Played 14 ten-inch records, or 10 twelve-inch records, or 12 records intermixed. Weight at needle, 0.7 oz. (very light). Turntable speed high; not adjustable. Fair fidelity with very limited treble response; low background noise level; inaudible needle noise.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Scott 800-B (Scott Radio Laboratories, Inc., Chicago).

\$1007.25. Twenty-four tubes including two rectifiers, one voltage regulator and two tuning eyes. Slide-out control panel and record changer. "Not Acceptable" because of poor AM-FM changeover switch which broke down in use. Slight shock hazard but no short circuit hazard. One sample tested.

FM Section. Very good tone; excellent volume; fairly high usable sensitivity; satisfactory interference re-

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

jection; good static suppression. Tuning eye. Three push-buttons. 100 mc. FM band.

AM Section. Good tone; excellent volume; fair sensitivity; very good automatic volume control; fairly good interference rejection. Audible hum. Tuning eye. Nine push-buttons. Selectivity and sensitivity controls. Single short-wave band.

Phonograph. Garrard RC 60 record changer. Played 8 ten-inch records or 8 twelve-inch records, or 8 records intermixed. Weight at needle, 1.5 oz. (light). Adjustable speed. Fairly good fidelity; inaudible needle noise. Motor very weak. Audible wow in sample tested. Clearance of drawer inadequate; drawer jammed.

Stromberg-Carlson 1121-PLM (Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y.). \$298.90. Eleven tubes including rectifier. Control panel and phonograph under split lift-up lid. Eight mechanical push-buttons for AM or FM. 31-meter short-wave band. Both FM bands. Sample tested had a loud, low-frequency microphonic feedback howl. Except for this annoying howl, AM and FM performances were about equal to those of **Stromberg-Carlson 1121-LW**, below. One sample tested.

CONSOLES WITH FM

ACCEPTABLE

Stromberg-Carlson 1121-W (Stromberg-Carlson Co.). \$209.75. Eleven tubes including one rectifier. Eight push-buttons for either AM or FM. No shock hazard; no short circuit hazard. Difficult to tune accurately because of poorly-designed drive. Audible hum; objectionable on one sample. Two samples tested.

FM Section. Good tone; good volume; satisfactory usable sensitivity; satisfactory interference rejection and static suppression. Tuning range short of the high end of the FM band on one sample. Had both FM bands.

AM Section. Fairly good tone; good volume; poor sensitivity; good automatic volume control; fair interference rejection. Short-wave band.

(continued next page)

TABLE MODEL WITH FM

NOT ACCEPTABLE

- Philco 46-480** (Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia). \$140.35. Seven tubes including one rectifier. Five push-buttons for AM. 100 mc. FM band. Single short-wave band. Relatively poor tone and low sensitivity on FM. "Not Acceptable" because sensitivity of AM sections was extremely poor on all three samples tested.
- Zenith 8H061** (Zenith Radio Corp.). \$143.40. Eight tubes including one rectifier. Six push-buttons for tone control. Had both FM bands. "Not Acceptable" because all three samples tested had loud microphonic feedback howl. Lacked high fidelity on FM because of inadequate treble response. Easy to tune because of high FM sensitivity.
- Pilot T-531** (Pilot Radio Corp., NYC). \$133.25. Eight tubes including one rectifier. Large table radio (16" h. x 18" w. x 11" dp.) in walnut-finish cabinet. Ac-dc operation. 100 mc. FM band. Short-wave bands. "Not Acceptable" because all three samples tested had extremely low sensitivity to FM. Speech reproduction on AM very poor.
- Zenith 8H023** (Zenith Radio Corp.). \$58.35. Eight tubes including one rectifier. Small table radio. Ac-dc operation. Three-position tone control. Had both FM bands. Tone control became inoperative as a result of poor mechanical design. "Not Acceptable" because of very low sensitivity on AM and very poor static suppression on FM. One sample tested.

QUALITY OF POSTWAR PRODUCTS

CU's tests show that many electrical and mechanical products go out of the factories with defective parts, and that inspection in the factories is generally so poor that some products are all but inoperative when they reach consumers. No matter what the rating of an electrical or mechanical product, protect yourself by getting a clear, written guarantee providing for free repairs for at least three months.

PORTABLE AND PERSONAL RADIOS

Portable radios are good buys only for those who plan to use them mostly outdoors or other places where no electric current is available. Whether they are operated on house current or batteries, they have generally poorer tone and less volume than comparable table model radios.

Even when they are operated intermittently, which is desirable to conserve battery life, they cost about 15 times as much to play on batteries than the electric operation of table models. (The "rechargeable" Stewart-Warner is cheaper.) Their price is relatively high. Average weight of those tested was 15 pounds. All those tested were for ac-dc operation as well as batteries.

The two personal radios tested played on batteries only, and cost something like 3 times as much to play as portables. They were light weight, but great sacrifice had been made in quality and duration of performance for portability.

From the *Reports*, June and August 1946.

Prices given in the ratings were OPA Zone I ceilings at the time of purchase. On the models tested, Zone II prices were about 5% higher. Ratings are in order of estimated over-all quality within each group. Number of tubes given includes rectifier.

PORTABLE RADIOS

BEST BUY

The following was judged to offer the best value among those tested:

Airline Cat. No.—1051A (Montgomery Ward). \$24.95 plus postage. Five tubes. (10"h. x 14"w. x 6"dp.) 14 lb. Poor tone; good volume; low sensitivity; fair interference rejection; practically no automatic volume control. Uneconomical single battery pack. Slight shock hazard but no short-circuit hazard.

ACCEPTABLE

Zenith 8G005YT (Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago). \$87.50. Seven tubes. (11"h. x 17"w. x 8"dp.) 25 lb. Good tone; good volume; fairly satisfactory sensitivity; fairly good interference rejection; poor automatic volume control. Uneconomical single battery pack. Slight shock hazard but no short-circuit haz-

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

ard. Tone control. Had 5 short-wave spread bands covering the 16, 19, 25, 31 and 49 meter bands. Equipped with two extra antennas to raise sensitivity.

Philco 46-350 (Philco Products, Inc., Philadelphia). \$45.95. Six tubes. (10"h. x 12"w. x 5"dp.) Light and small. Fair tone; fairly good volume; satisfactory sensitivity; fairly good interference rejection. Un-economical single battery pack.

Sentinel 285-P (Sentinel Radio Corp., Evanston, Ill.). \$39.95. Six tubes. (10"h. x 13"w. x 6"dp.) Fairly good tone; good volume; low sensitivity; fair interference rejection; poor automatic volume control. Tuning knob hard to turn.

Emerson 505 (Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., NYC). \$35.90. Six tubes. (10"h. x 15"w. x 6"dp.) Fair tone and volume; fairly satisfactory sensitivity; fairly good interference rejection. Battery drain heavier than in other portables tested, tending to shorten battery life.

Airline—1051A (see "Best Buy").

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following radios (listed in alphabetical order) were judged to be "Not Acceptable" for the reasons stated:

Garod 5D-2 (Garod Radio Corp., Brooklyn). \$39.95. Very poor tone and very low sensitivity. Sample tested had tuning range far short of high end of broadcast band. Dial poorly calibrated. Although this radio was between the average portable and personal radio in size (6¾"h. x 8¾"w. x 4½" dp.), it had the operating expense of the personal class of radios.

Motorola 65L11 (Galvin Manufacturing Corp.). \$43. Very poor tone. The sibilant reproduction of this set was so bad that it was difficult to understand speech.

Olympic 6-606 (Hamilton Radio Corp., NYC). \$41. Six tubes. (10"h. x 14"w. x 6"dp.) Very low sensitivity. Covered portion of police band.

Pilot T-286 (Pilot Radio Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.). \$64.25 including batteries. Very low sensitivity.

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Stewart-Warner 9007-F (Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago). \$42. Very low sensitivity. Sample tested had tuning range far short of high end of the broadcast band. Dial very poorly calibrated.

Zenith 6G001Y (Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago). \$42.50. Very low sensitivity.

PERSONAL RADIOS

ACCEPTABLE

Motorola 5A-1 (Galvin Mfg. Corp., Chicago). \$24.75. Four tubes. (6"h. x 5"w. x 4"dp.) Fair tone and volume; satisfactory sensitivity; fair interference rejection; automatic volume control practically inoperative.

Emerson 508 (Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.). \$25. Four tubes. (2"h. x 9"w. x 4"dp.) Poor tone and volume; very low sensitivity; fair interference rejection; automatic volume control practically inoperative. Tuning difficult; dial very poorly calibrated. Tubes comparatively inaccessible. Single flashlight cell for A-battery, requiring frequent replacement.

RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS

Before the war, radio-phonographs were available for as little as \$25 or less. The cheapest postwar model costs about \$50, and quality, on the whole, is rather inferior to prewar. Tests of 23 table-model radio-phonographs showed 10 to be "Acceptable" and 13 "Not Acceptable" because of poor radio tone, poor phonograph tone, or unsatisfactory record changer. In general, "Not Acceptable" record changers jammed or chipped records, or dropped two records at a time. Note that some of the combinations have ordinary manual phonographs. One, the *Recordio*, is equipped for making home recordings.

While most of the radios can be used either on direct or alternating current, none of the phonograph motors could be used on direct current.

In the following ratings, unless otherwise noted, the prices given are October 1946 OPA ceilings for Zone I. Number of tubes given includes rectifier.

(continued next page)

From the *Reports*, October 1946.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of over-all quality, without extra credit, however, for the presence of an automatic record changer.)

Stewart-Warner 90009-B (Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago). \$99.95, cost at time of purchase. **General Instrument 205** record changer. Six tubes. Relatively good tone despite limited bass. Excellent volume. Low useful sensitivity. Poor automatic volume control. Fair interference rejection. No shock hazard.

Recordio 6B10 (Wilcox-Gay Corp., Charlotte, Mich.). \$157.21. Manual record changer and home recording device. Eight tubes including tuning eye. Good tone. Very low usable sensitivity. Fair interference rejection. Poor automatic volume control. Recording judged satisfactory for home use. No shock hazard.

Philco 46-1203 (Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia). \$111.45. **Philco** record changer. Six tubes. Narrow tone range. Excellent volume. Fairly high usable sensitivity. Fair interference rejection. Fair automatic volume control. No shock hazard. Special parts make servicing difficult.

Arvin 558 (Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc., Columbus, Ind.). \$56.70. Five tubes. Manual record player. Narrow tone range. Very good volume. Fair sensitivity. Fair interference rejection. Fair automatic volume control. No shock hazard.

DeWald A605 (DeWald Radio Mfg. Corp., NYC). \$97.35. **General Instrument** record changer. Six tubes. Less than average bass response. Fairly good volume. Fair sensitivity. Fair interference rejection. Fair automatic volume control. No shock hazard.

Fada 637 (Fada Radio & Electric Co., Long Island City, N. Y.). \$97.20. **General Instrument 205** record changer. Six tubes. Relatively good tone despite limited bass. Excellent volume. Fairly high loop sensitivity but no provisions for connecting external antenna. Fairly good interference rejection. Poor automatic volume control. Shock hazard on record changer.

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- Motorola** 65F11 (Galvin Mfg. Co., Chicago). \$97.20.
Motorola B-24-RB record changer. Six tubes. Less than average bass response. Excellent volume. Poor usable sensitivity. Fair interference rejection. Fair automatic volume control. Tuning range limited on sample tested. No shock hazard.
Concord 554-3-61C (Concord Radio Corp., Chicago). \$102.95. **Detrola** 550 record changer. Six tubes. Less than average bass response. Good volume. Low usable sensitivity. Fair interference rejection. Very poor automatic volume control. No shock hazard.
Temple E-511 (Templetone Radio Mfg. Corp., New London, Conn.). \$60.95. Manual player. Five tubes. Narrow tone range. Very good volume. Fair usable sensitivity. Fair interference rejection. Good automatic volume control. Limited amplification on phonograph. Short-circuit hazard.
Philco 46-1201 (Philco Radio and Television Corp.). \$79.90. Semi-automatic single record playing phonograph for 12-inch and 10-inch records only (no smaller records). Five tubes. Narrow tone range. Good volume. Poor sensitivity. Poor interference rejection. Poor automatic volume control. No shock hazard. Special parts make servicing difficult.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The radio portions of the following combinations were judged by a panel of listeners to have poor tone:

- Admiral** 6RT41-5B1-MA (Admiral Corp.). \$64.80.
Zenith 5R086 (Zenith Radio Corp.). \$86.95.

The phonograph portions of the following combinations were judged by a panel of listeners to have poor tone:

- Bendix** 656A (Bendix Radio). \$107.95.
ECA 106 (Electronic Corp. of America). \$89.95.

PRICES

The prices given in the ratings are, with few exceptions, the prices at which the brands tested were purchased in the stores by CU shoppers. The date of the original report, which appears just before the ratings, indicates roughly time of purchase.

(continued next page)

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Emerson 506 (Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.). \$123.20.

Olympic 6-504L (Hamilton Radio Corp.). \$59.35.

The record changer models of the following were judged to be poor:

Admiral 6RT42-5B1 (Admiral Corp.). \$77.20. **Admiral RC150** changer.

Alden's Cat. No.—40B1517L (Alden's). \$64.50, cost at time of purchase. **Maguire ARC-1** changer.

Olympic 6-617 (Hamilton Radio Corp.). \$119.95. **See-burg** changer.

RCA 55U (RCA Victor Division). \$86.35. **Admiral RC 150** changer.

Viewtone PC-101 (Viewtone Television & Radio Co.). \$86.80, cost at time of purchase. **Maguire ARC-1** changer.

The following were judged "Not Acceptable" for the reasons stated:

Meck PM-5C5-DW10 (John Meck Industries, Inc.). \$49.80, cost at time of purchase. Extreme short circuit and shock hazard on pick-up arm.

Teletone 115 (Teletone Radio Co.). \$52.60. This radio, like many other **Teletones** tested, had an objectionable hum.

PHONOGRAPH NEEDLES

"Permanent" or "long-life" phonograph needles were subjected to life tests under rigorous laboratory conditions to determine which could be played for a long time without excessive wear on the records or without distortion in the tone produced.

Five needles of each brand were tested. The wear tests were made with crystal pick-ups weighing less than two ounces, using a Victor 10-inch record. With this equipment, the best needles were good for over 1500 playings; the poorest "Acceptable" needles for about 500 satisfactory playings. Depending on the weight and other characteristics of the pick-up used, and on the records played, the number of playings the consumer can expect might be larger or smaller.

Individual needles often vary within a brand. Metal points were found to be generally of consistently higher quality than jewel points.

From the *Reports*, November, March 1945.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of over-all quality)

- Aeropoint "88"** (Aero Needle Co., Chicago). \$1.50.
Metal point. National.
- Fidelitone** (Permo, Inc., Chicago). 50¢. Metal point.
National.
- Victor "One Grand"** (RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.). 50¢. National.
- Permo-Point Decca Record** (Permo). \$1. Metal point.
National.
- Fidelitone Master** (Permo). \$1.50. Metal point. National.
- Concertone 2500 Record** (Concertone Co., Milwaukee). \$1. Metal point. National.
- Pfanzstiehl** (Pfanzstiehl Chemical Co., Waukegan, Ill.). \$1.50. Metal point.
- Duotone "Star" Sapphire** (Duotone Co., NYC). \$5.
Jewel point.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following needles either caused excessive wear at the very beginning of the test run, or after a few hundred playings; or they caused serious tone distortion after a few hundred playings under CU's test conditions. (Listings are alphabetical):

- Capitol Sapphire** (Capitol, Hollywood). \$2.50. Jewel point.
- Classic Point** (Concertone Co., Milwaukee). 50¢. Metal point.
- Concertone 4000 Plays** (Concertone). \$1. Metal point.
- Crosley** (Crosley Corp., Cincinnati). \$1.52. Jewel point. Not generally available in retail stores, but sold in Crosley phonographs.
- Decca Semi-Permanent** (Decca Records, Inc., NYC). 50¢. Metal point.
- Duotone Durpoint** (Duotone). \$1. Metal point.
- Duotone Lifetime** (Duotone). \$1.50. Metal point.
- Duotone Micro Point** (Duotone). 50¢. Metal point.
- Durpoint by Duotone** (Duotone). \$1. Metal point.
- Fibra Sapphire** (Fibra Development Co., NYC). \$1.
Jewel point.

(continued next page)

NOT ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Garod De Luxe (Garod Radio Corp., Brooklyn). \$1.50.
Metal point.

Recoton Playback Sapphire (Recoton Corp., NYC).
Jewel point.

Regent (Duotone). \$2. Jewel point.

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

The eight postwar portable typewriters tested by CU were little different from their prewar counterparts, but their prices had increased substantially. Factory inspection of the machines was highly unreliable at the time of test, and purchasers are advised to make a thorough check of the machine they intend to purchase before accepting it.

As a minimum check, type several lines on the machine at the maximum speed which you are accustomed to use, and see that the machine is capable of keeping up with you, without locking keys or doubling up on spaces. Observe the general action, and see whether the "feel" suits you. Then type and inspect a complete upper-case and lower-case keyboard, checking to make sure that all keys move freely, that the letters line up, that they are evenly spaced, and that the general character of the work is clean and satisfactory. Try inserting a business envelope (No. 10, 9½ inches long); some machines will mangle it.

Check for the presence of various conveniences, such as paper bail which does not interfere with erasure, easy adjustability of margins, presence of easily-adjustable tabulator, a well-located carriage return lever and ratchet release, an easily-operated shift lock and a well-designed ribbon-changing mechanism.

Most portables weigh about 15 to 18 pounds; an exception is the *Hermes*, weighing 8½ pounds. This may be a "Best Buy" if portability is a major requirement, especially as its price is \$13 less than that of any other machine tested.

Of the machines tested, only the *Remington Noiseless* was of true noiseless construction; others called "Quiet" and "Silent" were conventional in design.

Ratings are based on convenience and mechanical features, construction, character of typing, and ease of operation or "feel" under the hands of both expert and inexperienced typists.

From the *Reports*, September 1946.

Only one sample of each machine could be bought in time for test. Prices given include Federal Excise tax.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of over-all quality)

Royal Quiet De Luxe (Royal Typewriter Co., NYC). \$76.57. Character of typing, good; easiest machine to operate. Good construction. Quiet but not noiseless typing. Extra-large key for shift lever may get in way.

Remington Noiseless (Remington Rand, Inc., NYC). \$93.53. Character of typing, good; easy to operate. Good construction. Noiseless type construction, but keys rattled slightly in use. Special ribbon spool.

Smith-Corona Silent (L. S. Smith and Corona Typewriters, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.). \$82.51. Character of typing, good; easy to operate. Good construction. Quiet but not noiseless typing. Presence of paper bail makes erasure difficult; bail can be removed as springs continue to hold paper.

Smith-Corona Sterling (L. C. Smith and Corona Typewriter, Inc.). \$76.57. Character of typing, good; fairly easy to operate. Good construction. Similar to **Smith-Corona Silent** but slightly more noisy.

Royal Arrow (Royal Typewriter Co.). \$64.70. Character of typing, good; fairly easy to operate. Good construction. Average typing noise. Key bars rattled slightly in use. Similar to **Royal Quiet De Luxe**, but not as well made.

Hermes Baby (E. Paillard Co., Switzerland; distrib. American Bolex Co., NYC). \$51.47. Character of typing, good; fairly easy to operate. Very small and light in weight (see text). Average typing noise.

QUALITY OF POSTWAR PRODUCTS

CU's tests show that many electrical and mechanical products go out of the factories with defective parts, and that inspection in the factories is generally so poor that some products are all but inoperative when they reach consumers. No matter what the rating of an electrical or mechanical product, protect yourself by getting a clear, written guarantee providing for free repairs for at least three months.

(continued next page)

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

Key bars rattled slightly in use. Good construction. Some conveniences lacking: no touch control; one-side shift-lock release; only one color ribbon; no tabulator.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Remington De Luxe Model 5 (Remington Rand). \$64.70. Character of typing only fair; difficult to operate. Irregular spacing. Very noisy typing. Gears activating type bars noisy. Required special short ribbon. This seemed to be a generally poorly-designed and constructed machine in comparison with others available.

Underwood Universal (Underwood Elliot Fisher Co., NYC). \$64.70. Character of typing only fair; very difficult to operate. Very noisy typing. Key bars rattled badly in use. Key bars had tendency to stick. Design and construction unsatisfactory.

HAND VIEWERS

Hand viewers are convenient for inspection of 35 mm. color transparencies, but most are relatively flimsy and have uncorrected lenses which curve the image. Buyers are advised to look for a viewer which has an adjustable-focus lens, and which is easily demountable for cleaning. The viewing screen should be as bright and as grainless as possible.

From the *Reports*, July 1946.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Kimac (Kimac Co., Old Greenwich, Conn.). \$3. Plastic with detachable handle. Adjustable focus. Relatively low magnification. Screen grainless; relatively dim.

The Greatest Show on Earth (Kimac Co.). \$1.89. Plastic with detachable handle. Adjustable focus. Image cut off slightly; some grain. 12 slides supplied.

Hollywood De Luxe (Craftsmen's Guild, Hollywood). \$3. Plastic. Adjustable focus. Lacked sharpness at corners. Frames for 35, 16 and 8 mm. strip film.

Chromat-O-Scope (Chromat-O-Scope, Los Angeles). \$3.50. Wood. Adjustable focus. Image cut off slight-

ACCEPTABLE—CONT'D

- ly and lacked sharpness at corners. Sturdy.
- Da-Brite** (Mostow Co., Chicago). \$1.95. Plastic. Adjustable focus. Lacked sharpness at corners. Frames for 35, 16 and 8 mm. strip film.
- Hollywood** (Craftsmen's Guild). \$2.45. Plastic. Non-adjustable. Lacked sharpness at edges.
- 5-in-1 Vuer** (G. Gennert, NYC). \$1.75. Plastic. Adjustable focus. Mottled screen. Image cut off slightly and lacked sharpness at edges. Frames of 35, 16 and 8 mm. strip film.
- Da-Scope** (distrib. Willoughby's, NYC). \$1.79. Plastic; folded to small, compact size. Low magnification; good definition. Screen mottled; too transparent. Acceptable only if small size important.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

(Because of the impossibility of internal cleaning)

- Magna-scope Dimensional** (Gem Photo Supply Co.). \$2.50. Wood. Not adjustable.
- Caspeco Dimensional** (Camera Specialty Co.). \$1.25. Wood. Not adjustable. Screen grainy.
- Wesco** (Western Movie Supply Co.). \$7.50 with 12 scenic slides. Appeared identical with **Caspeco**, above.
- Ultra-vue** (Chromat-O-Scope). \$2.50. Plastic. Adjustable focus. Mottled screen. Image cut off and lacked sharpness at edges.

GARDENING

• VEGETABLE SEED

Buy seed only from reliable seedsmen, not from a stand in the corner drugstore. The sign of a good seedsman is not the beauty of his catalog, but the care he takes to keep his strains pure and his seed free from disease. Buy tomato seed that is certified by the State to be free from disease, and cabbage and cauliflower seed that is labeled "hot-water treated." Choose varieties carefully, and remember that standard commercial varieties, which are selected because they stand up well in shipping or because they mature all at once, may not be suitable for the home garden. Your

State Agricultural Experiment Station's gardening bulletin is likely to have a list of proved varieties for your locality.

SOURCES OF VEGETABLE SEED

The following houses are rated in terms of the consistent quality of their seed strains. In some cases, availability of plants as well as seeds is indicated; where there is no such indication, it does not necessarily mean that the house does not sell plants.

BEST SOURCES

Joseph Harris Co. (Rochester, N. Y.; stores in Syracuse, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cambridge, Mass.). Cabbage and cauliflower hot-water treated. New York-certified tomato and potato seed. Sells plants, some in 2½-inch pots.

Ferry Morse Seed Co. (Detroit and San Francisco). The best commission packeters.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange (West Springfield, Mass.). Sells only in its territory: all New England, Md., Del., and all Penna. except the 13 counties bordering N. Y. State. Treats all seeds that are known to need it, but cabbage and cauliflower are not hot-water treated; they are protected only against rotting and damping-off by dusting with **Semesan** and **Arasan**. This is more treatment than given by most seedsmen. Prices fairly low. No plants.

Francis C. Stokes Co. (Vincentown, N. J.). Tomatoes only. Sells plants raised in Georgia from **Stokes** New Jersey-certified seed, but only by the thousand. (\$4 per thousand, f.o.b. Mt. Holly, N. J.)

CHECK THE CUMULATIVE INDEX

Before you make a major purchase, be sure to check the cumulative index in the latest issue of Consumer Reports. It will show you whether more recent ratings of the product you plan to buy have appeared.

GOOD SOURCES

- Abbott & Cobb** (Philadelphia).
Comstock Ferre Co. (Wethersfield, Conn.).
F. W. Eberle (Albany, N. Y.).
Farmer Seed & Nursery Co. (Faribault, Md.). Short-season varieties. Sells plants.
Alexander Forbes & Co. (Newark, N. J.). Sells plants.
Glick's Plant Farm (Smoketown, Penna.). Sells vegetable plants. Specialties, tomato and cabbage.
Glick's Seed Farm (Smoketown, Penna.). Tomatoes only. Penna. and Mich. certified seed.
Peter Henderson (NYC).
Livingston Seed Co. (Columbus, Ohio). No plants.
Robson Seed Farms (Hall, N. Y.). Specialty, hybrid corn.
Walter L. Schell (Harrisburg, Penna.).
Stumpp & Walter (NYC). Sells plants.
Vaughan's Seed Store (Chicago and NYC). The Chicago store sells plants for Wisc., Mich., Ind., Ill.
O. H. Will & Co. (Bismarck, N. D.). Short-season varieties. Not satisfactory south of NYC.

NOT GENERALLY ACCEPTABLE

The houses listed below may have some good seeds, but it is the opinion of CU's consultants that the quality is too generally variable to be reliable.

- W. Atlee Burpee Co.** (Philadelphia). Variable, but lima beans generally good.
Breck's (Boston). Has shown some improvement recently, but still too variable.
Children's Flower Mission, or any other seedhouse using school children as salesmen.
Lakeshore Seed Co. (Dunkirk, N. Y.).
 The great majority of city seed stores, no matter how well-known.
 The great majority of commission packeters. These are the distributors of the gaily-colored packets sold by hardware, department and ten-cent stores, mail-order houses and florists.

• CONTROL OF GARDEN PESTS

As the first step, sow treated seed and, when necessary, use resistant varieties. If you can't buy treated seed, learn to treat it yourself (for methods of seed treatment, see

Consumer Reports, March 1945, or write to your State Agricultural Experiment Station for information). Resistant varieties are often not the best for eating, but if a particular disease is serious in your locality, it may be necessary to sacrifice eating quality. Since varieties are bred for resistance to specific diseases, be sure that the disease-resistant variety you buy is intended to meet the particular trouble you are concerned with.

The second step in control of many garden pests is the planning of planting dates so as to miss pests which appear only at certain times. For the best planting dates in your locality, consult your State Experiment Station.

Since certain crop diseases may infect the soil, don't plant the same crops in the same place in successive years, or better still, if space permits extend the rotation over three or four years. The crops for which rotation is necessary are: the cucurbits (melons, cucumbers and squash); the cole, or cabbage family (cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, broccoli, radishes, turnips); the tomato family (tomatoes, eggplants, peppers). If the garden is too small to permit rotation of these plant families, it will help if you run the rows at right angles to the previous year's.

Another protection is to avoid deep planting of seeds, especially in heavy soil; and break the crust around sprouting plants of cucumbers, squash and melon to hasten emergence and to prevent damping off.

The home gardener should have both a sprayer and a duster. Don't buy a very small dust gun. A fairly large plunger-type dust gun with extension tips shaped to blow dust up onto undersides of leaves is best. The best large sprayers are the open-top compressed-air type holding three to four gallons and with a plunger reaching to at least two-thirds the depth of the tank. CU consultants recommend the *Brown Open Hed* sprayer, and as a second choice, the *Smith Banner* sprayer. The *Harco* sprayer, one quart size, is a good small sprayer.

For methods of using insecticides, timing, etc., see your State Experiment Station bulletins, U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletins, and garden manuals. Additional information will also be found in the May 1945 *Consumer Reports*. From the *Reports*; Seed, March; Pest Control, May 1945.

WEED KILLERS

Recently-perfected weed killers offer marked advances over older products, but none gives a complete solution to the weed problem. Several types are available, and may be successful, depending on the conditions:

Selective Sprays (such as *Sinox*) wilt down broad-leaved weeds but do not harm grasses. These work best at the seedling stage, before weeds are full grown. Be careful of clothing when applying *Sinox*; it is a yellow dye which won't wash off.

Translocated Poisons are transferred from leaves to roots of weeds; thus killing deep-rooted weeds such as crabgrass. *Zotox* is well known as a crabgrass killer, but it will also kill other weeds, with some loss of surrounding grass. Cyanamid, actually a fertilizer, is another good crabgrass killer. It should be applied in early Spring or late Fall, about 8 lb. per 1000 square feet. *Ammate* is non-poisonous, and is a famous poison ivy killer. It is expensive and is very corrosive to sprayers.

Growth Regulators or Hormones: 2, 4-D (2, 4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic Acid) is the active ingredient of most so-called "new," "magic," "wonderful" weed killers, including *Weedone*, *Weedicide*, *Weednomore*, *Scott's 4-X*, and others. It stimulates weeds to abnormal growth, killing them after a month or so. It does not kill crabgrass, but is effective for most broad-leaf weeds. It is the best all-round herbicide used so far: it is relatively effective, safe, non-corrosive, non-explosive, non-poisonous to animals and non-irritating to skin. 2, 4-D acts best in moist soil; faster in sun than in shade. The spray will kill shrubs and flowers if allowed to drift into them. 2, 4-D may sterilize a dry soil for several months.

From the *Reports*, June 1946.

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